Punjab Administration Report.
1899 - 1900

PUNJAB ADMINISTRATION REPORT,

1899-1900.

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Messrs. GULAB SINGH & Sons, Mufid-i-'Am Press, Lahore.

REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES

FOR

1899-1900.

LAHORE:
PRINTED AT THE PUNJAB GOVERNMENT PRESS,
MCMI.

PRINTED BY LALA SITA RAM,
SUPERINTENDENT, PUNJAB GOVERNMENT PRESS, LAHORE.

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REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION

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PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES

FOR

1899-00.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

THE YEAR.—Sir Mackworth Young held charge of the office of Lieutenant-Governor.

In November 1899 he invested the Rája of Jínd with ruling powers, but it was arranged that in their exercise he should for a time be bound to follow the advice of Mr. Irvine, who remained in the State as Political Officer. Attempts which produced some effect were made to carry out reforms in Patiála. The administration of Baháwalpur by Native Ministers, guided and supported by the Superintendent, Colonel Grey, has been most successful. The noteworthy feature of the year on the frontier has been the misconduct of the Mahsúd Wazíris, culminating towards its close in several flagrant outrages. The measures taken to coerce the tribe into submission belong to the history of the present year.

The collections of land revenue were nearly the same in amount as in 1898-99. This was due not to good seasons, but to auction sales of land on the Chenab Canal, the proceeds of which are classed as miscellaneous land revenue, and the realizations on account of fixed land revenue were considerably less than in the previous year. Famine prevailed in the south-east of the Punjab throughout the cold weather of 1899-00, and in other parts of the Province severe scarcity was experienced.

There has been an increase of crime of the more serious descriptions, notably robberies and dacoities. Systematic efforts have been made to check these offences. A Committee which met during the year to consider improvements in the Police Force have recommended reforms costing nearly three lakhs per annum. The amount of civil litigation fell considerably. Disposals have kept pace with institutions. The average duration of cases in the Chief Court fell by 90 days. The daily jail population increased by nearly 1,000, but the increase was accompanied by a decided improvement in the general health of the prisoners. Famine has stimulated registration business. The increase is chiefly in sales.

Forest revenue suffered from the remission and reduction of grazing charges which it was necessary to allow in consequence of the fodder famine in the plains, but the relief afforded to the suffering cattle by the opening of the grazing preserves was incalculable. The internal trade of the Province was not affected by the famine to so large an extent as might have been expected. European firms had made arrangements for export before the scarcity declared itself, and the export trade was consequently not much diminished, but imports, especially of grain and cash, were greatly stimulated by the requirements of the affected districts. The development of the trade with the countries beyond the foreign frontier of the Punjab which commenced after the suppression of the disturbances of 1896-97 was continued during the year and its value considerably increased. The area irrigated from Government canals was the highest yet recorded. The energies of the Roads and Bridges Branch of the Public Works Department were strained to devise suitable relief works and to provide superintendence for them, and the expenditure on other works was necessarily curtailed in consequence of the famine, but notwithstanding this a useful programme was carried out.

The year was again a healthy one. Plague was practically confined to the portions of the Hoshiárpur and Jullundur Districts previously infected. There were 758 cases and 449 deaths from this disease.

The war in South Africa called forth a noteworthy display of loyalty to the Queen-Empress and of interest in the fortunes of Her Empire on the part of the people of the Punjab. Offers of personal services and of transport and supplies were received and prayers were publicly made to the Almighty for the success of the British Arms. These demonstrations of feeling were the more remarkable as the events which evoked them were connected with Imperial and not with specially Indian concerns.

2. NATIVE STATES.—Changes good in intention were effected in the administrative arrangements of the Patiála State, but beneficial results were in large measure prevented by the influence of the dissolute clique which formed the immediate entourage of the Mahárája. In Jínd the young Chief applied himself with some assiduity to the business of his State, and in matters which he regarded as public readily accepted advice from the Political Officer. Nábha and Náhan were well managed by their Chiefs, who make the government of their States their business in life. In Bahávalpur the Wazír and the other leading officials aided by the counsels of the Superintendent, Colonel Grey, C. S. I., conducted the administration with vigour and conspicuous success. The history of the smaller States calls for no remarks.

3. THE FRONTIER.—But for the persistent misconduct of the Mahsúds on the Dera Ismail Khan border the history of the frontier during 1899-00 might fairly be described as satisfactory. The peace of the Hazára border, where the punishment inflicted on the clans ten years ago is not forgotten, has been undisturbed. The only tribe which gave much trouble in Pesháwar was the Aka Khel, who had to be coerced by a blockade. The measure cannot be said to have been completely successful. The fines outstanding before the blockade was enforced were indeed paid, but, even while it lasted, fresh offences were

committed. The Kohát border has given little trouble, and arrangements have been made with the Gulai Afrídís for the improvement of the road through the Kohát Pass.

The history of the administration in the Kurram Valley has been uneventful. Chikkai has been faithful to his engagements, and the Zaimushts have not given much trouble. The Officer on Special Duty in Kurram was a good deal occupied with the settlement of the boundary of Kurram and of the territory of His Highness the Amír near Kharláchi, and the troublesome dispute connected with it has been decided in the present year. The Tochi was not quite so quiet. Here, as further south, the Mahsúds are the worst offenders, and it may be hoped that the strong measures that are now being taken to coerce them will put a stop to their plundering expeditions into the valley. The Madda Khel still failed to give up 10 of the persons whose surrender was demanded in connection with the Maizar outrage. In March a small column surprised some of the Maizar hamlets, and of the prisoners then taken 43 were kept under detention at Miramshah and Datta Khel. Much severer measures of coercion have been carried out in the present year, and it is probable that the Madda Khel have realized that the patience of Government is exhausted, and that in order to avert further punishment it will be expedient to comply in full with the demand made upon them. Powers similar to those exercised by the Political Officer in Kurram have been conferred on the Political Officer in the Tochi. He is now authorized to exercise all the powers of a District Magistrate and a Court of Session as described in the Code of Criminal Procedure and of a Deputy Commissioner as set forth in the Frontier Crimes Regulation, subject to the limitation that sentences of imprisonment for terms exceeding five years require the confirmation of the Commissioner and sentences of death that of the Lieutenant-Governor.

Strong measures were taken against the various sections of the tribes to which the Gumatti outlaws belong, and in consequence the gang which had given so much trouble in the Tochi, Bannu, and Kohát crossed the border into Khost. The two leaders, Ján and Siálgai, went to Kabul, where they remained for some time.

In Southern Wazíristán the behaviour of the Mahsúds was bad in the beginning of the year and grew worse towards its close. An abortive settlement was made in March 1900. The subsequent proceedings, which have ended in the decision to maintain a rigorous blockade unless and until the tribe makes a complete submission, belong to the history of the present year. The Political Officer at Wana has been invested with criminal powers like those conferred on the Political Officer in Tochi.

A scheme was drawn up to replace the levies in Northern and Southern Wazíristán by strong bodies of tribal militia commanded by British officers. These corps are now being raised, and when their organization is complete it will probably be possible to withdraw all regular troops from posts beyond the border of the Derajât Division. A further concentration of power as regards the Native Army will be feasible when the plans for the increase and reorganization of the Border Military Police in Bannu, Dera Ismail Khan, and Dera Gházi Khan have been carried into effect.

On the Deraját border the murder by Bozdárs of some influential Maliks of the Lagkári tribe in flagrant breach of Biloch laws of hospitality produced a state of feeling which might easily have developed into intertribal war. Firmness and patience on the part of the district authorities and the good sense of the acting tumandár of the Lagkári tribe averted this calamity. Forty Bozdárs have been tried by tribal jirga and sentenced in each case to seven years' imprisonment.

4. SETTLEMENTS.—Five entire districts were under settlement during the year, and settlement work was also in progress in portions of two other districts. The work in the Agror Valley of the Hazára District was completed before the end of the year, but certain subsidiary matters remained to be disposed of, and part of the new assessment will be deferred till the settlement of the remainder of the district is revised. Work was commenced in the Kohát District in October 1899 and in the Fázilka Tahsíl of the Ferozepore District in January 1900. The Sirsa Tahsíl of the Hissar District will be settled along with the latter tract, but the commencement of the work there had to be postponed on account of the famine. The settlement work in Jhelum and Mooltan is nearly complete. The new assessment of the former district has been framed and sanctioned, but will not be introduced until the district has obtained some relief after the seasons of scarcity it has recently experienced. In the latter district assessment proposals for two tahsíls have still to be considered by the Financial Commissioner and by Government. Measurements have been completed in Muzaffargarh, and are being pushed rapidly on in Dera Ismail Khan, and an assessment report has been prepared for one of the three tahsíls of the former district.

5. LAND REVENUE.—The year ending on September 30th, 1898, was described as one of comparative plenty following a year of drought and famine, and it was hoped that normal conditions had been restored. The following year ending September 30th, 1899, the figures for which are given in this section of the present report, proved unfortunately that normal conditions had not been restored. The monsoon of 1898 arrived late and stopped early, and from September onwards throughout the cold weather there was no rain except in December and March, and the falls in these months were not general. Notwithstanding this the total realizations on account of the land revenue demand for the year amounted to nearly 250 lakhs of rupees, or not much less than the amount realized in the previous year, which was 251½ lakhs of rupees. The explanation is that a decrease in the amount of fixed land revenue realized was counterbalanced by an increase in miscellaneous land revenue, to which head sale proceeds of land in the Chenab Canal Colony are credited. Owing to the nature of the year realizations on account of the balance outstanding from previous years were small and amounted to only 2¾ lakhs, and the balance which had at the end of the previous year been reduced to 16 lakhs stood at the end of September 1899 at 24½ lakhs.

From the returns of recent years, including that under report, it appears that larger loans are now advanced by money-lenders on land of poorer revenue-paying capacity than formerly. This is of special interest with reference to what was said in this place last year on the subject of the steady

growth in the value of land. Recent sales of land by auction on the Chenab Canal have also given striking evidence of the same fact. The figures in the report relating to transfers of land are for cases which occurred before the 15th of June 1899, and cannot be deemed to have been influenced by the legislation then contemplated in regard to alienation of land. Nor can the fact that there is a continued rise in the price of land be held to in any way support the theory that prices will not be affected by the legislation which has now been undertaken. The figures relating to transfers of land are more satisfactory than those of the previous year. Though there was a decrease in the number of redemptions of mortgages there was a decrease also in the number of mortgages and sales and in the net area under mortgage. At the same time the areas sold and mortgaged were greater than in any year of the last decade except 1897-98.

6. FAMINE.—A Chapter on Famine has not been prepared for this report, as an account of the recent scarcity belongs more properly to the agricultural year ending 30th September 1900. A detailed notice will therefore be reserved for next year's report. But a few leading facts may be mentioned. The famine was due to the complete failure of the monsoon rains of 1899. The consequent distress was deeper and more widespread than in 1896-97, for it was accentuated not only by the fact that the people, especially in the Hissar District, had not fully recovered from the effects of the previous famine, but also by the great mortality among cattle owing to the want of fodder. The south-east portion of the Province again suffered most. Test and relief works were opened during September and October 1899 in the plains districts of the Delhi Division, and later on test works were started elsewhere in the Province. Relief operations were in progress for varying periods in 13 districts during a total period of 57 weeks. The corresponding period in the famine of 1896-97 was 44 weeks, excluding the separate period of 19 weeks in the early summer of 1896, for which works were open in the Lahore District only, and nine districts were then affected. The numbers on relief were highest during the first and second weeks of March 1900, when the total daily average for the whole Province approximated 243,000 against 127,758 during the second week of March 1897. Of the persons relieved during this period of greatest stress, about two-thirds were in the Hissar District alone, which contributed one-half of the total in 1897. The direct expenditure on relief, including the cost of the special and subordinate establishments employed in supervising it, amounted to $24\frac{1}{3}$ lakhs of rupees in the financial year 1899-00 and to about $48\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs for the whole period of the famine as compared with $22\frac{1}{3}$ lakhs spent on the famine of 1896-97. Relief was also given by Government in the form of suspensions of land revenue, amounting to nearly 44 lakhs of rupees (27 lakhs in the kharíf harvest of the year under report and 17 lakhs in the rabi of 1900). The subject of loans for the purchase of seed and cattle belongs to the next Administration Report. About 12 lakhs were distributed by the Provincial Committee of the Indian Charitable Relief Fund, for the most part during the autumn of 1900, in gifts for the same purpose.

7. CIVIL JUSTICE.—The number of original civil suits instituted fell by 15,900 as compared with the previous year, which was perhaps somewhat abnormal owing to the fact that it was a year of comparative prosperity following

on a year of scarcity. In their annual report on the administration of civil justice, the Judges ascribed the decrease to scarcity and high prices. There appears, however, to have been a general tendency since 1896 for litigation to decline. The decrease is most marked under the head of unregistered bonds, while there is a marked increase of suits brought on registered bonds.

It might have been anticipated that the proposed legislation to restrict the alienation of agricultural land would have had a marked effect in stimulating suits for foreclosure and other suits for the possession of mortgaged land. It is doubtful whether it can be said that this has been the case to any very marked extent in the Province generally. The increase in notices under Regulation XVII of 1806 for enforcement of conditional sale must be due to the Bill, which owing to its proposed retrospective effect as regards mortgages by way of conditional sale has naturally increased this class of litigation.

The experiment of investing selected Munsifs with Small Cause Court powers is working satisfactorily, and an extension of the system is contemplated. Disposals have practically kept pace with institutions in both District and Divisional Courts, and the average duration of cases has fallen in both.

The pending file in the Chief Court has increased to a very slight extent during the year, and the average duration of cases has been reduced by 90 days. It is expected that the rules recently framed for increasing the powers of single Judges, and the amendments to the Punjab Courts Act passed in October 1899, will lead to a sensible reduction of the pending file during the coming year.

8. Criminal Justice.—There has been a grave increase of crime of the more serious descriptions. Various explanations have been given, but it seems that, while famine has in some districts fostered petty offences, other explanations must be sought in the case of more serious crime. The worst feature of the year is the increase of robberies and dacoities from 598 to 765. Probably the personality of a few noted dacoit leaders gave the chief impetus to crime of this kind, but their numbers after all are not large, and systematic measures have been adopted for checking their depredations and hunting them down, and the Lieutenant-Governor believes that next year it will be possible to show that this form of serious crime has been greatly checked.

The statistics indicate that the percentage of convictions in Magistrates' Courts fell to 33, the lowest figure on record since 1892. The figures, however, lose most of their significance when we realize that this result is mainly due to a steady increase in the number of cases compromised, the proportion of which to total trials rose between 1892 and 1899 from 27 to 35 per cent. Excluding these the proportion of convictions has been remarkably constant for the past six years, the figures being 52 per cent. in 1894, 1895 and 1896, and 51 per cent. in each of the three succeeding years. The number of cases for disposal before the Courts of Sessions show a decrease, which is doubtless due to the exercise, as regards some of the districts in which crime is heaviest, of the authority given to the Local Government by the new Criminal Procedure Code to invest any Magistrate of the first class with powers under Section 30 of the Code.

On the subject of punishments there is not much to be said. Sentences of transportation have decreased slightly, while sentences of imprisonment for terms exceeding two years have increased. If this means that there is a tendency to inflict long terms of imprisonment in place of transportation, there is no cause for regret, for the Punjab criminal fears the Punjab jail more than the Andamans. The rise in the number of whippings is satisfactory, but it might with advantage have been greater.

The number of appeals to the Chief Court reached the unprecedented figure of 844, and the pending file has increased in spite of the greater despatch shown in the disposal of criminal business. The increase is in appeals from the orders of District Magistrates : this is due in part to the extended use of powers under Section 30 of the Criminal Procedure Code, and to the amendment of Section 34 of the Code, under which sentences exceeding four years no longer require confirmation by the Sessions Judge.

9. POLICE.—The return of bad seasons in the year 1899 was accompanied by a recrudescence of serious crime, and the improvement noticed in the previous year has not been maintained. An increase in the number of offences against the State, public tranquillity, safety and justice, and of serious offences against the person and property is again noticeable.

Special measures, such as punitive posts, the confiscation of unlicensed "chavís" and "gandásas," a prohibition against the possession of daggers and pistols on the frontier, the placing of an officer on special duty to hunt up dacoits, and increased use of the provisions of the Indian Penal Code relating to forfeiture of property, are being adopted to check this spirit of lawlessness. The most important feature of the year, however, was the assembly of a Committee of officers to consider improvements in the Police force of the Province. This Committee has recommended reforms costing about three lakhs per annum, the most important of which are the addition of one Deputy Inspector-General, an increase of 21 in the number of Inspectors, and of about 600 in the number of Sergeants and Constables.

The percentage of cases of cognizable crime ending in conviction fell from 31 in 1898 to 30 in 1899, and that of persons from 56 to 54. The percentage of stolen property recovered similarly fell from 44 to 42. The number of judicial convictions of members of the Police force fell from 144 to 117. Departmental punishments were normal.

The Police again rendered good service in connection with plague, but they will not again be used to form cordons round infected villages.

10. PRISONS.—The daily average jail population rose by nearly 1,000, and 12,643 prisoners remained in confinement on the 31st December 1899 as against 11,604 on the 31st December 1898, but the dieting charges in spite of high prices were kept down by timely purchases of grain at the rabi harvest. The net earnings per prisoner rose from Rs. 8 to Rs. 10-1-0. The net cost per prisoner fell from Rs. 67-9-0 in 1897 to Rs. 57-10-0 in 1898 and Rs. 55-10-0 in 1899.

There was a general increase of punishments, but this was under heads other than those relating to work. Discipline was well maintained. The general health showed a decided improvement, the percentage of mortality having fallen from 23·50 to 18·79.

11. REGISTRATION.—The statistics for the year 1899-00, a famine year, do not show such a marked increase in registration business as occurred in 1896-97, but they are very much in excess of the figures for the five years preceding 1896-97, the total number of documents registered being 154,025, against 141,123 for the preceding year and 113,677 the average for the years 1891-92 to 1895-96. The influence of famine in increasing registration business is thus again illustrated this year by a fresh rise in the figures after the drop which occurred in 1898-99. A noticeable feature is the increased number of sales registered, while mortgages are practically the same as last year, and far below the figures for 1897-98. There are only two possible explanations of this—

(1) the impending Land Alienation Bill, or

(2) that agriculturalists had mortgaged their land already, and to obtain further credit were forced to sell.

The main result of the publication of the Bill has naturally been to stimulate the desire of the money-lender to get possession by sale outright. Hence we find that sales have largely increased. On the other hand, the execution of mortgages with a condition of sale in default of payment (bai-bil-wafa) has been checked by the provision of the Bill which made such mortgages null and void with retrospective effect. It is possible that to some extent other mortgages may have been checked by the Bill, but it is probable that the main reason for such mortgages not having largely increased during a year of agricultural distress lies in the fact that a succession of bad seasons has disinclined the money-lender to lend on the security of land. As in 1896-97, the increase in business is chiefly under the head of optional registration.

12. MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION.—Kharar in the Umballa District was declared a Notified Area during the year, and another Notified Area was added to the same district by the transfer of Kálka from the Simla District. The Municipality of Lyallpur also came into existence. An election was held in Mooltan under the rules which had been revised with the object of equalising the Hindu and Muhammadan elements. The interest taken in elections generally appears to have been even less than last year, since only 33 per cent. of the vacancies were contested, as against 40 per cent. last year, and the percentage of voters polling was only 40 as against 57 in 1898-99. The working of the Municipalities generally was satisfactory, interference on the part of higher authority being necessitated in only some 15 or 20 cases.

The receipts from octroi and other taxation fell off by about Rs. 60,000, while the income derived from other sources show an improvement of about 1 lakh or a net improvement of about Rs. 40,000. Loans to the extent of Rs. 1,28,360 from Government and Rs. 1,60,000 raised in the open

market were taken by three Municipalities in furtherance of sewerage and water-works schemes. The total outstandings of loans contracted now amount to about 40 lakhs. The expenditure of the year was about a lakh in excess of that in the previous year and includes a sum of Rs. 55,000 spent on famine relief. The total of the closing balances of all the Municipalities and Notified Areas amounts to Rs. 12,57,655 against Rs. 12,11,567 at the end of the preceding year.

13. DISTRICT AND LOCAL BOARDS.—In only one district, Siálkot, are Local Boards said to have justified their existence. As usual, little interest is taken in elections, less than 20 per cent. of the elective vacancies having been contested. District Boards and all the Local Boards except three failed to hold the required number of ordinary meetings, while in two districts no special budget meeting was held. The average attendance at District Board meetings was 50 per cent. or more in 18 districts, as against 15 in the two preceding years. The utility of Finance Sub-Committees is said to be almost universal, while in one or two districts only, have Sub-Committees for other purposes done what is required of them. In 10 districts proceedings were interfered with by superior authority. Audit rules have come into force experimentally from April 1st, 1900. The working of the District Boards has been satisfactory on the whole, but Local Boards are credited with useful work in two districts only.

The District Funds of Hissar, Rohtak, Gurgaon, Karnál, Ferozepore and Lahore incurred between them an expenditure of Rs. 1,77,263 out of a total of Rs. 1,88,756 spent by District Boards on famine relief. In Hissar, Gurgaon and Karnál the District Funds were overdrawn in consequence and were assisted with contributions from the Provincial Revenues to prevent their closing with debit balances.

14. FORESTS.—The area on the books of the Forest Department in the Punjab on June 30th, 1900, was 7,615 square miles, classed as follows:—Reserved Forests, 2,891, or 38 per cent.; Protected Forests, 2,605, or 34 per cent.; and Unclassed Forests, 2,119, or 28 per cent. The area under the last head was increased by upwards of a million acres during the year owing to the transfer to the charge of the Forest Officer of rakhs in the Mooltan District which had previously been managed by the Deputy Commissioner. After the settlement of the Reserved Forests of that district certain rakhs which had been selected for reservation, but not reserved, remained under the charge of the Forest Department, and it was decided in 1899 to transfer to its charge all the remaining rakhs which had been from the first under district management.

Working Plans for Kaghán in Hazára, Kalesar in the Simla Division, and Mailsi and South Kabírwála in Mooltan were sanctioned by the Local Government during the year. There has been no Working Plans Branch in the Punjab for some time owing to the Department being undermanned.

The total number of forest offences was greater by 35 per cent. than in the previous year. The increase occurred chiefly in cases of illicit grazing and unauthorized removal of forest produce, including lopping of trees for fodder, and was due to the famine. In addition to this a number of cases were passed over owing to the poverty of the offenders.

The number of fires fell from 311 to 227, and the area burnt from 31,859 acres in 1898-99 to 14,466 acres in 1899-00, which is less than one-third of the area burnt in 1897-98. The diminution is ascribed to the people having refrained from burning the hillside grass because in view of the general drought there was little prospect of its being replaced by a fresh crop. The only Division in which there was a marked increase in the number of fires and in the area burnt was Bashahr, and in one of the fires there a guard lost his life.

Closed areas were on account of the fodder famine freely thrown open to grazing except in the hill forests, in which this concession was not required to the same extent as in the plains. The whole area of the Unclassed Forests in the plains was available for grazing, and in those of Lahore and Montgomery permission was given to lop trees for fodder. The amount realized by the Department on account of grass and grazing was Rs. 1,20,572 as compared with Rs. 1,91,563 in the previous year. This large falling off is due to the extent to which grazing was permitted either free or on greatly reduced fees in consequence of the famine,—a loss to the Department, but an incalculable boon to the famine-stricken herds.

The natural reproduction of deodár was good only in Hazára and at Kot Khái in the Simla District. Elsewhere reproduction suffered owing to the drought. Bad seasons affected unfavourably both the sowing and the planting of deodár in Chamba, Bashahr and Kulu. Inferior species were felled and girdled for the benefit of deodár in all the Hill Divisions.

The Resin Factory at Núrpur has not yet been long enough in existence to allow of a detailed estimate being framed of profit and loss, including wear and tear of plant and the like, but there appears to be every likelihood of its being successful in a high degree, and a clear profit of Rs. 2-8-0 per maund of resin extracted is anticipated.

The income of the year was Rs. 14,05,538, and the expenditure was Rs. 12,00,459, including the quinquennial payment to the Rája of Chamba for the use of his forests, which on this occasion amounted to 2 lakhs of rupees. The surplus was thus only 2 lakhs (in round figures), but would have been greater by half a lakh had it not been for the famine which rendered it impossible to collect dues in full.

15. TRADE.—The total value of the imports and exports to countries beyond the foreign frontier of the Punjab was 394 lakhs of rupees as compared with 322 lakhs in the previous year, including in both cases the rail-borne traffic to and from Jummoo. Although the increase in the figures relating to the trade is in part due to more effective registration, there has undoubtedly been a considerable development of the trade in consequence of the opening up of these countries by the military operations of 1896-97. As last year, the

trade with Kashmir accounts for more than half the total value given above, and a large quantity of grain was imported from that country owing to the famine in the Punjab: in the import of silver, on the other hand, there was a decrease from 453 to 56 maunds as the result of the measures taken to prevent refunds being obtained fraudulently of duty paid on silver exported to Kashmir for the purpose of re-importation. Bajaur is the next most important country in the trans-frontier trade, accounting this year for nearly one-third of its total value; the amount and value of imports and exports was nearly double that of the previous year owing partly to improved registration and partly to the stimulus to imports given by the famine in the Punjab. The trade with Kabul, though it comes next to that of the above-named countries, is much behind it in amount and value, and was much less than in the previous year, when it was abnormally large owing to the Khaibar Pass having been then re-opened after a long period of closure: the import of Kabuli horses was especially small owing to His Highness the Amír's embargo upon their removal from his country. There was a marked increase in the trade with Tirah, the value of which formed 1·5 per cent. of the whole. The value of the trade with Ladákh was 2 per cent. of the whole, and was much less than in the previous year owing to the taxation of charas having temporarily dislocated the arrangements for importing the drug. The trade with Chinese Tibet accounts as usual for only a small part, 0·4 per cent., of the total value of trans-frontier trade.

The internal trade of the Province was affected by the unfortunate conditions of the year, which was one of distress among agriculturists and of great mortality among cattle, but not to so large an extent as might have been expected. The value of the total exports, 1,213 lakhs, was, indeed, higher than in the previous year, when it was 1,051 lakhs. This was the result of the famine prices which prevailed, and in weight, 21¾ million maunds, they were short of that of the previous year, 24⅓ millions of maunds, but they were in excess of the quantity, 15 million maunds, exported in the preceding year This was due to the fact that large European firms had in many districts bought up a great part of the standing crops before the famine declared itself. The total value of imports was 1,276 lakhs of rupees as compared with 1,263 lakhs in the previous year, and the maundage was 20 millions as compared with 15 millions. The largest increases among imports occurred in wheat and other grains, Government rupees, and hides of cattle, and were all due to the famine. The grain was required for consumption, and the rupees for State relief, while hides were so cheap in Rájpútána that Punjab dealers found it profitable to import, dress and re-export them. For this reason, and also because there was great cattle mortality within the Province, there was a very great increase in the export of hides of cattle, raw and dressed. There was a large increase in the export of raw cotton, following on a decrease in the previous year. In the import of European cotton piece-goods, on the other hand, there was a very large decrease, and there was also a considerable falling off in the quantity of silver bullion imported.

16. PUBLIC WORKS.—Excluding a sum of Rs. 18,89,290 spent on Famine Relief Works, the total expenditure on Public Works proper amounted to Rs. 58,69,290 during the year. Deducting the expenditure under Imperial Military Rs. 5,16,469, Imperial Civil Rs. 6,48,013, and Private Contributions,

&c., Rs. 1,39,768, for which the Public Works Department merely acts as an agent, the net outlay on works in the Province was Rs. 45,65,040, of which Rs. 29,40,811 were for Provincial Works. The funds at the disposal of the Department have been somewhat limited this year owing to famine. The original Provincial grant was cut down by some six lakhs, and orders given to stop all expenditure which could possibly be postponed without much loss.

The famine was the chief feature of the year. The total number of day-units supported on the relief works in charge of the Public Works Department reached 3,895,098 workers and 1,434,888 dependents in March 1900, *i. e.*, these figures represent the totals of the numbers relieved on each day up to end of the year. The departmental expenditure was Rs. 18,89,290, which, however, includes Rs. 1,78,130 from District and Rs. 30,622 from Municipal Funds. There were no large projects altogether suitable for famine works available. The main works undertaken consisted of earthwork on the Jhelum Canal and some railways near Delhi and constructing irrigation bunds and large tanks for cattle.

Important Works.—The most important works with which progress was made during the year were as follows:—

Military.—Construction of a rifle range at Kohát; new magazine at Mardán; water tanks for the Lawrence Military Asylum at Sanáwar; stone metalling the Dera Ismail Khan-Tánk-Murtaza Road and the Chingoshta nullah on the Kohát-Bannu Section of the North-West Frontier Road; improving the drainage of the Native Infantry Lines and Fort at Mardán; provision of double walls and roofs to the magazines at Jhelum and Dera Ismail Khan.

Imperial Civil.—Construction of a building for the accommodation of Aides-de-Camp and renovation of the electric light installation at Viceregal Lodge, Simla; construction of an additional wing to the Secretariat buildings at Simla; erection of a small church at Khewra on the Salt Range; and of stallion stables at Núrpur near Abbott-abad; additions to the Levy Post at Khajúri Kach.

Provincial.—Construction of new combined offices for the Punjab Government at Simla; of a Roman Catholic Chapel at Lahore; completion of the Mung Rasúl Jail; construction of several Police Stations and Border Military Police Posts; erection of a hall for instruction on Pathology and Physiology at the Medical College, Lahore; improvements to the Hazára Trunk Road, the Kángra Valley and other roads; improvements to ways of communication in Kulu and the hills about Simla; metalling and improving many feeder roads; construction of a bridge over the Bára River; extension of the Lyallpur-Khanewál Railway; and construction of the Ludhiána-Dhúri-Jakhál and Baha-ud-dín-Rasúl Railways.

District and Municipal.—Increase of the Simla water-supply; improvement of the sewage and drainage system of the Lahore City.

A large amount of useful work was done by people on famine relief on the Jhelum and Jalálpur and Rangoi Canals and the Ghaggar Bye-Wash Channel.

17. IRRIGATION.—The area irrigated by Government canals was 5,244,953 acres, which was considerably in excess of the area, 4,856,765 acres, irrigated in the previous year and somewhat in excess of that of 1897-98, which (5,214,258 acres) was the highest that had then been recorded. Both on the Chenab and on the Sirhind Canals there was a very great increase in irrigation. On the former this was due largely to the development of the Gugera Branch, but partly also to careful and economical distribution of the supply and to a very keen demand, especially in the rabi season. On the Sirhind Canal the area irrigated during the kharíf was the largest on record. On the Western Jumna, on the other hand, the area irrigated was, owing to the low supply in the river, less than in any of the four previous years. On the Bári Doáb Canal the area was rather less than in 1898-99. On the Sidhnai and on most of the inundation canals there was a falling off in irrigation owing to the absence of the usual river floods in the autumn. The receipts, direct and indirect, amounted to Rs. 1,36,04,516 and Rs. 17,29,477 respectively; total Rs. 1,53,33,993 as compared with Rs. 1,44 70,912 in 1898-99 (direct Rs. 1,27,36,719 and indirect Rs. 17,34,193). On the Western Jumna there was an increase of Rs. 1,20,000 in realizations, due chiefly to the collection of large outstandings of the previous year. On the Bári Doáb Canal the collections of occupiers' rates increased by 4 lakhs of rupees. There was a continued advance in the receipts on the Chenab Canal, which were greater by 6 lakhs of rupees than in the previous year. The profit and loss calculation based on the total income, direct and indirect, of the year, as compared with the total capital invested up to the end of 1899 00, shows in the case of major works a net profit of 9·57 per cent. as compared with 8·60 per cent. on the results of the working of 1898-99. On the Chenab Canal taken alone the corresponding figures are 8·14 and 9·26 per cent. For minor works the percentage of profit was 24 56 as compared with 12·63 in the previous year. Great progress was made with the head-works of the Jhelum Canal and also with excavation, which, owing to ordinary labour being readily available in consequence of the scarcity and to the drafting of famine labourers to the canal, was pushed on much more quickly than would have been possible under normal conditions. A marked event in the general canal administration of the year was the abolition of the *chher* system on the Mooltan Canals.

18. FINANCE.—Compared with the previous year the revenues as a whole show a decrease of Rs. 40,32,000 and the expenditure an increase of Rs. 35,42,000, a result due entirely to the scarcity that prevailed during the year. The great falling off in the land revenue collections ($35\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs) and provincial rates ($5\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs) are an indication of the severity of the drought. The expenditure on famine relief and gratuitous relief met from the general revenues amounted to Rs. 21,62,000, while District Boards spent Rs. 1,89,000. Owing to the condition of the Provincial finances the entire outlay on famine from the general revenues was borne by the Imperial Government. There was a slight improvement in the receipts of the Provincial Postal Department, as also in the receipts of the Judicial, Jail and Police Departments, but the effect of these was more than neutralised by the excesses that occurred in the expenditure of most departments. The total excess as compared with the year 1898-99 amounted roughly to $35\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs, a very considerable portion of this being due to indirect

famine expenditure charged under various heads such as diet of prisoners and grain compensation allowance: and not included in the famine expenditure above mentioned. The total direct outlay on plague during the year amounted to Rs. 1,73,000, while the indirect expenditure was about Rs 1,03,000.

19. MEDICAL AND SANITARY.—The year 1899 was again a healthy one. The diminution in malarial fever which had been a marked feature of the Sanitary Reports of recent years continued. The number of births in 1899 exceeded the deaths by 386,276, and the birth-rate of 48·4 per 1,000 of population showed an increase of 7·4 *per mille* over that of the previous year, when it was 41·0 *per mille.* The number of male births to every 100 female births was 109·6 against 103·7 in England in the year 1897. The death-rate fell to 29·57 from 31·05 in 1898-99. Plague which had subsided in the hot weather of 1899 reappeared in the village of Sahiba in the Garhshankar Tahsíl of the Hoshiárpur District in the month of October. With the exception of a small outbreak in the Ráwalpindi District in the months of June and July 1899, and one in the village of Haidon in the Khumanon Thána of the Patiála State in the month of March 1900, both of which were speedily suppressed, the disease confined itself, as in the years 1897-98 and 1898-99, to the Nawashahr Tahsíl of the Jullundur District and the Garhshankar Tahsíl of Hoshiárpur. In all 66 villages were attacked between the 1st of April 1899 and the 31st of March 1900 with 758 cases and 449 deaths.

As noted above, there was a falling off in malarial fever, the total deaths from fever having fallen from 422,826 in 1897-98 and 418,206 in 1898-99 to 381,689 in the year under report. The year was a dry one owing to the failure of the monsoon. There were 5,149 deaths from small-pox and 1,816 from cholera. Other diseases prevailed, as usual there being a large increase in attendance at the dispensaries for diseases of the eye, patients coming from such remote places as Afghánistán and Chitrál.

Nine new dispensaries were opened during the year 1899-00 and 4 closed, leaving 267 hospitals and dispensaries in existence at the end of the year. Good work was done at these in connection with surgical operations, and the institutions maintained their popularity generally with the people. The Provincial Medical Department rendered valuable assistance in the successful efforts made to keep the plague within the bounds of the infected localities. Arrangements were put in hand for the construction of a separate European Hospital at Simla, the measure having become possible by the generous gift of a valuable property by Mr. J. L. Walker, C.I.E., an old and well known resident of Simla.

There were 319 lunatics in the Lahore Asylum at the end of the year 1899 and 138 in the Delhi institution, being an increase of 33 on the total of the previous year and the largest number yet recorded. On the 1st March 1900 the new Central Lunatic Asylum for the Punjab being ready for occupation the patients of both the old asylums were moved into it.

There was a satisfactory increase in vaccination. The prevailing scarcity told against vaccination to a certain extent owing to famine-stricken persons leaving their homes in search of a livelihood. On the other hand special facility was afforded to the vaccinators in some instances by the collection of families at the relief camps. Inspection was carried out on the whole vigorously, and vaccination continued to receive attention in those Native States which keep up

their own staff. At the end of the year 1899-00 the Vaccination Act was in force in 22 Municipalities and 11 Cantonments. Kángra, which is the best vaccinated district in the Punjab, enjoyed complete immunity from small-pox throughout the year. In Pesháwar, the least vaccinated district, there was a severe outbreak.

The Sanitary Board met seven times during the year. A good deal was done towards improving the sanitary condition of towns, the most notable projects being connected with water-works at Bhiwáni, Delhi and Simla, and drainage at Delhi, Simla, Jagraon and Ráwalpindi.

20. EDUCATION.—In the year 1899-00 there were 3,064 public educational institutions in the Punjab, or 9 less than in the previous year. The reduction occurred in the number of Primary Schools of the Vernacular Aided Indigenous order, of which 24 ceased to exist, and against this has to be set off an increase of 15 in Colleges and Special and Secondary Schools. The year was therefore one of progress as regards public institutions, for the number of scholars attending them increased by 5,313 from 181,446 to 186,759 after decreasing by 2,560 in the previous year. Private schools, which after falling off to the extent of 312 in 1897-98 had increased by 24 in 1898-99, again declined by 272 in the year under report, in which they numbered 4,803 with 75,560 scholars as compared with 79,651 in the previous year. Taking Public and Private Institutions together, there was a decrease of 281 as compared with a decrease of 31 in 1898-99, and an increase of 1,222 scholars in contrast to a decrease of 470 in the previous year.

A comparison of the figures for Hindús and Muhammadans shows that while the attendance of the former at schools, public and private, increased by 2,515 after a decrease of 1,704 in the previous year, which followed an increase of 2,627 in 1897-98, the numbers of the latter fell by 1,258 in the present year and by 6,118 in 1897-98, and increased only to the extent of 655 in the intermediate year. The proportion of Hindu to Muhammadan scholars is as 100 to 90, and if the figures for Public Institutions alone are taken it is as 100 to 65, the proportion of total population being as 100 to 126. The large number of Muhammadan children who attend institutions other than public are taught at Korán Schools, and it is owing to the closure of a number of these that the total number of Muhammadans under instruction has been so much reduced. The most backward district is Kángra, in which only 5·2 per cent. of the total attend school, and the most advanced this year (excluding Simla, in which the percentage, 32·2, is high owing to its large schools for European children) is Jhelum with 18·1 per cent. Last year Amritsar occupied this place with 16·6 per cent.

The total expenditure of the Department during the year was Rs. 33,23,282, or greater by Rs. 1,02,616 than in the previous year. In 1897-98 and 1898-99 the expenditure increased by Rs. 83,800 and by Rs. 64,152 respectively. As regards this year's increase, which was evenly distributed over the different classes of institutions and the various heads of expenditure, it is satisfactory to note that it was to a great extent covered by additional income from fees and private sources. Imperial Funds contributed 3·8, Provincial Funds 23·7, and District and Municipal Funds 30·5 per cent. of the total expenditure. The income from fees and other sources was 42 per cent.

In the Intermediate Examination 297 candidates were successful out of 652 who appeared, or nearly the same proportion as in the previous year, when the numbers were, however, smaller. For the B. A. Examination also the number of candidates, 364, was greater than in the previous year, but only 109 were successful, about the same number as in that year, though a smaller percentage. The M. A. Examination attracted fewer candidates than in any of the three preceding years, and the proportion of successes, 7 out of 22, though the same as in 1897-98, was less than in either of the last two years. For the degree of M. O. L. there was only one candidate and he was successful, and in the B. O. L. Examination 3 candidates out of 5 were successful. In all the Arts Examinations of the University there was a rise in the number of candidates from 899 to 1,053 and in passes from 371 to 417, a satisfactory recovery from the falling off in both recorded last year. In the various Law Examinations 281 candidates were successful out of 436. These figures are the highest yet recorded, and it is believed that they mark the limit of the tide which has set in in favour of law during the last few years. In the Medical Examinations there were altogether 126 candidates, of whom 65 were successful. The corresponding figures in the previous year were 138 and 71. The Preliminary Scientific Examination was held this year for the second time, and 19 out of 26 candidates were successful as compared with 18 out of 20 on the previous occasion. In Engineering the first examination only was held, and the successful candidates were only 15 out of a total of 31, a falling off from the previous year, when they were 31 out of 40.

There were 10 Arts Colleges with 1,180 students in the Province during the year. A falling-off of 59 in the First Year Class seems to indicate a lull in the demand for University Education.

There was an increase of 10 during the year in the number of Secondary Schools, 9 of the 10 being Anglo-Vernacular. The strong desire felt by the people for a knowledge of English is an important factor in the educational system of the Province. The Department has refrained from doing anything to artificially encourage the demand and has been careful to provide one Vernacular Secondary Institution for every small group of Primary Schools, and the increase in recent years in expenditure on Anglo-Vernacular Schools has been almost entirely met from private sources and fees. The total number of scholars in Secondary Schools rose from 60,570 in 1898-99 to 63,427 in 1899-00, two-thirds of the number, however, being at the Primary stage of their education. This is a fact which has to be borne in mind in dealing with the statistics of Primary education. The proportion being instructed in English was 46 per cent. of the whole, and agriculturists formed, as last year, 23 per cent. of the total number. The total expenditure on these schools, which amounted to Rs. 9,79,108, increased by Rs. 25,000 as compared with the previous year, in which there was an increase of Rs. 27,000. The present year's increase was more than counterbalanced by an increase of Rs. 35,500 in fees, and the income from fees is now 48·4 of the total expenditure. The average expenditure per boy was Rs. 15-15-0 as compared with Rs. 16-2-0 in 1898-99, and the average fee was Rs. 10-2-0 in Anglo-Vernacular Schools and Rs. 2-3-0 in others. The number of scholarships was sufficient to provide one for every 9 boys in High Schools and one for every 11 in Middle Schools.

There was an increase of 14 in the Government and Board Schools (now 1,722) of the Primary Class, and the decline of 24 in the total number of Primary Schools was due to a reduction in the number of aided institutions by 38. Of these some have declined to the class of unaided schools, which have increased by 13, and some have ceased to exist. The attendance rose to 104,277 from 102,389 in the previous year, but did not reach the figure of the preceding year.

The proportion of boys who give up school permanently after passing the Primary Examination is again estimated this year at one third, but the materials on which this estimate is based are of doubtful accuracy. The year was on the whole one of continued improvement in the matter of Primary education.

In the Central Training College at Lahore the results of the examinations at which 80 per cent. of the candidates were successful were satisfactory, though scarcely so much so as in the previous year.

Discipline in the schools of the Province has shown steady improvement in recent years, and the conduct of the students is again favourably reported on this year.

The numbers of boarding houses and their inmates were respectively 275 and 8,431 at the end of the year. Of these 10 were for females and had 552 inmates. All are reported to be in a satisfactory condition.

The Annual University Tournament was witnessed by large crowds with great keenness, and there was close competition for the various trophies. District and Circle Tournaments for schools are also held. There seems little fear now of the interest in cricket, football, and other manly games flagging; and the principal want in connection with the subject of athletics is in regard to suitable play-grounds.

A General Educational Conference was held in April 1900, and a Departmental Conference was also held.

While the year marked a fall in the number of Indigenous Primary Schools, there was a general improvement in other public schools. In female education there was distinct progress. Besides this the examination results showed on the whole much improvement; the fees for tuition have again much increased; discipline and tone are being gradually raised; and private enterprise continues active and helpful. Considering that the year was one of scarcity and distress, it is matter for satisfaction that these results were achieved.

REPORT.

CHAPTER I.

PHYSICAL AND POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY.

PHYSICAL.

1. PHYSICAL.—The physical features of the Punjab and its Dependencies were fully described in the Report for 1892-93, and will not be noticed till 1903.

HISTORICAL.

2. HISTORICAL.—Sir W. Mackworth Young, K.C.S.I., held the office of Lieutenant-Governor throughout the year.

NATIVE STATES.

3. NATIVE STATES.—The only change in the arrangements for the political control of the Native States consisted in the temporary appointment of a Political Adviser to the Rája of Jínd on the investiture of the latter with the powers of a Ruling Chief.

4. Early in November 1899 the Lieutenant-Governor paid an informal visit to Kapurthala, and proceeded thence to Jínd, where he formally invested the Rája with powers, and, jointly with the Rája, cut the first sod of the Ludhiána-Dhúri-Jakhál Railway. His Honor has received visits from the Mahárája of Patiála, the Rája of Kapurthala, and a few other Chiefs during the year.

5. The outbreak of hostilities in the Transvaal towards the end of the year 1899 and the demand for horses from India evoked a great outburst of loyalty in the leading Punjab States. Offers to supply horses were received on all sides, in many cases free of charge. Most of these offers were accepted, and Her Majesty the Queen-Empress expressed her appreciation of the spirit of loyalty to herself and devotion to the Empire by which they were prompted. A revised Postal Convention has recently been accepted by the Phulkián States and Chamba. Several of the Native States in the Punjab agreed to the cession of jurisdiction on railways passing through their territories. The assent of the Phulkián States was long withheld, and has only been obtained in the present year. Negotiations were in progress for bringing the Imperial Service Troops under the same disciplinary law as British troops when they are serving together in practice camps or in the field. Several States suffered from famine during the year.

6. *Patiála.*—Changes in the personnel of the administration of this State were made, but there were influences round the Chief powerful enough to prevent these from producing their full effect. There was much delay in the despatch of business, and considerable doubt was felt as to the state of the finances. After the close of the year the Mahárája agreed to ask for the services of an experienced officer as a temporary financial adviser.

Mr. J. P. Warburton, late of the Punjab Railway Police, an officer of large experience, was appointed Inspector-General of the Patiála Police. The young Tika Sáhib was at last removed from Dholpur, and the Mahárája promised that he would not again be sent out of the State.

7. *Baháwalpur.*—The administration of the State was supervised throughout the year by the Superintendent, Colonel L. J. H. Grey, C.S.I. It was mentioned in last year's Report that the extravagance of the late Nawáb had starved the administration of the State, and an examination of the budgets for the twenty years of his rule has furnished ample corroboration of this statement. Colonel Grey has shown that the Nawáb obtained from the annual revenues Rs. 51,88,567, or nearly 52 lakhs, of appropriations for his personal expenditure, in excess of very ample yearly budget provisions for that expenditure, which, after 1882-83, amounted to Rs. 7,32,033 yearly. This was exclusive of some 110 lakhs taken by him from the reserve State treasure. With all these resources at his command he nevertheless left numerous debts. These have now been all settled, and the finances of the State are in a sound condition. The Wazír, Mirza Jindvadda Khán, encouraged and advised by Colonel Grey, devoted himself to the reform of every branch of the administration, and especially to the improvement and development of the inundation canals on which the agricultural prosperity of Baháwalpur depends. How successful these efforts have been may be judged by the fact that in a year in which the water in the Sutlej was exceedingly low the irrigated area amounted to 681,000 acres or 34,000 more than in 1898-99. The State did not suffer severely from the prevailing famine, and in fact was able to find employment for numbers of starving wanderers from Bikáner. Considerable arrears of revenue, however, accrued, but with better seasons these should be easily recovered.

The young Nawáb pursued his studies with credit at the Chiefs' College. He paid a second visit to Kashmír with Mr. Evill during the summer vacation of 1899 and during the last summer he was allowed to make a tour in Southern India and expand his mind by travel in other Provinces.

8. *Jínd.*—The Lieutenant-Governor formally invested the Rája with powers on the 10th November 1899, though he will for a time be required in exercising them to follow the advice of a British officer. Lieutenant A. Irvine has held the post of Political Adviser to the Rája, the appointment being sanctioned in the first instance for one year. The limitation of the Rája's powers was viewed with great disfavour by the other Phulkián Chiefs, and especially by the Rája of Nábha, who considered it a breach of the Phulkián Sanads of 1860. The Rája of Jínd himself, however, accepted the decision of Government, and Sir Mackworth Young in his speech at the investiture asserted the principle that the British Government stands in the position of guardian to every minor Chief when deprived of his natural guardian, and can never agree to forego the sacred trust of regulating the training of a minor Chief, where this becomes necessary, with a view to qualify him for the administration of his State. The result of carrying out this principle has, so far as State business is concerned, been satisfactory. The Rája freely availed himself of the advice of Lieutenant Irvine, with whom his relations are cordial. He devoted a good deal of attention to his official duties, and began to show shrewd common sense and some independence of character.

During his visit to Jínd the Lieutenant-Governor took the opportunity of cutting the first sod of the Ludhiána-Dhúri-Jakhál Railway. He associated the Rája with himself in this ceremony, so that the work, which is being chiefly paid for from the savings accumulated during the minority, might be opened under the auspices of the new Chief. The Members of the Council of Regency were retired on pension from the date of the investiture. Their tenure of office had been on the whole satisfactory, and resulted in an annual saving of over 1½ lakhs, amounting to nearly 20 lakhs in 12½ years. This saving has been invested in the new railway, the cost of which was unfortunately increased by a rise in the price of iron materials in England. The construction of the line has already been advantageous to the State in providing labour for those of its subjects who have suffered from famine. The scarcity was severe in places, but satisfactory efforts were made to mitigate its evils. A lakh of rupees was provided for advances to cultivators, and the Rája refused an offer of help from the Punjab Branch of the Famine Relief Fund on the ground that it was his duty to see to the relief of his own subjects.

9. *Nábha.*—The famine was severely felt in parts of Nábha also; and in consequence of the falling-off of his revenues and the general scarcity of fodder, the Rája found it very difficult to maintain his Imperial Service Cavalry, and even contemplated their disbandment. The question of the abolition of the Cavalry and improvement of the Infantry is under consideration.

Of the internal affairs of the State there is little to record. The Rája's administration is a model of what can be done by a Native Chief of high principles and sound understanding.

10. *Kapurthala.*—There has been little or nothing in the administration of this State to call for remark. The Rája continued to take little practical share in it, but he is fortunate in his officials, and complaints are rare. In November 1899 the Lieutenant-Governor was glad to be able to pay a short visit to the State, of which he was formerly Superintendent.

11. *Mandi.*—The health of the Rája of Mandi continued unsatisfactory. He was visited by Major Lane, I. M. S., who found him suffering from diabetes and diabetic cataract. In the present year Major Lane has performed a successful operation for the removal of the cataract. The Kunwar, Bhawáni Singh, was at the Aitchison Chiefs' College during the year and is doing well. The boy is gentlemanly and intelligent, though his education had until recently been somewhat neglected. His Tutor, Mr. Atkinson, has reported very favourably of him, and he has already derived much benefit from intercourse with other boys and from the discipline of the College.

It was noted in last year's Report that the financial position of the State had not improved, and in September 1899 Mr. Anderson, the Commissioner of Jullundur, made an inquiry at Mandi at the Rája's own request. The result was that Mr. C. E. Fendall, who had been the Rája's Financial Adviser since 1890, had to be removed. Pádha Jíwa Nand, Member of the Council of the Jodhpur State, who is a native of Mandi, has with the Lieutenant-Governor's sanction been appointed Wazír and made responsible for the administration. He

has not yet had time to correct the abuses in the spending departments of the State; but he has paid off debts amounting to Rs. 1,70,000, partly by the sale of promissory notes and partly from current income. A debt of Rs. 16,500 is still due. Over a lakh of arrears of land revenue have been realized, and all outstanding items have been carefully considered and remissions allowed, or arrangements made for gradual payment.

12. *Sirmúr.*—The Rája came to Simla and paid visits there to His Excellency the Viceroy and to the Lieutenant-Governor. He made a thoughtful and generous gift of 20,000 lbs. of tea from his own gardens for the troops serving in South Africa, and also offered the Sirmúr Sappers for service there. The administration of the State is carried on well, as in the time of the late Rája.

13. *Mâler Kotla.*—The Nawáb's state of mind continues as before, and the Nawáb of Lohâru still manages the State. The Sáhibzáda, Ahmad Ali Khán, has left the Chiefs' College, and is being gradually instructed in the duties of a ruler under the supervision of the Superintendent, the Nawáb of Lohâru. Certain departments have been put under his control, and he is exercising judicial powers and learning something of the revenue records of the State. His Tutor, Mr. Clarke, resigned his appointment at the end of the year, and the Sáhibzáda has since been under the sole control of the Superintendent. This arrangement is working smoothly, and the boy is giving much less trouble than formerly.

14. *Farídkot.*—The conduct of the Rája was not satisfactory during the year. He tried to evade the condition on which he was invested with ruling powers, which was that in all matters of importance he should for the present follow the advice of the Commissioner of Jullundur. He showed marked reluctance to carry out the provisions of his father's will in regard to the payment of the sums bequeathed by his father for the support of his brother and sister. The judicial administration of Farídkot is somewhat perfunctory, and frequent complaints are made of delay in the disposal of cases. The Rája, however, has co-operated cordially with the British Police, especially in dacoity cases.

15. *Chamba.*—The year was a prosperous one in Chamba. High prices were realized for crops, of which the outturn was little below the average. The roads were kept in good repair, and a new bridge built over the Sál stream. The Rája's brother, Mián Bhure Singh, continued to give valuable assistance in the administration.

16. *Suket.*—The Rája of Suket is a vigorous ruler, but his vigour is often misdirected. He entrusts no power to his officials, and his Wazír, Saiyyid Abdulla, finding his position too irksome, resigned.

17. *Kalsia.*—The administration of the State is ably carried on by the Council. The Sardár is progressing fairly with his studies, and is taking an interest in the work sent to him. He gave Rs. 2,500 to the Transvaal War Fund and Rs. 2,500 towards the equipment of Lumsden's Horse, and moreover offered to contribute to the general expenses of the war.

18. *Pataudi.*—The State suffered from famine, and with its finances already in a straitened condition was unable to meet the demand for nazarána which became due on the succession of the present Nawáb. Its payment has accordingly been postponed and spread over four years, beginning with 1901. The Nawáb's son, Ibráhím Ali Khán, has been sent to the Aitchison Chiefs' College.

19. *Loháru.*—The famine was severe in Loháru, and a large portion of its population was obliged to leave it for the time being. Considerable advances will be necessary to enable them to re-settle in their villages.

20. *Dujána.*—This State also suffered from distress and famine. Gratuitous relief was distributed, and the Nawáb granted takávi advances and suspensions of land revenue. The Nawáb's health was indifferent throughout the year.

21. *Simla Hill States.*—The administration of *Bilάspur* was well conducted throughout the year by the Council. The Rája was absent from his State for a much longer period than was desirable. Measures have been taken to correct this. The Rája gave Rs. 2,000 to the Transvaal War Fund.

The management of *Bashahr* continued satisfactory under Lála Mangat Rám, and by the exercise of rigid economy the debts of the State were reduced to Rs. 50,000. The Rája is incompetent, but occasionally obstructive. He neglected to meet the Superintendent, Hill States, on his visit to the State last autumn, and was fined Rs. 1,000 as a punishment for this mark of disrespect for the representative of the Paramount Power. The upper part of the Hindustán-Thibet Road through Kawár has been greatly improved, and an estimate has been framed for a wire-rope suspension bridge across the Sutlej at Rámpur.

The administration of the Council of *Nálagarh*, with Lála Sundar Singh as President, has been satisfactory, although Mián Jogindar Singh, half-brother of the Rája, and formerly Wazír, has secretly fomented intrigues and instigated complaints against them. The condition of the Rája has not improved, and he is reported to be feebler both in mind and body. A reduction of the assessment of the new settlement has been carried out and generally accepted, although a few villages still protest against it.

Keonthal has prospered under the management of Mián Durga Singh. There has been an increase in income, coupled with an increase in expenditure on public works. At the same time the debt has been reduced, leaving a balance of Rs. 48,000. A summary settlement of the State has been effected, and a complete record-of-rights is about to be prepared.

The Rája of *Bághal* administered his State with his usual ability. He was ably seconded by his brother, Mián Mán Singh, with whom he is in perfect accord, a pleasing exception in the family history of the Simla Hill Chiefs. He still forebore to use force against the Brahmins of Barog, but they have been forced to submit to his authority by action taken by the Superintendent of Hill States under the Lieutenant-Governor's orders in the present year. The Rája gave Rs. 250 to the Transvaal War Fund.

In *Baghát* the attitude of the Rána in various small matters has much improved during the last two years. He has offered a free grant of land as a site for a hospital near the Solon Bazár.

The minor Chief of *Jubbal*, Rána Giyán Chand, was formally installed in October last. He is a boy of about 12 years of age, appears fairly intelligent, and his education is progressing satisfactorily under the tutors who have been engaged. In July 1899 an attack was made on the Wazír, Bhagwán Dás, by a number of zamíndárs, and 11 men were sentenced to imprisonment by the Superintendent, Hill States It subsequently transpired that the attack was instigated by Kunwar Gambhir Chand, the Rána's uncle, who is jealous of the Wazír. The Kunwar has accordingly been compelled to leave the Darbár, and live on the jágír intended for him by his brother, the late Rána. The forest administration has been improved, and by the efforts of Mr. Fisher, Deputy Conservator of Forests, an advantageous contract has been secured for the supply of sleepers to the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway for the next four years.

The administration of *Kumhársain* has proceeded smoothly under the Manager, Lála Dhanwant Rái, and it has been found possible to reduce the Police guard by half, the saving being devoted to the payment of the salaries of three members of the Council, which were in arrears for four years. The duties of the members of the Council are not important, but their position keeps them from intrigue. The revenue has been collected in full, and the debt has been reduced by Rs. 7,500, leaving a balance of Rs. 13,000.

In *Bhajji* Mián Parmátma Singh, brother of the Rána, has been fomenting discord. The Rána is in the hands of his officials, and complaints of ill-treatment and high-handedness are not infrequent. During the winter he entrusted the chief authority to Híra Singh, cousin of the Thákur of Kunhiár, a man of indifferent character, but the zamíndárs forcibly ejected him, instigated probably by the officials he had supplanted.

In *Mahlog*, *Balsan*, and *Dhámi* the administration of the Ránás has been good.

The Rána of *Kuthár* is a boy of about 13, very intelligent and advanced for his age. The State is well managed by Mián Giyán Singh.

Some inhabitants of *Kunhiár* were accused of the robbery of a mill in Bághal territory, but the Superintendent, Hill States, who tried the case, came to the conclusion that no men of importance were implicated.

A number of the subjects of the Thákur of *Bíja* rebelled against his authority last October and imprisoned two sepoys. Nine men were sentenced to short terms of imprisonment and order was then restored.

In *Taroch* some boundary disputes are pending with the Dehra Dún.

In *Sángri* and *Delath* disputed boundaries have been demarcated.

The Thákur of *Kaneti* died in September, leaving an heir, Amog Chand, a boy of 9 years of age.

The Rána of *Koti* has not agreed to cede jurisdiction in the catchment area of the Simla Water-Works and has not accepted the compensation assessed on the small area acquired last year. Some difficulties occur with the European residents at Mashobra, which are attributed to the influence of a Muhammadan butcher, Abdul Hakím, who is the Rána's confidential adviser.

The Tika of *Theog* has not yet been able to complete the settlement of his State, chiefly owing to the opposition of the Miáns and leading men. Several of his subjects are in a state of semi-mutiny, and, though they pay their revenue regularly, refuse to render any *begár* services.

The administration of *Madhan* has not been so satisfactory as in previous years, and the Thákur has been remiss in the punishment of crimes against property.

The Thákur of *Ghund* became reconciled to his subjects during the year, and to his son and Wazír Lachmi Singh. Though of weak intellect, he appeared to be capable of taking some part in the affairs of his State. The manager was accordingly withdrawn, and the State was handed over to the Thákur and his Wazír.

Some disputes between the Thákur of *Ráwin* and his subjects have been satisfactorily adjusted, and his relations with Jubbal have ont he whole been smooth.

The small States of *Mángal*, *Darkuti*, *Ratesh*, and *Dhadi* have given no trouble during the year.

PUNJAB BORDER.

22. *General Remarks.*—The history of the frontier with the exception of Southern Wazíristán has been on the whole satisfactory. On the borders of the Peshávar Division the only tribe which has given much trouble is the Aka Khel section of the Afrídís.

Fines were inflicted and vigorous measures taken against the various sections of the tribes to which the Gumatti outlaws belonged, with the result that their gang which has given so much trouble in the Tochi, Bannu, and Kohát retired to Khost and has ceased its depredations for the present. The two ringleaders, Ján and Siálgai, went to Kabul and are said to have been detained there by the Amír.

In the Tochi and Kurram Valleys and Southern Wazíristán our influence is gradually spreading, and there is a growing tendency among the tribes beyond our direct jurisdiction to apply to our Political Officers to settle their disputes. The tribal levies in these outlying tracts will shortly be replaced by an organized Militia, when it is hoped that order can be maintained with a firmer hand.

The conduct of the Mahsúds has not been good. They have committed several raids and dacoities in British districts and some very serious offences in the protected area. Their present attitude is unsatisfactory, and for some time to come they will require firm handling.

The Biloch tribes on the Dera Gházi Khan border have behaved well with few exceptions. They and the Pathán tribes on the border of Dera Ismail Khan suffered much from scarcity in the year under report, but prospects have of late much improved.

I.—Hazara.

23. *Hazára Border.*—Of the border to the north of Hazára there is little to say. The Kohistánís and Allaiwáls gave no trouble. The Swatís of Allai behaved well. Arsala Khán, the headman of Pokal, is blind and deaf from old age. The feud between him and Bahádur Khán of Shakargah continues.

24. *Swati Valleys.*—There is nothing special to report about the other Swati Valleys, Deshi, Nindhar and Tikri. There has been the usual faction-fighting, but it has not disturbed our border. The Swatís of the valleys north of Hazára have such close connections of trade, family and business with their cousins in the south that they cannot afford to be other than good neighbours.

25. *Black Mountain.*—There has been nothing to disturb the peace on this border during the past year.

The Akazai are quarrelling among themselves over their periodical redistribution of lands. The feud between the Madda Khel, supported by the Nawáb of Amb, and the Hassanzai goes on, but has not come to serious fighting. In 1891 a handsome allowance was granted to Ibráhím Khán, Khán of Seri, to enable him to maintain his position as Chief and to keep the clan together in the interest of peace and order. His miserly habits have alienated his former partisans and kept away the followers of his rival, the exile Háshim Ali Khán, whom he should long ago have won over to his side. In consequence it has been found necessary to divert a portion of his allowance for payment direct to the headmen of various sections of the Hassanzai clan. In spite of Ibráhím Khán's increasing unpopularity the clan has shown no inclination to give trouble or to break its agreement of 1891 as to the banishment of Háshim Ali Khán, the former fire-brand on this border. The continued peace of this once troublesome frontier, a peace that was undisturbed even by the storm of 1897, the absence of all crime on the Agror border, the quiet maintenance of a Police Post in tribal territory on the further slopes of the Black Mountain, at the head-quarters of the Khan Khel Hassanzai, and the retirement of Háshim Ali Khán show that the effect of the punishment inflicted in 1888—1891 was lasting, and that the political settlement then made has been satisfactory.

26. *Utmanzai.*—The Utmanzai continue to stand out against the occupation of Sitána by the Saiyyids. They have had a quarrel with the Gadúns of Mangal Chhai on the Peshawar frontier, which continues, but does not affect this border.

II.—Peshawar.

27. *Gadúns.*—This clan has been well behaved. A dispute between the British village of Babini and the Mansúr section of Gadúns regarding rights of cutting grass and wood on lands immediately adjoining their border was settled

by the Assistant Commissioner to the satisfaction of both parties. Inter-tribal quarrels, which led to some fighting, have occurred during the year between the Salar section of Gadúns and their neighbours in the east, the Utmanzais, but our own subjects have not been involved in these disputes.

28. *Khudu Khels.*—Some members of this clan were found to have been concerned in a big dacoity committed in the village of Khadi in the Swábi Tahsíl in February 1899, and one of their number was mortally wounded. For their complicity in this offence the tribesmen were fined Rs. 1,200 and the fine was paid. Otherwise the conduct of the Khudu Khels has been exemplary.

29. *Chamla.*—No offences were committed by Chamlawáls during the year. It was suspected that they had again been harbouring two of our outlaws, *viz.*, Sohbat and Gujar, for giving shelter to whom the clan had been fined Rs. 600 in 1898, but when called on for explanation on this count, the jirga were able to clear themselves. The outlaw Gujar was killed at the end of 1899 by a pursuit party from the village of Sherdarra.

30. *Boner.*—This tribe has behaved well throughout the year. In connection with the murder of a British subject at Angapur in the Ashezai section of Boner in July 1899 payment of compensation or blood-money for the heirs of the murdered man is being pressed for, and the demand will doubtless be complied with. A most marked change for the better is observable in the attitude of the Bonerwáls since the Boner Expedition of January 1898. Formerly they held sullenly aloof from us, now their intercourse with British territory is freer, and in the winter their Maliks pay frequent visits to the district officers. Hukmat Khán still continues in power at Daggar, which is the seat of the Ruling Chief for the time being in power in Boner. Intermittent tribal fighting has occurred during the year, caused by the attempts of Ambaras Khán, the ousted rival and aspirant for power, to overthrow Hukmat Khán, and by the efforts of the latter to consolidate his position. The construction of the Nowshera-Mardán-Dargai Railway, which is now in progress, is likely to stimulate trade with Boner, as well as with Swat and Bajaur.

31. *Laman Utman Khels.*—Passing over the Ránizais of Lower Swat and Utman Khels, who are under the charge of the Political Agent for Swat, Dír and Chitrál, the next tribe is the Laman Utman Khels, whose conduct throughout the year has been most exemplary.

32. *Mohmands.*—Concerning the Utmanzai and Dawezai sections and the Halimzais of Gandab and Kamáli there is nothing to record: they have behaved well throughout.

The conduct of the Isa Khel and Burhán Khel Mohmands of Pindiáli has been similarly good. But it was necessary under the orders of Government to impose a fine of Rs. 585 on these sections, because it was found that they had given passage through their limits to the notorious outlaw Tor Lalai on his return from committing the raid on the village of Ispalmai, in the course of which 6 persons had been murdered. The amount of the fine was deducted from the annual allowance enjoyed by the Pindiáli Mohmands. Tor Lalai has been killed during the present year.

The Tarakzai Mohmands were concerned in several cases of cattle-lifting in British territory; these were satisfactorily settled. Several outlaws have taken refuge with this clan. One case of murder in our territory was found to have been committed by an outlaw living with the Tarakzai Mohmands; for this a fine of Rs. 1,000 was imposed and realized from the clan.

The Baizai Mohmands, who do not receive any subsidy from Government, have again been quarrelling with the Khán of Nawágai, and some hostilities occurred. The Baizais summoned their clansmen who are settled as colonists and tenants in this district to come and join in the hostilities, threatening in default to confiscate whatever property the defaulter might have in Baizai limits. As the exodus of tenants for purposes of joining in tribal fighting might have led to complications, a general notice was issued to Mohmand tenants warning them that any of them who went to take part in the hostilities between the Baizais and the Khán of Nawagai would not be allowed to return to the Pesháwar District.

33. *Aka Khels.*—This tribe has given much more trouble than any of the others. At the end of 1899 fines aggregating Rs. 1,100 were imposed on the tribe in punishment for several serious raids committed by their clansmen during the previous summer. The tribal jirga sought stubbornly to evade payment, because compliance with our demands would have involved a practical admission on their part of their tribal responsibilities for offences committed in British territory across their tribal limits during the hot weather. Such an admission they particularly wished to avoid, for the jirga had all along pleaded their inability to police their own border during the hot weather months, when their tribesmen are all in their summer homes in Tirah. The jirga were, however, told that the principle involved was no new one,—it was a principle that was well recognized and had been constantly acted on on the frontier,—and that they must either make their own arrangements for preventing raids being committed in our territory across their border or pay the penalty.

Eventually it became necessary to coerce the tribesmen by formally declaring a blockade against them. The Aka Khels held out stubbornly for a while, and they sought to obtain the sympathy and co-operation of the other Afrídi tribes in their cause, but without success. At last, at the end of two months, when they had begun to seriously feel the pinch and stress of the blockade, which had completely put a stop to their trade with British territory, the Aka Khels gave in; their jirga came in to Pesháwar at the end of March 1900 and paid in full the fines imposed. In the meantime, however, while the tribe was still under blockade, several other offences had been committed in British territory, in which Aka Khels are alleged to have been concerned. Since the close of the year under report a serious dacoity, in which two of the villagers were shot dead and one wounded, occurred in the village of Khandu. There is no doubt that this case is the work of Aka Khels, for three Aka Khels and one outlaw who was being harboured by this tribe were left dead on the ground. As regards these offences political action is still pending against the Aka Khel clan.

34. *Adam Khel Afrídis.*—Only the Ashu Khel section of Kandar and Kanda and the Hassan Khels are under the political charge of the Deputy Commissioner of Pesháwar. In consequence of their harbouring certain outlaws

who had been concerned in two serious dacoities in this district, a fine of Rs. 1,000 was imposed during the year on the Ashu Khels and was realized. The conduct of this clan has been otherwise satisfactory. The conduct of the Hassan Khels has been good. The Eastern Hassan Khels had advanced a claim to a share in the increased allowances to be granted to the Pass Afrídís in connection with the making of a cart-road through the Kohát Pass. Their claim was mainly based on the ground that their brethren, the Akhor Hassan Khel, were to receive an increased allowance. The Eastern Hassan Khels, however, render no territorial service and have no direct responsibility in connection with the Kohát Pass roads, and their claim was accordingly rejected.

III.—KOHAT.

35. *Adam Khels.*—The Jowákís have behaved well during the past year, only two cases remaining unsettled against them. The feud between the two factions at Paia, which was last year reported to be settled, has again broken out owing to the murder of a man by the opposite faction. It is being enquired into, and it is hoped that it may be possible to again ensure peace and quietness.

36. *Ashu Khels.*—This small tribe has as usual behaved well, no cases being reported against them.

37. *Pass Afrídís.*—The Gulai or Pass Afrídís have been exceptionally quiet, and cases against them have steadily decreased in number during the past two years. An important feature of the dealings with this tribe during the past year has been their agreement to the construction of a Military road through the Kohát Pass. This, though virtually agreed to many years ago, had always been in abeyance. Some time ago it was reported that only distinct orders from Government were required to bring about their acquiescence in the construction of the road, and this has now been satisfactorily accomplished. They have been granted an increase in the subsidies hitherto enjoyed by them to the amount of Rs. 3,000. As noted above, a claim to a share was put forward by the Eastern Hassan Khel, and rejected. This action deterred the Daulatzai, Orakzai, and Aka Khel Afrídís from making a similar demand.

38. *Orakzais.*—Among the Daulatzai clans the behaviour of the Bizotís, Utman Khels, and Feroz Khels has continued to be satisfactory. The Sipáyás and Stúri Khel have also behaved very well. The Sipáya villages of Zíra, Daulat Musa, and Khar Khushta were deserted by the clan during the year, and Saiyyid Gul Bádshah of Marai, who owns a large share of them, has imported Aka Khel Afrídi cultivators, an unpopular step, the effect of which remains to be seen.

Tirah Saiyyids.—The old feud between Saiyyids Kásim and Mír Asghar has been continued during the year, Saiyyid Kásim being assisted by certain Sunni Orakzai auxiliaries. Saiyyid Mír Asghar, however, appears to have defeated the combination by a judicious expenditure of funds.

Muhammad Khel.—Of the Muhammad Khel clan the Mani Khel, Abdul Azíz Khel, and Bár Muhammad Khel sections have all behaved well.

Mishtís.—With the exception of a serious raid in the Borakke Valley, for which a large fine was realized, the Mishtís have nothing serious against them. They started a feud in the Khánki with the Rabia Khel, and burned five villages belonging to the latter tribe. This feud has, however, been patched up by the Mullah of Karbogha.

The *Sheikhán, Mámozai Daradar, Malla Khel, and Rabia Khel* tribes have all behaved well, and have been responsible for few cases. The small score against them has been settled, with the exception of two cases against the Rabia Khel.

The *Akhel*, who used to be the most troublesome tribe on the Miranzai border, mended their ways after the expeditions in 1891, but during the last year they have given a certain amount of trouble, leading to their being fined Rs. 610, which has been recovered.

Ali Khel.—On the whole this tribe has behaved well. One serious dacoity with murder, in which a Border Military Policeman was the victim, was attributed to them, but in default of any evidence against them they cleared themselves by oath, and the case remains untraced. The feud between this tribe and the coalition of Mamuzais, Alisherzai, Akhel, Mishti, and Rabia Khel remained dormant, but only for a time.

Mamuzai.—There is nothing to record about this clan, save that their conduct has been exemplary.

Alisherzai.—This clan has also behaved well. They have been only charged with one case, a murder, during the year.

39. *Wazírs.*—The demonstration in force against the Kabul Khel last May, when troops were moved to Thal in connection with the enforcement of the payment of outstanding fines, has been productive of a marked change in their attitude. At that time the Shabar Khels, a small section of Miámai, owed some Rs. 6,000 in fines; Rs. 3,000 were paid and security furnished for the balance. They were also ordered to expel certain Khattak outlaws who had sought asylum with Gulbat. This order being ignored, Rs. 500 additional fine was imposed and realized. For continued contumacy, however, a further fine of Rs. 1,000 was imposed. This fine is still outstanding, mainly owing to Gulbat's being besieged by a strong combination of Madda Khel, Dari Khel, and Khwája Khel, sub-sections of the Miámai and Biland Khel. Hence it was not possible to obtain the attendance of the Shabar Khel or Miámai; jirgas.

Khoja Khel and Tázi Khel.—There were only two cases pending against these sections, one being a serious one of dacoity. As these two clans graze cattle in the Miranzai Valley in the winter, it is always easy to bring them to a ccount.

40. *Biland Khels.*—The conduct of the people of Biland Khel cannot be said to have been satisfactory. There were 15 cases attributed to them during the year, which is a large number for a small community. Fines have been imposed upon them which will be realized by baramta. Mention was made last year of their quarrel with Bádshah Gul, Miámai. This year they coalesced with other sections against Gulbat, Shabar Khel, but after realizing certain sums from him, which they have disbursed as sureties on his behalf to Government, they retired from the coalition.

IV.—KURRAM.

41. *Zaimushts.*—The behaviour of the Western Zaimushts (Manattawál and Wattezai) was satisfactory throughout the year under report, and only a few unimportant thefts were to their charge. This is no doubt largely due to the influence brought to bear on these tribesmen by Chikkai, whose conduct has been uniformly friendly, and to the fact that the Western Zaimushts have too heavy a stake in Kurram to make it worth their while to offend.

The record of the Khoedád Khels or Eastern Zaimushts has been far different. In the beginning of the year they committed two somewhat serious offences near Thal for which they were fined Rs. 700, the fine being recovered in June. Later on they were guilty of several burglaries in the Kohát District, none of them of a serious nature however, and in the autumn they raided three times into the Kurram. Of these raids, two were aimed against the Wattezai Zaimushts of Manduri, the third and most serious was committed against the Matanni nomads near Chapri in Lower Kurram, who, it was alleged, had trespassed in a reserved grazing rakh. All cases pending against the clan, with the exception of two or three petty ones in which the complainants were absent, were disposed of early in May of the present year, when fines and compensation aggregating roughly Rs. 1,500 were imposed. These will, it is hoped, be recovered shortly.

The boundary between Khoedád Khel and the Kurram and Kohát was recently demarcated, though the line proposed has not as yet been sanctioned. A fixed boundary should obviate the frequent disputes as to grazing rights between the Khoedád Khels and the Kohát villages on the border, and the demarcation was welcomed by all the parties interested.

As mentioned above, Chikkai's conduct has been irreproachable during the past year. He did some good service in the Kháni Khel imbroglio, for which he was rewarded by the addition of Rs. 50 to his monthly allowances, which is now Rs. 150 per mensem. There is little doubt that the Amír has been trying to win him over to his side, but the local officers think that Chikkai is too sensible to commit himself in any way at present.

42. *Alisherzais.*—There is practically nothing to record about the Pitao section of this tribe during the year under review. They gave no trouble, and little was seen of them except for occasional visits of the Tatang Kháns.

43. *Massuzais.*—Both Gára and Sámil sections of this tribe have shown strong inclinations to give trouble during the past year, their object being to force Government to buy them off by a grant of allowances. Several murders were committed by them in Kurram. The Sámil jirga were submissive when summoned; they promised payment of fine and amendment of conduct.

44. *Chamkannís.*—The rifle fine outstanding against the Kháni Khels was collected by August and the Háji Khel prisoners released from their confinement in the Umballa Jail. The conduct of the whole tribe has been satisfactory since the counter-raid, but the temper of these wild and hungry hill thieves, especially of the Kháni Khels, is most uncertain, and it is not unlikely that they will cause trouble again at no very distant date.

45. *Wazíris.*—This clan has given far less trouble than in previous years, and except for a small raid recently committed on the Ghilzais in Khar Dhand, north of Shabak, their only offence was an attack by a band of Siálgai's "Lagars" on Khapianga in June. On this occasion, some hundreds of sheep were carried off, but full compensation was afterwards recovered through the Deputy Commissioner of Bannu. This comparative immunity from Wazíri freebooters is not secured without sacrifice, for every year it is found necessary to post strong camps at Shabak and Ganrobo on the Wazíri border during the winter months, in order to protect the nomad Turís and Ghilzais from their inroads.

46. *Kharláchi Boundary.*—During the latter part of the year the Officer on Special Duty in Kurram was a good deal occupied with the settlement of the boundary of Kurram and of the territory of His Highness the Amír near Kharláchi. This long standing dispute has now been closed.

V.—Tochi Valley.

47. *Non-tribal offences.*—During the year under report there were 33 cases, against 17 last year, of serious offences against Government servants or property. Six of these offences were committed against Commissariat and Mail-Cart Contractors, 18 against Levies, while 9 were directed against Government. As regards cases against the Levies, the only really serious ones were those in which arms were carried off. The reason for the large increase of crime of this kind is that most of the arms were only given to the Levies during this year, while in previous years there were no arms to take. Some satisfaction was obtained in most of these cases. There were 10 wire-cutting cases, of which 8 took place between Miramshah and Muhammad Khel. At first no notice was taken, but as they got more frequent heavy fines were put on, and the offences ceased.

48. *Raids in protected area.*—There were 22 raids in the protected area as against 38 last year. Most of them were ordinary ones, but the one which took place on the 11th February 1899, when the village of Miramshah was attacked by Ján, Siálgai, and other outlaws, accompanied by Gurbaz and Tanni, badmashes,

was a very serious affair. It was the boast of the residents of Miramshah that their village had never been invaded even in "Pashtu" times. Now quite close to a Military Post they were put to shame. The Daurís retaliated on Kharotís in Daur, while the Political Officer seized a lot of other tribesmen who had undoubtedly given the raiders a passage through their country. The case was referred to a jirga, who gave an award fining Shadakais, Gangi Khels, Tol Khels, Saidgís. Kharotís, Gurbaz, and Tannis to the extent of Rs. 5,300 Kabuli. This to some degree satisfied the people of Miramshah, who were forbidden to make any more reprisals. Shortly after this reports were received that the Governor of Khost had seized Ján and Siálgai and sent them to Kabul. Most of the other raids are attributable to Mahsúds assisted by Wazírís. The Political Officers, Tochi and Wána, were not able to meet to take up any of these cases. They met, however, in April 1900, and the result of the meeting will be given in next year's report.

49. *Internal crime in the protected area.*—It cannot be said that internal crime was in any way remarkable during the year under report. There were as usual a certain number of private murders as well as some thefts and burglaries. Most of these cases were satisfactorily settled, and the Political Officer disposed of some old cases under the powers conferred on him by Government of India letter No. 2738 F., dated 19th October 1899. Very severe sentences were not passed, as the new Regulations were being enforced with retrospective effect. Punitive fines amounting to Rs. 9,358 were recovered in the Tochi. This includes Rs. 3,000 recovered from the Saifali Kabul Khels for offences committed on the Kohát border some years ago.

50. *Confiscation and recovery of arms.*—The hillmen are gradually but surely arming themselves with breech-loading rifles. The troops in the valley were fortunate in not losing a single rifle during the year. This is due to the good entrenchments within which the troops are stationed. Twenty-nine muskets were stolen or robbed from the levies, of which 15 were recovered, but the 14 taken from Lakkaghundi Post are still missing. Of the 15 recovered 6 were returned by the Governor of Khost and the rest by local Maliks, on whom pressure was put. Altogether 5 Martini rifles or carbines were recovered during the year. Of these 3 had been lost in the Tochi in previous years, 1 belonged to a deserter from the 35th Sikhs, while the 5th had been taken from the murdered orderly of the Political Officer, Wána. Licenses to possess on bond and security were given during the year for 29 rifles and revolvers. Six rifles were taken instead of a money fine. This system has a wholesome check on the promiscuous carrying of arms in the valley. It is quite a common sight now to see people all over the Tochi without arms of any kind.

51. *Civil administration of the protected area.*—A good deal of the Political Officer's time is taken up in listening to files of civil cases disposed of by the Political Tahsíldár and Náib Tahsíldárs, who send all their orders for confirmation to the Political Officer. No less than 305 such cases were disposed of this year as against 273 in the preceding year.

52. *Criminal and civil cases of the unprotected area taken up by the Political Officer.*—In cases in the unprotected area the Political Officer only interferes as a friendly arbitrator and on occasions when he is pressed to interfere. His position at times is not an easy one.

He interfered with effect, however, in two big cases this year, the one being a water dispute about the Minar Luta Springs in the Khaisora and the other a land dispute about Walgai in the Kuzha Valley. An award having been given, the party whose duty it was to comply with the award was detained until the order was fully complied with. As far as can be seen both these disputes have now been laid at rest. In addition to these two big cases 162 other offences in the unprotected area were dealt with as against 206 last year.

The fines and compensation money recovered in the Tochi during the year amounted to Rs 11,714 and Rs. 6,358 as against Rs. 5,847 and Rs. 15,833 respectively in the last year. The decrease in the compensation money is due to the fact that Dauri cases were dealt with by the Political Officer under his new powers, and criminals were imprisoned instead of being required to pay compensation.

53. *Grant of Criminal powers to Political Officer.*—In October 1899 the Political Officer was authorized by the Governor-General in Council to exercise within the trans-border tract of Northern Wazíristán all the powers of a District Magistrate and a Court of Sessions as described in the Code of Criminal Procedure and of a Deputy Commissioner as described in Punjab Frontier Crimes Regulation, and of a Sessions Judge as described in Act XXIII of 1867, subject to the limitation that sentences exceeding five years' imprisonment require the confirmation of the Commissioner, and sentences of death that of the Lieutenant-Governor.

54. *Attitude of the people and history of the year in Daur.*—Although some big burglaries were committed in the villages of Hassu Khel and Tappi, on the whole the attitude of the Daurís has been satisfactory, and no offence, as far as is known, was committed against Government. No fanatical outrage was traced to the Daurís, but incidents occasionally occur which show that latent elements of disorder exist amongst them.

Supplies for the troops continued to be obtained by Commissariat agents, and the Political Officer has issued orders to stop every kind of "hawala" or forced labour by Levies and Border Police. "Hawala" is the local equivalent of begár in the Punjab, and it is resented very much by the Daurís, who are, however, willing to supply fowls and bhúsa, of which there is no scarcity in the valley, on reasonable payment.

55. *Conduct of the leading Waziri tribes.*—As a whole the Wazíri tribes have behaved well. There are certain well known bad characters amongst them, and all crime can be traced to gangs of these evil-doers, who find it easy to avoid arrest.

56. *Madda Khels.*—The conduct of the Madda Khels has been uniformly good in the protected area. They committed no offence against Government. Their allowances are still kept back, as they have not yet surrendered 10 of the ringleaders of the Maizar outrage. The tribe has not been put to any trouble or inconvenience lately, so no efforts were made by them to put pressure on the runaways in order to compel their surrender. Besides, there is no doubt that Dande and other relations of Sadda Khán have done all in their power to impede the settlement, in the hope that if they hold out long enough, they will get easy terms for Sadda Khán and the other *detenus.* As it is, the terms originally announced have been considerably modified; still they have not been accepted by the Madda Khels. In January last a surprise attack against Maizar and Sheranne was sanctioned, but it was not carried out owing to the plans leaking out. In March, however, a small column under Colonel Fasken, 2nd Sikhs, suddenly surprised some Maizar hamlets during a reconnaissance; and at the request of the Political Officer, who was present, some 52 prisoners were taken, and 43 of them are now under detention at Miramshah and Datta Khel. During the present year a small column, which was sent to Maizar and Sheranne, blew up the towers in these villages and destroyed a large part of the crops. There is reason to hope that most of the runaways will now surrender in order to avert further punishment next spring.

In the unprotected area the Maizarwáls murdered two Hindús of Dera Ismail Khan returning from Urgun. For this they were fined Rs. 2,500 Kabuli, which was paid up. The Madda Khels also looted in the Kuzha and beyond Maizar a few Powindahs, but on the whole there was not much crime of this kind considering the large number of Powindahs who are now using this tract as a road to Afghánistán.

In July and August the Political Officer with small escorts visited Dotoi, 6 miles beyond Maizar, Sanzalli in the Kuzha, and the summit of Mazdak through the Ismail Khel Madda Khel country. These visits were attended with no mishap of any kind, and the attitude of the people appeared to be friendly especially in the Kuzha Valley.

57. *Khiddar Khels.*—The Khiddar Khels seemingly remain quiet and industrious. The Khiddar Khels as a tribe are not ill-disposed to Government, and it is in their interests not to be so. A fanatic called Payo belonging to this tribe attacked a sepoy. The latter recovered and the Gházi was killed. In March last the Political Officer and some officers of the garrison at Datta Khel, accompanied by 12 Khiddar Khel Maliks, paid a visit to the summit of Shuidár. *En route* the Maliks pointed out Barzai, a smiling plateau nestling amongst trees about 7,000 or 8,000 feet above sea level. Here the Maliks want a "Kot" (tower) in order to protect them from the Mahsúds, who committed two or three serious raids against them during the year.

58. *Manzar Khels.*—As a tribe the Manzar Khels were well behaved. A Manzar Khel Levy called Awal Khán enticed away a deserter sepoy of the 35th Sikhs and then it is said killed him somewhere in the hills for the sake of

his rifle and ammunition. The rifle was recovered. In another case the Manzar Khels of Kanirogha were fined for allowing a Levy to be looted within their limits. The fine was recovered and so was the stolen musket without any trouble.

59. *Saidgís.*—The Saidgís of Dawagar and Kharsins of Zangatai are an inoffensive people. There were no cases against them, nor were they fined on account of local responsibility. The Political Officer visited Dawagar and Zangatai during the winter. The headmen of Dawagar came in on the 23rd February 1900 and took their allowances for the first time since our entry into the Tochi in 1895. These allowances had been in deposit ever since. The Kharsins of Zangatai have not yet taken their allowances owing to squabbles amongst themselves The Saidgís located at the head of the Dande plain were fined along with other tribes living on this side of the Durand Line on territorial responsibility in the Miramshah raid case. These Saidgís do a good deal of business as carriers between Daur and Khost. They own a lot of camels and appear to be a peaceful people.

60. *Mohmit Khels, &c.*—No serious offences were committed by the Mohmit Khels against Government, but Alizai, Tol Khel, undoubtedly assisted Mahsúd raiders in one or two robberies in the Tochi Valley. The Wuzi Khel Mohmit Khels were practically under a blockade for the whole year as they would not pay up the fines against them. Several "baramtas" were made and the fine was reduced from Rs. 2,553 at the beginning to Rs. 389 at the end of the year under report. Early in March 1900 the Wuzi Khel jirga, having sulked through the year, came in and received their allowances on the understanding that they must pay up the balance of Rs. 389 by the 1st June 1900. As security for this three months' allowances were withheld. They make a great grievance of the fact that they are held responsible for the passage of Mahsúd robbers through their country in the upper part of the Khaisora. Complaints have been received from the Afghán Governor of Khost against Kipat and Pahlwán, Wuzi Khels, about raids said to have been committed by members of their tribes in Khost. In November Kipat was warned to refrain from committing raids in Khost.

61. *Tori Khels.*—The Tori Khel behaved well. The Khusháli section of the Tori Khels has a great many desperate characters, two or three of whom are believed to have been implicated in the attack on the Political Officer, Wána, and his orderly, who was killed in July 1899 near Sarwekai for the sake of his rifle. The rifle taken from the orderly was traced to and recovered from a Miámai Kabul Khel, who is believed to have bought it from the Khushális suspected by the Political Officer, Wána. On the recovery of the rifle these Khushális apparently scented danger and removed themselves to Razmak before they could be arrested. The Political Officers, Tochi and Wana, discussed this case and decided to fine the three Khushális called Mír Alam, Dakan, and Kandar Rs. 1,000 if they did not come in to stand their trial by jirga. The fine will be recovered from the Khusháli tribesmen failing recovery from the three culprits, of whose guilt there is little doubt.

A Khusháli called Anár is believed to have been shot by sentries of the 3rd Sikhs while he was in the act of firing into the camp of the 11th Bengal Infantry, which was on its way to India. Anár was badly hit, but he managed to get away as far as Zerakki village, where he died and was promptly buried next morning.

62. *Shogís and Haibatís.*—Again, the only remarkable matter between the Shogís and Haibatís was the irrigation dispute in the Khaisor. As the Tochi Haibatís could not help joining in the dispute, the Political Tahsíldár, Maulvi Ahmad Dín, was sent to the Khaisor to disperse the gathering of the clans collected for the purpose of fighting. The gatherings were dispersed, and the dispute settled by the appointment of arbitrators in November last. Later on in January 1900, at the request of the Maliks, the Political Officer visited the Khaisor and settled on the spot some minor points connected with the settlement made in November.

63. *Bakka Khels and Jáni Khels.*—There is nothing to record about the Bakka Khels and Jáni Khels, who have given no trouble in the Tochi.

64. *Kabul Khels.*—There is also very little to say about the Kabul Khels. The Saifali Kabul Khels were seized in October and made to pay down at once Rs. 2,500 of the fine of Rs. 3,600 demanded by Government. Subsequently something like Rs. 600 more were realized, leaving a balance of about Rs. 472, which the tribe promised to pay up in November 1900.

65. *Religious and other external influences affecting the Tochi*—A certain number of Dauri and Wazíri Maliks paid visits to Karbogha and to the Mullah Powindah in the Mahsúd country, but these visits do not appear to have had any political significance. Towards the end of the year the Mullah Powindah, accompanied by the Mullah Hamzullah, paid a visit to the Upper Khaisor and wrote a letter to the Political Officer, Tochi, on behalf of the Wuzi Khels of the Khaisor requesting that tribal responsibility should not be enforced against the Mohmit Khels simply because there happened to be some thieves amongst the Mahsúds and a few bad characters amongst the Darwesh Khels.

66. *Ahmadzaís.*—The Ahmadzai Darwesh Khels have not got any intimate connection with the Tochi with the exception of the "Kirri" of Amín Khán, Khojal Khel. Though there are some bad characters in Amín Khán's following, yet they, as a rule, do not molest the Government in any way. Their energies are chiefly directed against the Mahsúds, and sometimes, it is feared, against Afghán subjects. Sohbat Khán, the nephew of Amín Khán, had to be arrested because of a charge brought against him by the Political Officer, Wána. Máni Khán did not interfere at all this year in Tochi affairs, and it is not in the least necessary that he should.

67. *Levies.*—The Levies are said to have improved, but they would never have become really efficient, and measures are in train for replacing them by a regular Militia.

68. *External relations—Mahsúds.*—The Mahsúds still continue to be a source of disquiet in the valley. There is no doubt that the Mahsúds are assisted by intervening tribes, though on rare occasions bands composed entirely of Mahsúds ravage the country right up to Khost. In some cases the Mahsúds are only receivers of stolen property which is sent into their country for safety by Tochi and other border thieves. There was no meeting of Mahsúd and Darwesh Khel-*cum*-Daur jirgas in the year under report.

69. *Relations with Afghánistán.*—During the year Sardár Muhammad Anwar Khán was Governor of Khost, while Sardár Gul Muhammad Khán represented the Amír at Urgun. Khalífa Núr Muhammad was the Hákim in Birmal. There has been little or no communication with the officers of the Amír. Two or three letters have been received from the Governor in Khost, and two from the Khalífa in Birmal. In addition, subjects of the Amír presented petitions, endorsed by the Governor of Khost, to the Political Officer, Tochi, for redress against persons living in the Tochi jurisdiction. Such petitions as well as complaints of Afghán subjects made direct to the Political Officer, Tochi, were referred to jirga and in many cases a settlement effected. Several raids were made by tribesmen of the Khost jurisdiction against hillmen living on the Tochi side. These hillmen of the country on this side of the Durand Line also raided into Khost.

VI.—Bannu.

70. *Gumatti outlaws.*—During the hot weather of 1899 there was a very serious outbreak of lawlessness in Bannu in connection with the Gumatti outlaw gang. Violent outrages were committed both by this particular gang and by bad characters of other tribes who were encouraged by their success. As the operations of the Gumatti gang extended to such a degree as to cause a feeling of general alarm and insecurity in the frontier tahsíls of the district, and as it was impossible to effect the capture of the offenders themselves, measures of exceptional severity were taken against the relatives and tribes of the outlaws. Fourteen of their relatives were captured in the attack on Gumatti in February 1899, 35 more were arrested in the district in August of the same year and were detained in order to force the criminals to surrender. A punitive post was established on the Kohát road between Bannu and Domel, the cost of which fell upon the neighbouring Wazíri sections through whose territory the outlaws had been in the habit of passing to carry out their raids. The tribes were made responsible in June for providing nightly patrols in the various passes for which they were responsible. Rewards were offered for the capture of the outlaws. The Isperkás (to which section the bulk of the gang belonged) were made to collect a tribal "lashkar," which on the 30th June went up to Gumatti with the object of seizing or turning out the outlaws, but found they had obtained wind of their coming and had already left. From July the main gang took up its residence over the Afghán border in Khost, but even from there they continued for a time to carry out serious raids on the district. Finally, tribal responsibility was enforced for all their depredations, and compensation and fines amounting to nearly Rs. 14,000 realized from the different sections to which the outlaws

belonged. The offences ceased after August, and the gang afterwards kept quiet with the exception of an attack on Míramshah, in the Tochi, in February last. They have lost at least 6 of their original members,—4 by death, 1 by desertion, and 1 by capture. Their quietude has been no doubt partly the result of the vigorous measures taken against their tribes, partly due to a hope that if they behaved themselves for some time, they might obtain some kind of terms. Mr. Anderson, late Commissioner of the Deraját Division, visited Bannu and the Tochi Valley towards the end of September 1899 in the hopes of bringing about the surrender of the outlaws for trial before a tribal jirga. The attempt was, however, not successful.

71. *Háthi Khel.*—In consequence of these depredations a series of offences was committed in the Bannu and Kohát Districts by Háthi Khel outlaws and others resident in trans-border territory. The Háthi Khel are generally peaceful, and their outbreak may reasonably be attributed to domestic intrigues, rivalries and ambitions, directed in the main against the Isperka section of the Wazírís. A joint jirga was held at Latammar (close to the Kohát-Bannu border) in June 1899 by the Deputy Commissioners, Kohát and Bannu, in which these cases were discussed and disposed of, full tribal responsibility being enforced against the Háthi Khel tribe and heavy fines being imposed and realized. A Háthi Khel lashkar was also made to enter trans-border territory and destroy the houses and towers of their outlaws in Kazhasam in July. The tribe then settled down to their usual state of quietude. Khair Muhammad, the son of the leading Háthi Khel Malik and a man of note in this section, has been warned to behave on pain of severe punishment.

72. *Umarzaís.*—The Umarzaís, usually well-behaved, committed one dacoity in the Kohát District, on account of which a tribal fine was imposed on them and paid. One of the Gumatti outlaws belonged to their section, on which account they suffered to some extent in the tribal fines imposed in consequence of their outrages. This man has since been killed.

73. *Isperkás.*—Among the Isperkás all the trouble has been connected with the depredations of the Gumatti gang, and an account has already been given of the salient features of its history and effect on the tribe. Nazar Dín, eldest son of Máni Khán, the principal Malik, was included in the warning administered to Khair Muhammad, Háthi Khel; they are rivals, and much of the trouble during the year was due to their animosities.

74. *Muhammad Khels, &c.*—The Muhammad Khels, Bakka Khels, and Jáni Khels have given no trouble, and the same can be said of the Bhittannís, whose attitude was good throughout the year.

75. *Border Military Police.*—The Border Military Police were too few to do much; but in several cases they worked energetically to secure the restoration of stolen property: they pursued and shot a notorious Bakka Khel outlaw, and also, with the help of a village pursuit party, arrested two dangerous outlaws fleeing to the Bhittanni country. A large increase of the force is at present under consideration.

VII.—Southern Waziristan.

76. *Criminal offences.*—In Southern Wazíristán the chief thing to report is the rise in the number of cases and the value of the property stolen. Here the Mahsúds were as usual the chief offenders. In particular the number of offences committed by them in the Dera Ismail Khan District rose from 49 in the previous year to 91 in the year under report, and the value of the property stolen from something under Rs. 10,000 to something over Rs. 20,000.

77. *Civil suits.*—Of the 146 cases instituted in Wána during the year about half were of a civil nature, and similarly of the 66 cases instituted at Jandola 26 were civil. In both instances the civil suits are considerably more numerous than last year, illustrating the growing tendency to refer all manner of disputes to Government officials.

78. *Mahsúds.*—The Mahsúds behaved badly during the year. During the first half of 1899 they committed a number of offences in the Dera Ismail Khan District. There was a comparative lull till the end of the year, and it seemed as if the Maliks were getting their tribesmen more under control; and then in the beginning of 1900 there was a serious recrudescence of crime. The most serious cases were the theft of the Nawáb of Tánk's rifles and other property in November 1899, the attack on the Zam Post, theft of rifles and murder of five men in January 1900, and the theft of three rifles from the Border Military Police Guard on Public Works Department Rest-house at Murtaza in the same month. Besides these offences several dacoities were committed accompanied by grievous hurt. The Mahsúd raiders are in fact getting well armed, and the villagers along the border, who are practically unarmed, dare not stand up against them, while their Maliks cannot keep them under control. The most serious offences committed in the hill tracts in which Mahsúds were implicated were the murder of a sepoy of the 1st Sikhs in the Shahúr Tangi on July 1st, 1899, the murder of Mehr Shah, the Political Officer's chaprási, and firing on the Political Officer himself on July 20th, the murder of one sepoy and wounding of another (both of the 1st Sikhs) in the Shahúr Tangi on July 23rd (in which case three of the offenders were arrested and sentenced to imprisonment), and the murder of two Border Military Police, and wounding of two more between Ngandioba and Zaranioba on December 16th. To this should be added the murder of two Zhob Levies in Zhob territory on May 25th, 1899. Several jirgas were held during the course of the year to settle cases against the tribe, the most important being one summoned to Tánk by Mr. Anderson, Commissioner of the Deraját, in March 1900. In this jirga the Mahsúds agreed to a settlement of all claims against them for offences committed up to date exclusive of inter-tribal cases for a sum of Rs. 35,000, which was to be realized partly from the Maliks and Levies' pay, partly from the crops on their Nasker lands and elsewhere, and partly by a toll on camels. It is unfortunately impossible to pronounce this settlement to have been either a complete or a satisfactory one, and since it was made fresh offences have been committed. Strong measures are now being taken for the coercion of the tribe.

79. *Mullah Powindah.*—One of the most interesting events of the year was the meeting of the Political Officer, Wána, with the Mullah Powindah near Jandola in February 1900.

80. *Darwesh Khels.*—The most serious case in which Darwesh Khels were concerned (if we except the murder of Mehr Shah, in which three Tori Khels seem to have been implicated along with some Mahsúds) was that of some Utman Khel Zalli Khels who fired on the Náib Tahsíldár of Wána when he went to arrest some of their number. The ringleader of the offenders was arrested and sentenced to imprisonment. Another serious case was the theft of four Snider carbines from the Levy post at Wána in September 1899. Two Wána Levies were implicated in this and have been sentenced to terms of imprisonment. The Wána Maliks, though there are considerable dissensions among them, have done good work in acting as arbitrators in civil disputes.

81. *Dotanís.*—The Dotanís had their usual bickerings with the Wána Ahmadzaís, but the only serious case between them was the murder of the brother of Dáwe, a Zalli Khel Malik, in revenge for the murder of Jumak, a leading Dotani Malik, in the previous year. The case was settled at a jirga.

82. *Mahsúd-Darwesh Khel dispute.*—The dispute between Darwesh Khels and Mahsúds about certain lands in Badar reached an acute stage during the year, the Mahsúds continuing their encroachments, rendering it necessary for Government to step in. No settlement was, however, made, and none is possible till the Mahsúds have been punished for their multiplied offences.

83. *Bhittannís.*—The Bhittannís were fairly quiet during the year, particularly after the jirga held by the Deputy Commissioner of Dera Ismail Khan and the Political Officer of Wána in November last, when a large portion of their 'Silladári' and 'Chahdram' was appropriated for payment of the fines due against the tribe. The Bhittannís living along the northern border of the district can be better managed from Tánk than from Jandola, and the Assistant Commissioner, Tánk, has now got them well in hand. The Jandola Bhittannís are continually squabbling among themselves, but commit few offences.

84. *Sulemán Khels.*—The Sulemán Khels of Zarmelán again tried to evade their promise to pay tirni, but towards the end of the year under report sanction was given to use force to exact from them Rs. 3,000. It was reported afterwards that the account had been settled, but from information since received it appears that the amount realized in cash was in fact extremely small.

85. *Levies.*—In November 1899 Major Harman, D.S.O., of the 4th Sikhs, was appointed Commandant of the Levies preparatory to taking over charge of the new Militia which is nowbeing raised in Southern Wazíristán. Under their new Commandant and with the incentive afforded by the prospect of enrolment in the Militia if they did well the Levies showed a distinct improvement.

86. *Miscellaneous.*—During the year a Telegraph Office was opened in Ngandioba, where it proved very useful. A survey of the proposed ekka

road from Murtaza to Wána *viâ* Sarwekai was made by Overseers of the Public Works Department, the escort for the survey party working between Murtaza and Sarwekai being a tribal one supplied by Adam Khán, the brother of Bádshah Khán, the Salimi Khel Malik. In November 1899 His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab visited Southern Wazíristán and interviewed jirgas of the Maliks at Sarwekai and Wána. Early in the same month the Political Agent, Zhob, met the Political Officer, Wána, at a joint jirga in Tánk, where a number of Zhob claims against Mahsúds and others were settled.

87. *Powers in trans-border tract.*—In October 1899 the Political Officer was authorized to exercise in the trans-border tract of Southern Wazíristán criminal powers similar to those conferred on the Political Officer, Tochi.

88. *Scarcity.*—The hill tribes, like most other people, suffered severely from scarcity of fodder and grain, to which no doubt the increase of offences is partly due. Numbers of animals died in Wána and Zarmelán, and the stock of grain in the Mahsúd country was at one time practically exhausted.

VIII.—DERA ISMAIL KHAN.

89. *Tribes under political charge of Deputy Commissioner, Dera Ismail Khan.*—The tribes under the political charge of the Deputy Commissioner of Dera Ismail Khan are the Largha Shiránís, the Ustránás, and Kasránís. Regarding the last two tribes there is nothing to remark.

90. *Largha Shiránís.*—At the commencement of the year Government sanctioned the appointment of an Extra Assistant Commissioner for the Largha Shiráni country, and Khán Bahádur Ghulám Muhammad Khán took charge of this post on 9th June 1899. By Gazette Notification of Government of India, Foreign Department, dated May 1899, certain criminal laws were extended to the tract with certain modifications as to procedure. Under the instructions of Government a sum of Rs. 2,000 was assessed on the country as land revenue, and in return for this the tribal allowances, which amounted to Rs. 1,824 per annum, were increased to Rs. 3,600. The distribution of the assessment was settled during the cold weather, and the realization of revenue will date from Kharíf 1900, all the collections for the year being made after the rabi harvest, in accordance with the wish of the tribesmen. At the end of August the Drázinda Post was occupied by the military garrison of 21 sabres and 21 rifles, which had hitherto been stationed at Drában inside the district.

91. *Dera Ismail Khan-Fort Sandeman Road.*—The question of constructing a camel road from Dera Ismail Khan to Fort Sandeman, in the Balúchistán Agency, through the Chúhar Khel Dhana Pass was considered on the occasion of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor's tour through the Shiráni country in December last. These measures indicate the commencement of a regular administration of the Largha Shiráni tracts on the same lines as the

Zhob Agency. By the tribe at large they have been generally accepted in a friendly spirit. One hundred and twenty-seven inter-tribal Shiráni cases were settled politically by the Extra Assistant Commissioner which had reference to disputes and offences which had occurred before the introduction of the ordinary law. Three cases were settled by judicial trial. On the whole, the general behaviour of the tribe was satisfactory, though the scarcity no doubt caused some increase in crime.

92. *Shiráni Levies.*—At present the want is felt of some sort of Police force to carry out the orders of the executive. The Shiráni Levies in their present state are useless, and it is impossible to expect any improvement in them until they have been incorporated in the Border Military Police. A proposal to carry out this change is under consideration.

IX.—DERA GHAZI KHAN.

93. *General remarks.*—The tract across the border of the district which is under the political jurisdiction of the Deputy Commissioner, Dera Gházi Khan, was, in common with the Balúchistán hills generally, visited by a severe scarcity owing to failure of rains. During the cold weather of 1899-00 the hills were more or less deserted, the tribesmen flocking down to sell their sheep and goats, which they parted with at phenomenally low prices, or in search of other means of livelihood. Expenditure on relief operations, the cost of which was expected to amount to about Rs. 46,000, was sanctioned by Government, about Rs. 25,000 of which will ultimately be recovered from the tumandárs. The Bozdárs, Gurchanís, and Kasránís were most affected by the prevailing scarcity, which fortunately showed signs of abatement at the close of the year, as the spring rains in the hills were exceptionally favourable.

94. *Bozdárs.*—Of cases against the Bozdárs they were in all 100 Sixty-nine cases, involving 138 persons, came under trial, and convictions were obtained against 79 persons, the rest being acquitted. There were still pending at the close of the year 31 cases, involving 52 persons, which had not been settled owing to the non-attendance of parties. The majority of the cases were for theft, but a large proportion were women cases.

In May 1899 the old feud referred to in the report for 1898-99 broke out again between the Sihani and Chandia sections of the Bozdárs and the Hadiáni Ahmadáni section of the Laghári tribe. Some influential men of the Laghári tribe were murdered. The case was brought before the Chief's jirga at Dera Ghází Khan in September last. Thirty-three Bozdárs were declared guilty of offences under Sections 302 and $\frac{30}{109}$, Indian Penal Code, and of these 22, who had been arrested, were sentenced to seven years' imprisonment and also fined. The remaining accused had absconded, and to secure their arrest pressure had to be brought to bear on the Chief and Muqaddims by suspension of their allowances. Seven out of these 11 absconders were eventually arrested and were brought for trial before the general jirga in March last,

with the result that they were also sentenced to seven years' imprisonment and fine. The remaining accused are still at large. The original cause of the outbreak, namely, a dispute as to grazing rights on a pasture of the mountain which forms the common boundary, has also been finally settled, and a temporary Border Military Police outpost has been established on the spot to keep order until parties have had time to cool down. The behaviour of the tribe has thus not been as satisfactory as usual. Much pressure was required to induce them to give up the offenders in the above case, and moreover members of the tribe were responsible for the commission of a number of thefts in the Sanghar Tahsíl, into which they migrated in the cold weather owing to the stress of famine in the hills.

95. *Gurchanís.*--Out of a total of 48 cases among the Gurchanís 26 were settled during the year. The long standing feud between the Marrís and the Gurchanís referred to last year again broke out in April 1899 owing to the abduction of a Gurchani woman by a Marri. Reprisal followed reprisal, and two men were murdered on each side. The case was laid before the joint Fort Munro jirga in September last. Out of 12 accused only 8 had been arrested, and these were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment, extending to seven years. Two of the remaining four were afterwards arrested by the Thal-Chotiáli authorities and sent to Dera Ghází Khan in custody to answer the charges against them.

Large numbers of hillmen of the Lashári section of this tribe were driven down to the plains by the stress of famine, and many complaints of their depredations in the vicinity of Hájípur and Dájal were received. However, the arrest and conviction of some of their number and the exercise of his authority by the Chief checked the increase in crime in this part of the district.

The behaviour of the Gurchani tribe has otherwise been good, a result largely due to the firm and able control of Sardár Jalab Khán, their tumandár. As an instance of his ability it may be mentioned that in the Marri-Gurchani feud case above referred to he was able to produce before the general jirga every one of the offenders for whose arrest he was responsible, though in some cases he had very short notice. First Class Magisterial powers have recently been conferred on him.

96. *Lagháris.*—Out of 36 cases among the Lagháris 28 were decided this year. Of these 17 were for theft. The only important case in which this tribe was concerned was one with the Bozdárs described above, and in this the Bozdárs were entirely to blame. The tribe behaved admirably under the most trying circumstances, and credit is due to Sardár Taggia Khán, their acting tumandár, in particular, and to all their leading Muqaddims in general, for keeping the tribe quiet after the treacherous murder by the Bozdárs of three Hadiánís, one of whom was practically the biggest man in the tribe, next to the Chief himself. Sardár Taggia Khán's duties as Honorary Magistrate are very onerous. His Judicial work merits commendation.

The plains section of the tribe have been fortunate in that the Manka and Shoria Canals have worked exceptionally well. These canals supply water to the Chief's jágír villages, and the latter has thus been in a position to help the hill sections of the tribe, who have suffered severely from the scarcity in the hills.

97. *Drishaks.*—There were three cases against the tribe, all of which were settled this year. Their behaviour has been good.

98. *Khosás.*—Out of 60 cases (29 pending from previous years and 31 instituted this year) 58 were decided this year. There are only 2 cases pending now. The behaviour of the hill sections of the tribe has been good. The plains sections have been as litigious and quarrelsome as usual, and have fully maintained their evil reputation for women cases. The Khosa Chief is the least satisfactory of all the Biloch Chiefs.

99. *Tibbi Lund.*—All the 5 cases pending from the previous year were decided, and no new cases were instituted. The behaviour of the tribe has been good. The old Chief continued to work well, and was granted the powers of a 1st Class Magistrate. The Lieutenant-Governor has recently heard with much regret of his death.

100. *Kasránís.*—Of the 11 pending and 16 newly-instituted cases 15 were settled, leaving 12 cases pending. The behaviour of the tribe was good, as it always is. The Chief worked satisfactorily, and his eldest son, Sardár Allah Bakhsh Khán, who practically manages the hill sections for his father, promises extremely well.

101. *Sorí Lund.*—The 4 cases (1 belonging to the previous year and 3 instituted this year) have all been decided. The behaviour of the tribe was good, and the Chief, Sardár Naurang Khán, continued to discharge his duties satisfactorily.

102. *Mazárís.*—Out of 14 cases (4 pending from previous years and 10 instituted this year) 13 were decided.

In December 1899 there was a riot between a Khird and Duláni village near the Indus. One Khird was killed and some Dulánís wounded. The origin of the dispute was a trivial matter, and measures were promptly taken by the Chief to prevent further disturbance. The participators in the riot were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment, and all future apprehension of strife was removed by a jirga award granting compensation and betrothals.

The relations of the tribe with the Baháwalpur State are not all that can be desired. The State officials are accused of carrying out arrests and seizing cattle in execution cases in the Dera Ghází Khan District.

A very gratifying feature is that Nawáb Sir Imám Bakhsh Khán has dispensed the most liberal hospitality to hundreds of Marrís and Bugtís whom famine drove out of their own hills into the Mazári country.

LIST OF NATIVE GENTLEMEN (DARBARIS) WHO DIED DURING THE YEAR 1899-00.

103. The following deaths among Native gentlemen (Darbárís) of importance were reported during 1899-00 :—

Name of District.	*Name of the deceased.*
Ferozepore	Sardár Partáb Singh, son of Sardár Khazán Singh, of Ránia.
Kángra	Mián Shankar Singh of Reh, successor of Mián Kishan Singh.
Do.	Mián Isri Singh, son of Rája Jodhbír Chand, K.C.S.I., of Nádaun.
Lahore	Rái Bahádur Bhái Mihán Singh, son of Bhái Nidhán Singh.
Do.	Khán Ahmad Yár Khán, son of Nawáb Zulfikár Khán, Mooltáni.
Do.	Fakír Miráj-ud-dín, son of Fakír Táj-ud-dín.
Mooltan	Rukn-ud-dín Shah, son of Hayát Shah, of Ghauspur.
Gujrát	Imám-ud-dín, son of Walídád, of Báhúwál.
Ráwalpindi	Malik Khazán Singh, Ahlúwália, son of Malik Jawáhir Singh, of Dera Khálsa.
Dera Ismail Khan	Abdul Rahím Khán, Tarin, son of Muhammad Khán.
Pesháwar	Sultán Khán, son of Násir Khán, Khalíl, of Sháhíbála.
Do.	Azam Khán, son of Shuja Khán, of Khazána.
Do.	Ráhat Shah, Mián, son of Makaddar Shah, of Shakardand, Tahsíl Chársadda.
Delhi	Syad Muhammad, son of Syad Ahmad Ali, Imám of Jama Mosque, Delhi.
Ludhiána	Shahzáda Safdar Jang, son of Shah Shuja-ul-Mulk.
Hoshiárpur	Sodhi Ishar Singh, son of Sodhi Harnám Singh, of Anandpur.
Do.	Sodhi Dewa Singh, son of Sodhi Bhagwán Singh.
Gurdáspur	Mián Zahúr Hussain, of Batála.

CHAPTER II.

ADMINISTRATION OF LAND.

SURVEYS.

104. SURVEYS.—The work of No. 18 Himalayan Party comprised topographical survey, preceded by triangulation, in part of Kulu, Sirmúr, the Simla Hill States, Kángra and Hoshiárpur. Triangulation in advance of topography was carried on in the Hoshiárpur District and the Simla Hill States. The Sirmúr Detachment completed the survey of the State Forests on the 2-inch scale. The Simla Hill States Detachment continued its survey on the 2-inch scale of part of the Kahlúr and Mandi States and the Hamírpur Tahsíl of the Kángra District. The Hoshiárpur Detachment commenced the 2-inch survey of the Dasúya Tahsíl. The triangulation necessary in advance of topography was completed in Hoshiárpur, as was also the triangulation of the Jubbal and Taroch States. In all 693 square miles were triangulated as against 315 in the preceding year. A detailed survey of 546·5 square miles was carried out as against 778 square miles last year. The total forest area surveyed on all scales amounted to 478 square miles. The outturn in mapping consisted in 28 sheets sent for publication. The Simla boundary survey, in connection with the settlement of boundaries of estates in the station of Simla which is being effected by the Deputy Commissioner, was commenced during the year, and in connection with it a survey was made of Viceregal Lodge on the scale of 48 inches to the mile.

SETTLEMENTS.

105. SETTLEMENTS.—The districts under settlement during the year ending March 31st, 1900, were the Fázilka Tahsíl of Ferozepore, Mooltan, Jhelum, Kohát, the Agror Valley of the Hazára District, Dera Ismail Khan, and Muzaffargarh.

106. *Fázilka.*—It was originally proposed that settlement operations should be begun in Sirsa-Fázilka in October 1899, but, owing to the famine, operations in Sirsa have been postponed, and a Settlement Officer was not posted to Fázilka till January 1900. Settlement operations are still in their preliminary stage.

107. *Mooltan.*—Government orders have been passed on the Assessment Reports of Kabírwála, Mooltan, and Shujabad Tahsíls. The reports on the other tahsíls are with the Settlement Commissioner. Measurements have been completed, and it is hoped that settlement operations will be concluded by March 1901. The total expenditure up to date has been Rs. 3,73 300, the expenditure for the year being Rs. 1,11,168.

108. *Jhelum.*—Orders have been passed on all the Assessment Reports and measurements have been completed. The introduction of the new assessments has been postponed owing to the agricultural distress in the district. The cost of operations during the year was Rs. 96,077, and since the beginning of settlement has been Rs. 3,90,480.

109. *Kohát.*—Settlement operations began in October 1899. Measurements were started only at the close of the year under report. The expenditure so far has been Rs. 16,006. A traverse survey of the district is being made by the Survey Department.

110. *Agror Valley.*—The settlement was completed before the end of the year under report, except as regards certain subsidiary matters, some of which are still under consideration. The assessment of the valley has been raised from Rs. 4,000 to Rs. 13,300, but the introduction of the new assessment on lands not owned by the Khán will be deferred till the introduction of the new assessments in the Hazára District generally in 1904.

111. *Dera Ismail Khan.*—This district has now been under settlement for 18 months. Measurements are being pushed on rapidly, and some preliminary reports have been submitted. The expenditure in the year under report has been Rs. 91,803, and for the whole period of settlement Rs. 1,22,225.

112. *Muzaffargarh.*—Measurements have been completed, and the first Assessment Report is now being considered by the Settlement Commissioner. The total expenditure has been Rs. 1,43,187, and for the year under report Rs. 63,100.

LAND TENURES.

113. ENHANCEMENT OF RENT.—The number of suits instituted this year continues to show the steady decline in numbers noticed last year. The number of cases instituted last year was 511, in 401 of which a decree for enhancement was granted. This year the figures are, respectively, 434 and 344. The most noticeable decrease is in the case of Siálkot, where the number of cases instituted has dropped from 183 to 69.

114. It has been suggested that suits for enhancement increase in numbers with the settlement of a district and gradually diminish again. The appearance of Jhelum for the first time in the list of districts in which such suits were instituted is an argument in favour of this theory. In the case of other districts the reasons for increase or decrease are not generally apparent and the figures are too small to justify the drawing of any general conclusion.

115. No generalization in respect of the rise and fall of rents can be made for the whole of the Province. A noticeable fall in rents is recorded as having taken place in Rúpar since settlement. A general tendency for rents in kind to increase at the expense of cash rents is also noticed, which when the demand is for tenancies rather than for tenants may perhaps be due to the increased prices of agricultural produce.

116. EJECTMENT OF TENANTS WITH AND WITHOUT RIGHTS OF OCCUPANCY.—The actual number of ejectments made in 1898-99 was 24 as against 12 of the year before; the area affected was correspondingly increased.

117. There is a considerable increase to be seen in the number of applications made under Sections 43 and 42 (*a*), as well as in the number of notices served under Section 44 (*i*).

118. There was no decree passed for ejectment under Section 39 in Hissar this year as against 23 in 1897-98, which fact the Deputy Commissioner attributes to the prevalence of famine.

119. The following table gives the most important details with regard to the ejectment of non-occupancy tenants for the last four years :—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		NUMBER OF EJECTMENTS			EJECTMENTS ACTUALLY MADE UNDER PROCESS OF A REVENUE COURT.		
		Decreed under					
YEAR.	Number of notices issued under Section 45 (1) of ejectment on tenants-at-will.	Section 40.	Section 45 (6) of tenants' holding for fixed term who have contested their ejectment.	Ordered under Section 45 (5) of tenants-at-will who have not contested their ejectment.	Number of cases.	Area in acres.	Number of successful suits to contest liability to ejectment.
1895-96	20,546	140	1,680	5,626	5,573	56,896	1,378
1896-97	23,292	36	1,380	6,320	6,259	59,249	1,043
1897-98	23,544	142	1,730	7,146	6,813	72,851	1,054
1898-99	25,537	127	1,429	7,308	6,851	43,890	1,142

120. The number of cases in which ejectment was carried out is very much the same as in the year before, though the area affected is considerably less.

121. Speaking generally, the figures in the statement show no change of attitude on the part of landlords to tenants throughout the Province. In the more populous districts, such as those of the Jullundur Division, there is a natural tendency for increase of population to compel landlords to take more of their land into their own cultivation, with the result that tenants must be dispossessed. In sparsely populated districts, such as Jhang and Montgomery, on the other hand, the difficulty is to find tenants. Another effect of the increase of population is seen in the partition of *shamilát*, which is frequently cultivated by tenants. This leads to suits for ejectment on the part of the landlords and suits for compensation on the part of the tenants. While the unsympathetic attitude of the landlord towards his tenant may be generally noticed, it is refreshing to hear of instances where, as in the case of the Malik of Kálabágh in Bannu, a landlord, after being compelled to eject his tenants, remitted all past claims of rent and took his tenants back again.

122. The treatment of mortgagor tenants by mortgagees is commented on by the Deputy Commissioner of Gujrát, who points out, among other tendencies, that of the mortgagees to insist on a fixed amount of produce per *bigha* instead of an ordinary share of the crop, and to eject the mortgagor if he refuses to comply. In this connection suits between mortgagors and mortgagees in Umballa discloses the fact that mortgagees frequently insist on a *chakotanáma* in addition to the mortgage deed, clearly defining the conditions of the mortgagor's possession.

123. The increase in the number of applications for ejectment in Kohát and Hazára is explained as due to the approach of settlement.

124. GOVERNMENT LANDS.—*Chenab Canal.*—The new allotments during the year amount to 378,054 acres, mainly on the Gugera Branch, where the 325,751 acres allotted were distributed to the different classes as follows:—On capitalists' terms 33,709 acres, on yeoman terms 37,205 acres, and on peasants' terms 253,242 acres.

125. The matured area for the last three years is compared below:—

	MATURED NAHRI AREA.					
	Rakh Branch.		*Jhang Branch.*		*Gugera Branch.*	
	Kharif.	Rabi.	Kharif.	Rabi.	Kharif.	Rabi.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1896-97	161,789	249,044	12,678	42,325	...	...
1897-98	148,675	230,656	87,460	138,202	...	...
1898-99	121,897	268,530	109,943	227,497	40,781	55,226

126. The matured *nahri* area of the colony is thus 823,874 acres for the year under report as against 604,993 acres last year, an increase, that is, of 36 per cent.

127. The advantages of temporary cultivation are now recognised. Final allotment of course takes time; but till it can be satisfactorily arranged, it is a sin against the community to allow virgin soil which the canal water can reach to lie waste as it was before the canal was constructed.

128. No feature in the colony has been more prominent in recent months than the necessity of meeting local as well as provincial requirements. Such a thing as a great canal changes a multitude of rural conditions; the occupation of the grazier is almost gone and pasturage gives way to cultivation.

129. *Sidhnai Canal.*—The area irrigated this year amounts to only 69,305 acres as compared with 158,530 acres in the previous year, a decrease, that is, of 89,225 acres, or 56 per cent. The reason of this falling off is the short time during which the Ravi supplied water and the small amount which it then supplied. The Deputy Commissioner of Mooltan expresses the belief that the Ravi has of late years scoured its bed to a lower level with the effect that less water finds its way into the canal.

130. As regards the colonization of the Rawan extension, eleven villages have been formed and lands allotted in the greater part of five. Two military villages have been formed but not fully colonized, the prospect not appearing sufficiently bright for many of the grantees. The same was the case in an attempt to draw colonists from Ferozepore and Lahore. Better results may be looked for in better years to come.

131. *Sohág-Pára Canal.*—The irrigated area fell from 99,449 acres last year to 74,686 acres in the present year. The canals began to run late and ceased running early. The new form of lease under which colonists will in future hold has been sanctioned subsequent to the close of the year under report.

132. TRANSFERS OF LAND.—The totals of transfers under each main head which have been attested during the last ten years are given below, divided into two periods of five years each :—

YEAR.	Holdings partitioned.	Inheritance.	Gifts.	Mortgages.	Redemptions.	Sales.	Others.
1889-90	53,387	211,000	43,489	131,527	61,074	46,159	...
1890-91	29,933	171,928	26,850	106,049	51,278	33,180	61,229
1891-92	28,160	186,496	32,409	126,953	65,880	47,660	101,476
1892-93	22,756	212,343	32,048	124,493	59,366	45,849	64,589
1893-94	28,512	183,987	29,744	151,200	84,258	52,814	73,920
TOTAL ...	162,748	965,754	164,540	640,222	321,856	225,662	301,214
1894-95	31,171	173,381	31,472	152,666	71,858	51,400	93,524
1895-96	33,807	162,722	29,683	155,877	74,311	56,377	97,610
1896-97	27,059	125,098	28,516	153,291	90,163	60,266	90,333
1897-98	25,967	130,878	28,375	191,156	133,903	65,645	88,128
1898-99	31,303	134,266	31,379	170,038	115,236	63,036	102,864
TOTAL ...	149,307	726,345	149,425	823,028	485,471	296,724	472,459
Percentages of increase or decrease in this year's figures compared with those of last year.	+ 20·5	+ 2·6	+ 10·6	− 11·0	− 13·9	− 4·0	+ 16·7

133. The decrease in the number of partition proceedings which was noticed last year has not continued, as there has been a sudden rise in the total number of holdings partitioned of 20·5 per cent. from 25,967 last year to 31,303 in the present year.

134. There has again been an increase in the number of transfers by inheritance. This result was expected last year, in consequence of the weakening effects on the very old and young of the long scarcity and the prevalence of malaria during the closing months of 1897. The number of transfers by gift and

exchanges has increased by 10·6 per cent. It appears that two good harvests, kharif 1897 and rabi 1898, have been enough to restore the normal generosity of the public in this respect. The increase is, however, also largely due to increased activity in recording such transactions in the districts under settlement or shortly to come under settlement.

135. It was noticed last year that the totals for mortgages and redemptions had reached a record figure which was not likely to be surpassed for some years to come. Compared with the figures of last year the number of transactions of mortgages, redemptions and sales have decreased by 11·0, 13·9 and 4·0 per cent., respectively. But the figures are still higher than in any previous year excepting only the year 1897-98.

136. The actual decreases in cases and area affected as compared with last year are—

Decrease per cent. in	Cases.	Total area.	Cultivated area.
Mortgages	−11·0	−15·2	−11·5
Redemptions	−13·9	−19·4	−16·4
Sales	−4·0	−10·1	−5·0

137. Deducting the figures for redemptions from those for mortgages it will be found that the net number of mortgages has fallen from 57,253 to 54,802, the net mortgaged area has decreased by 3·9 per cent. from 216,064 acres to 207,456 acres, but the net cultivated area which has been mortgaged has increased from 141,547 acres to 145,362 acres. The excess of the area mortgaged over area redeemed in this and the preceding ten years is shown in the following table in thousands of acres :—

	Effective mortgage *i. e.* excess after deducting redemptions.		Percentage of cultivated area.
	Total area.	Cultivated area.	
1888-89	397	247	62
1889-90	290	186	64
1890-91	211	136	64
1891-92	187	135	72
1892-93	200	137	68
1893-94	199	147	73
1894-95	231	173	74
1895-96	195	161	82
1896-97	219	162	74
1897-98	216	141	65
1898-99	207	145	70

It appears from these figures that there is a tendency on the part of money-lenders to require a larger percentage of cultivated lands in the area mortgaged, although the quality of the land mortgaged on the whole is not so good as it used to be.

138. During the last five years money-lenders have been more ready to make loans on the security of somewhat less valuable land. The land which is mortgaged is, however, still decidedly above the average in quality. This conclusion is based on a comparison of the revenue-paying capacity of the land mortgaged in the quinquennial period ending in 1893-94 and that mortgaged in the quinquennial period ending in 1898-99. During the first period the average revenue demand per acre cultivated for the whole Punjab was Re. 0-15-9; the average revenue demand per cultivated acre mortgaged was Re. 1-4-0, per cultivated acre redeemed Re. 1-3-5, and per cultivated acre sold Re. 1-0-6. During the second quinquennial period the average revenue demand per acre cultivated for the whole Punjab was Re. 0-15-10, per cultivated acre mortgaged Re. 1-2-4, per cultivated acre redeemed Re. 1-2-1, and per cultivated acre sold Re. 1-0-10. It also appears that whereas a loan of Rs. 44 only could be raised during the first period on a mortgage of an acre of cultivated land paying Re. 1-4-0 revenue, during the second period an acre of poorer land paying Re. 1-2-0 land revenue has been sufficient security to secure a loan of Rs. 54. This result is no doubt due to the increased value of land; the average price of cultivated land during the last quinquennial period has been Rs. 63 per acre, and during the first period Rs. 56 per acre.

139. The excess of mortgage money borrowed over mortgage money paid off was Rs 1,38,97,338, or nearly five lakhs below the similar figure of the previous year.

140. The following tables show separately the transfers to new agriculturists and by order of the court which have taken place during the year under report and the preceding five years:—

Total Area transferred by Sale and Mortgage to New Agriculturists.

Year.	Area.		Revenue.	Consideration Money.		
	Total.	Cultivated.		Total.	Per acre cultivated.	Per rupee of revenue.
	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1893-94	280,928	208,395	2,22,443	1,04,26,330	50	47
1894-95	238,857	181,444	2,33,545	1,04,40,459	58	45
1895-96	223,692	174,749	2,83,218	1,04,41,348	60	45
1896-97	283,249	207,634	2,74,144	1,23,34,024	59	45
1897-98	285,388	212,775	2,80,002	1,43,30,455	67	51
1898-99	261,395	184,379	2,43,714	1,28,05,323	69	53

Total Area transferred by order of Court.

Year.	Area.		Revenue.	Consideration Money.		
	Total.	Cultivated.		Total.	Per acre cultivated.	Per rupee of revenue.
	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.
1893-94	29,557	19,607	23,116	9,02,665	46	39
1894-95	24,141	16,359	17,272	8,34,022	51	48
1895-96	33,666	22,559	24,287	12,38,873	55	51
1896-97	40,159	26,840	28,914	13,27,247	49	46
1897-98	42,779	29,101	28,811	14,46,817	50	50
1898-99	45,535	32,486	29,148	15,50,534	48	53

141. The term new agriculturist is nearly equivalent to that of professional money-lender; and taking the term in this sense it may be gathered from the above figures that the money-lender is willing to accept on mortgage only that land which is somewhat better in quality than the average of land mortgaged. This fact, which explains why the money-lender is ready to advance much more nearly to the extent of the average sale price of land in general, can be illustrated by the comparison of the revenue demand of land mortgaged to the money-lender with that of mortgaged land in general. The mean revenue demand of cultivated land mortgaged to the money-lender in the year under report was Re. 1-5-1, and the general average of the revenue demand of all cultivated lands mortgaged in the last quinquennial period was Re. 1-2-4.

142. There is again a considerable increase in the total area transferred by the order of Court. The increase in the cultivated area so transferred is 10·4 per cent., and it is fairly evenly distributed throughout the Province. The only noticeable divergencies are in Hissar and Bannu. In the former district 9,435 acres were sold by order of Court; there were 276 cases of such transfers as compared with 160 in the previous year. In the Bannu District the area mortgaged by order of Court was 1,208 acres as compared with 318 acres last year. The number of transactions, however, was fewer.

LAND REVENUE.

143. TOTAL REVENUE.—The following table shows the receipts on account of the demand for the year from land revenue and local rate in 1898-99 and the previous year:—

HEAD OF REVENUE.	1897-98.	1898-99.
	Rs.	Rs.
Land Revenue—Fixed, Fluctuating, Miscellaneous and Tribute	2,51,61,860	2,49,82,796
Local Rate	32,12,852	29,11,557
TOTAL	2,83,74,712	2,78,94,353

144. FIXED LAND REVENUE.—The most important statistics of collections and demand for the last four years are summarised in the following table:—

YEAR.	Demand for the year.	Collections on account of the demand for the year.	Collections on account of former years.	Total collections.	BALANCE Of the year.	Of former years.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1895-96	2,20,34,418	2,13,16,770	42,839	2,13,59,609	7,17,648	2,28,348	9,45,996
1896-97	2,22,60,558	1,99,53,971	1,33,276	2,00,87,247	23,06,587	6,98,765	30,05,352
1897-98	2,21,71,821	2,18,62,803	14,30,016	2,32,92,819	3,09,018	12,91,390	16,00,408
1898-99	2,21,98,425	2,09,96,371	2,75,028	2,12,71,399	12,02,054	12,51,163	24,53,217
Increase or decrease.	+ 26,604	−8,66,432	−11,54,988	−20,21,420	+ 8,93,036	− 40,227	+ 8,52,809

145. The collections were 94·5 of the demand as against 98·6 in 1897-98, 89·6 in 1896-97, and 96·7 in 1895-96. The lowest collections were in—

	Per cent.
Hissar	47·0
Rohtak	69·2
Gurgaon	94·3
Delhi	94·0
Montgomery	61·0
Shahpur	88·0
Jhelum	91·9
Dera Ismail Khan	89·0

146. CAUSES OF INCREASES AND DECREASES IN THE FIXED LAND REVENUE ROLL.—The year under report shows an increase of Rs. 26,604 as compared with the previous year, when the demand was Rs. 88,737 less than the year before.

147. The principal increases are under the following heads:—

	Rs.
Lapses and resumptions of assignments	20,171
Alluvion	41,525
Progressive jamas	10,557

148. The largest increase under the first head is due to the conversion of a *jágír* of Rs. 5,493 into a cash assignment in Peshâwar. The increase of Rs. 3,994 under the third head in the Lahore District is due to enhanced assessments on the large alluvial accretions of previous years.

149. The principal decrease is Rs. 33,832 under the head of diluvion. Under the head of "Reduction of assessment" Karnál shows a decrease of Rs. 4,056, due to the introduction of a fluctuating assessment in six villages in Kaithal.

150. An increase of Rs. 2,380 to the Mooltan rent-roll and a corresponding decrease in the rent-roll of Jhang represents the transfer of certain villages from Jhang to Mooltan in connection with the extension of the Kuranga Canal.

151. The following increases to the revenue-roll have been made in certain districts subsequent to settlement in consequence of the assessment of new cultivation on canals :—

Canal.	District.	Collection for years.	Amount.
			Rs.
Bári Doáb	Lahore	1892—1900	8,079
Ditto	Amritsar	1893—1900	4,954
Chenab	Gujránwála	1895—1900	2,503
State Canals	Shahpur	1892—1900	7,397
Swat River	Pesháwar	1898—1900	1,467

152. SUSPENSIONS AND REMISSIONS.—The following table shows how the Provincial revenue suffered by suspensions during the last three years :—

YEAR.	Balance from preceding years.	Suspended during year.	Collected during year.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1896-97	6,28,619	20,02,083	1,38,840
1897-98	24,61,696	1,56,323	12,32,322
1898-99	13,65,854	10,18,411	2,13,993

153. The above figures for suspensions show that the year under report was a bad year as compared with the previous year, but not so bad as the famine year of 1896-97. Last year was characterised as one of small suspensions and large recoveries, whereas this year the suspensions have been large and the recoveries small. A comparison with the figures of 1896-97 appears to show for the present year a state of things nearly half as bad; for while the collections of suspended revenue have been almost twice as large, the fresh suspensions are less by nearly half. The present year has inherited from 1896-97 a balance of suspended revenue larger than the amount newly suspended in the year, yet the balance at the close of the present year is less than the closing balance of 1896-97 by 13 per cent.

154. More than half of the total suspensions of the Province occur in the Delhi Division, and, as far as figures can show, the relative condition of the Delhi Division, as compared with the rest of the Province, is worse than in 1896-97. As usual, the figures for Hissar are the largest, though Rohtak approaches them at no far distance.

155. The condition of Hissar is peculiarly deplorable, because at the last kharíf arrears of suspensions twice as large as the revenue instalment had been collected. During the present bad year, therefore, fresh suspensions, aggregating nearly 40 per cent. of the whole new suspensions for the Province, and exceeding those of 1896-97, had to be sanctioned, while the collections were quite insignificant. The suspended revenue is evenly distributed throughout the district. In Rohtak, too, the year opened with a large suspended balance, and fresh suspensions equivalent to 28 per cent. of the total suspensions for the Province were granted. Excluding the Sámpla Tahsíl, where the figures are larger, the new suspensions are less than were made in 1896-97. Between the figures for 1896-97 and the figures of the present year there is no very great difference in the case of Delhi and Gurgaon, but a considerable improvement is to be noticed in the case of Karnál and Umballa. It is therefore in Hissar and Rohtak that the increased depression as compared with 1896-97 exists.

156. Outside the Delhi Division noticeable increases in the suspension figures since last year appear in Ferozepore, Mooltan, Montgomery, Shahpur, Jhelum, Pesháwar and Dera Ismail Khan, and of these districts the figures for Mooltan, Montgomery and Dera Ismail Khan are larger than they were in 1896-97. The failure of the rains was felt more in Dera Ismail Khan during the present year than in 1896-97, and recoveries of the long outstanding suspensions in the Thal grow smaller each year.

157. Kángra, Gurdáspur, Siálkot, Gujrát and Ráwalpindi show a smaller balance at the end of this year than at the end of last. In Kángra the balance has been wiped out altogether, and reduced in Siálkot to a trifling amount.

158. The amount remitted during the last three years has been—

Year.	Total remissions.	Remissions of sums under suspension.
	Rs.	Rs.
1896-97 ...	40,622	29,561
1897-98 ...	20,468	19,519
1898-99 ...	60,648	48,326

159. The difference between columns 2 and 3 above show the amount of remission made on account of especial calamity, such as hail or locusts, and on account of other causes.

160. The large increase in the case of remissions of suspended revenue is due to the remission of Rs. 31,266 in the Pind Dádan Khan Tahsíl.

161. BALANCES OF FIXED LAND REVENUE.—Of the demand for the year under report there remained uncollected at the close of the year Rs. 12,02,054 as against Rs. 3,09,018 at the close of the preceding year. This large balance is made up of—

		Rs.
Remitted on account of calamity of season		28,982
Irrecoverable		1,14,149
Undetermined		6,699
Recoverable	Under suspension	9,85,388
	Not under suspension	66,836

The reasons for the remissions have already been noticed.

162. Of irrecoverable balances the largest, Rs. 76,177 in Montgomery, is due to reduction on account of revised settlement in the Sutlej Tahsíls; Rs. 28,609 in Gujrát is due mainly to a large remission made on account of damage caused by hail; Rs. 5,671 in Peshâwar is mainly due to revision of the Comparative Demand Statement and to diluvion.

163. The undetermined balances were generally small.

164. Of recoverable balances, those under suspension have already been noticed.

165. The largest balances not under suspension are in the following districts:—

	Rs.
Shahpur	13,768
Gujránwâla	9,348
Lahore	9,022
Montgomery...	8,117
Jhelum	7,235

166. Part of the above uncollected revenue is said to have since been collected and a part it is proposed to suspend. The total is considerably smaller than last year's total.

167. FLUCTUATING LAND REVENUE.—The collections on account of fluctuating revenue for the last three years are shown in the following table under the most important heads:—

1	2	3	4	5
DETAILS.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	Difference between columns 3 and 4.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Lapsed assignments	33,846	20,710	31,808	+ 11,098
Re-assessments	29,874	23,278	29,260	+ 5,992
Alluvial assessments	24,593	43,244	43,791	+ 547
Estates under direct management	48,232	38,651	23,795	— 14,856
Fluctuating assessments (a) Canal tract	6,85,527	8,14,236	7,86,078	— 28,158
Fluctuating assessments (b) Other tracts	7,33,378	9,80,465	7,75,647	— 2,04,818
Other items and rents from waste lands	8,091	9,435	8,717	— 718
TOTAL	15,63,541	19,30,019	16,99,096	— 2,30,923

168. The total collections for 1898-99 thus amounted to Rs. 16,99,096, being Rs. 2,30,923, or 12 per cent., less than the year before.

169. Under the first three heads there is an increase over the figures of the previous year. The most noticeable increases in the matter of lapsed revenue holdings are in Umballa, where the increase is due to the lapse of certain *jágír* villages, and in Dera Ismail Khan, where the increase is not explained.

170. A large increase of Rs. 7,000 on account of re-assessment and progressive *jamas* in Montgomery is due mainly to the re-assessment of the Sohág-Pára Colony. There is also an unexplained increase of Rs. 4,000 in Lahore.

171. Estates are held under direct management only in Dera Ismail Khan. The loss of Rs. 15,000 under this head is due to deficient rainfall, which curtailed irrigation from hill torrents.

172. FLUCTUATING ASSESSMENTS ON CANAL-IRRIGATED AND OTHER LANDS.—The following table shows the districts in which revenue under this head is collected, and compares this year's collections with those of the two previous years :—

DISTRICTS.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Hoshiárpur	15,071	15,439	16,425
Ferozepore	19,027	52,989	47,532
Mooltan	49,631	73,968	32,340
Montgomery	1,39,104	1,24,512	1,07,384
Lahore	23,432	29,687	31,009
Shahpur	30,842	45,150	28,845
Dera Gházi Khan	87,055	94,513	89,580
Muzaffargarh	6,421	6,920	6,296
Chenab Canal (Jhang and Gujránwála)	3,07,292	3,71,058	4,26,667
TOTAL	6,77,875	8,14,236	7,86,078

173. In spite of continued increased receipts from the Chenab Canal, the total revenue from fluctuating canal assessments shows a slight falling off from the high figure reached last year, though there is a large increase as compared with the figures of 1896-97.

174. The decrease is due mainly to the failure of irrigation from the Sidhnai Canal in Mooltan.

175. The following table shows the figures for fluctuating assessments on other lands for the last three years :—

Districts.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Hissar	15,410	23,705	17,207
Rohtak	4,750	10,304	4,599
Gurgaon	1,248	3,504	1,318
Delhi	150	1,591	736
Karnál	4,376	10,007	7,978
Ferozepore	10,286	13,993	12,882
Mooltan	91,989	1,10,236	97,622
Jhang	44,898	55,066	48,665
Montgomery	31,835	1,29,009	48,319
Lahore	1,849	3,527	1,261
Gurdáspur	2,460	3,452	5,074
Bannu	76,291	86,034	76,096
Dera Ismail Khan	2,18,294	2,70,835	2,31,835
Dera Ghází Khan	60,435	75,930	54,033
Muzaffargarh	1,76,748	1,83,219	1,67,957
Total	7,41,019	9,80,412	7,75,582

176. The receipts this year, which are slightly in excess of those of 1896-97, fall short of the receipts of last year by Rs. 2,04,818, or 21 per cent. There is a consistent decrease in practically every district, which is exactly the reverse of what happened in the year before. The cause generally is the much smaller rainfall in the present year. The large decrease of Rs. 80,000 in Montgomery is probably in large part due to the depressed condition and increasing depopulation of the Ravi Bet. In Mooltan the decrease is due to diminished floods from the Ravi, and in Dera Ismail Khan to the small amount of water brought down by hill torrents.

177. MISCELLANEOUS LAND REVENUE.—The following table shows the receipts under the principal heads for the last three years :—

1	2	3	4	5	6
No.	DETAILS.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	Difference between columns 4 and 5.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Sale of Government estates	80,187	32,348	62,945	+ 30,597
2	Sale proceeds of waste lands	1,84,961	5,54,108	13,64,431	+ 8,10,323
3	Receipts from quarries and mines	13,247	12,852	12,226	− 626
4	Fines and forfeitures	16,718	32,017	25,933	− 6,084
5	Sale proceeds of wood and grass	42,596	39,003	49,099	+ 10,096
6	Recoveries on account of canal surveys and demarcation.	30,144	51,212	93,251	+ 42,039
7	Tirni	2,26,184	2,01,266	1,62,534	− 38,732
8	Rents of land leased for a single harvest or year...	80,126	86,361	1,45,989	+ 59,628
9	Sajji	6,299	5,078	4,084	− 994

This year shows the large increase of 9 lakhs under this head of revenue.

178. To take the sub-heads separately—

Under "Sale of Government estates" the two increases are in Jhang and Lahore. In Lahore it is due to the sale of proprietary rights in certain leased estates.

The Chenab Colony contributes 8½ lakhs of the total increase in miscellaneous land revenue, 6½ lakhs being due to sale of land at Lyallpur and 2 lakhs on account of *nazrána* in Montgomery and Gujránwála. In Lahore there is an increase of Rs. 20,000 due to recoveries from zamíndárs of the sale-proceeds of rakhs in Tahsíl Chunián; Shahpur showing a similar increase on account of *nazrána* payable on the grant of proprietary rights under the recent "Long Leases" orders. Mooltan alone shows a decrease of Rs. 60,000, principally due to the depressed condition of the Sidhnai Canal lands.

The only other differences between the figures of this year and the previous year are the increases on account of canal demarcation in Jhang and Lahore and under the head of "Rents of lands leased for a single year," also in Jhang. The Jhang figures relate to the Chenab Canal and those of Lahore to survey charges in respect of newly settled villages in the Chunián Tahsíl.

179. BALANCE OF MISCELLANEOUS LAND REVENUE.—The total unrealized balance again exceeds the balance of last year, being Rs. 2,08,871 as against Rs. 1,31,750. Of this total Rs. 1,35,626, or considerably more than half, is the unrealized *tirni* balance for the present (Rs. 96,947) and previous

years (Rs. 38,679) in Montgomery. The suspended portion of the latter balance, *viz.* Rs. 34,013, is said to be incapable of realization, and proposals for its remission will be made.

180. The unrecovered balance for Mooltan is Rs. 47,129, which includes Rs. 43,417 on account of *tirni*, which, it is said, was not collected owing to the sanction to the new assessment being received late, but which will, it is hoped, be speedily collected.

181. The balances in other districts are small, and generally on account of *tirni*.

182. The chief grazing districts are shown in the following table, and the collections on account of *tirni* in each compared with the collections of the two preceding years :—

1	2	3	4
Districts.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Mooltan ...	53,301	47,959	17,853
Jhang ...	58,423	58,107	48,051
Montgomery ...	26,938	11,149	...
Kohát ...	670	3,947	5,504
Bannu ...	6,330	6,650	7,010
Dera Ismail Khan ...	39,748	39,864	52,589
Dera Gházi Khan ...	8,108	9,202	8,527
Muzaffargarh ...	17,842	18,740	16,943

183. The collections for the year under report (Rs. 1,62,534) fall short of last year's collections by Rs. 38,732. There was a large unrealized balance in Montgomery. The demands fell due on July 31st, and nothing at all had been collected up to September.

184. A new assessment, giving an increased demand of Rs. 20,980, to remain in force for two years, was sanctioned for Mooltan. The decrease in the Jhang figures is attributed to the curtailment of grazing area caused by land being taken up for the Chenab Colony.

185. The increase in Dera Ismail Khan is due almost exclusively to the enhancement of the rates fixed for Powindah animals.

186. In Kohát an enhancement of rates was sanctioned for the Khojal Khels to discourage their immigration, as had previously been done in the case of the Ghilzais. Other reasons kept the Khojal Khels from the Kohát grazing lands this year, but a still further enhancement of rates sanctioned in the case of the Ghilzais, apparently did not have the desired effect, since the receipts were increased and not diminished.

187. LAND REVENUE ASSIGNMENTS.—The total amount of land revenue now assigned in the Province is Rs. 29,94,447 assessed on an area of 6,821,734 acres. The assessed revenue has been decreased by Rs. 86,268 during the year.

188. The most important lapses and new grants are shown below :—

DISTRICT.	Name of assignee.	Amount.
		Rs.
LAPSES.		
Umballa	Sheo Naráin Singh of Parkháli	4,947
Amritsar	Bhái Guláb Singh of Akál Bunga	1,477
GRANTS.		
Jhelum	Subadár-Major Khán Bahádur Haidar Khán.	600
Peshäwar	Rahím Shah, Káka Khel	1,500

189. In the Kohát District certain border service remissions, amounting to Rs. 446-3-0, were confiscated under Sections 28, 29, Frontier Crimes Regulations. In the Ludhiána District an increase of Rs. 18,693 is due to the inclusion of *zaildári* and *sufedposhi ináms.*

190. AGRICULTURAL ADVANCES.—The agricultural distress, which has since manifested itself throughout the Province, began to be felt in certain districts as early as March during the year under report. Consequently the Financial Commissioner was compelled, after having already given Rs. 38,000 from his reserve of Rs. 47,000 for the year 1898-99 to the Hissar District for the relief of distress, to make a further allotment of Rs. 52,000 to that district, transferring the money from the Lahore and Ráwalpindi Divisions. The total allotment under the Land Improvement Act XIX of 1883 and Agriculturists's Loans Act XII of 1884 for the financial year 1899-00 was Rs. 13,50,000, and it was distributed as follows :—

	Rs.	
Delhi	3,26,200	(including Rs. 3,00,000 for relief of distress in Hissar).
Jullundur	35,700	
Lahore	30,71,800	(including Rs. 3,00,000 for Chenab Colony).
Ráwalpindi	30,600	
Peshäwar	6,500	
Deraját	34,200	
Financial Commissioner's Reserve	40,000	
Unallotted	5,05,000	
TOTAL ...	13,50,000	

Out of the Financial Commissioner's Reserve and the amount unallotted (Rs. 40,000 + Rs. 5,05,000 = Rs. 5,45,000) the following sums were distributed subsequently :—

		Rs.
To Commissioner, Lahore, for Chenab Colony	... ...	3,50,000
Ditto,	Delhi, for seed and cattle in Hissar and Gurgaon...	1,00,000
Ditto,	Peshâwar	15,000
Ditto,	Lahore	30,000
Ditto,	Râwalpindi	2,400
	Total ...	4,97,400

Thus on the 30th September 1899 the balance in the Financial Commissioner's hands was (Rs. 5,45,000 — Rs. 4,97,400) Rs. 47,600. This has since been expended and an extra grant of four lakhs obtained from Government.

ADMINISTRATIVE.

191. Coercive Processes.—The following table shows how the number of processes issued during the year compares with the numbers of the two preceding years :—

Year.	Writs.	Warrants.	Amount of Talbana. Paid to peon.	Amount of Talbana. Surplus credited to Government.
			Rs.	Rs.
1896-97	27,218	13,619	10,398	20,237
1897-98	27,329	18,034	8,239	29,008
1898-99	31,302	18,579	8,355	28,440

The totals show an increase in the numbers both of writs and warrants as compared with last year; but, unlike last year, the number of warrants issued has not increased in proportion to the number of writs.

192. The rough average for each district in the Province is 1,000 writs and 600 warrants. This average in the case of writs is appreciably exceeded in Hissar, Karnál, Ferozepore, Mooltan, Jhang, Montgomery, Amritsar, Gurdáspur, Gujrát, Bannu, Dera Ismail Khan, Dera Gházi Khan and Muzaffargarh. Mooltan heads the list with the large figure of 4,160.

193. The average issue of warrants is exceeded in Delhi, Umballa, Ferozepore, Mooltan, Jhang, Montgomery, Lahore, Amritsar, Gurdáspur, Dera Ismail Khan and Muzaffargarh.

194. There is not a large relative difference in the number of writs and warrants issued in Jhang, but both in Umballa and Lahore the number of writs issued is considerably below the average, and the number of warrants issued equally above the average.

195. In Mooltan the number of warrants issued (4,242) exceeds the number of writs. In Amritsar, too, more warrants (1,524) than writs (1,447) were issued, and both in Ferozepore and Dera Ismail Khan the number of warrants employed is relatively high. In all these districts, and especially in Mooltan, it was necessary last year also to make use of these coercive processes to a large extent. In nearly every instance the issue of process resulted in the immediate payment of revenue.

196. REVENUE BUSINESS.—The number of cases decided by Revenue Officers during the last three years is shown in the following table :—

YEAR.	Civil and Criminal Cases.	Revenue Court Cases.	Revenue Officer's Cases.	Total.
1896-97	147,511	37,004	174,257	358,772
1897-98	140,856	37,486	164,865	343,207
1898-99	141,199	36,033	165,933	343,165

The total figures for the Province thus show a very slight difference from last year's figures.

197. The number of Revenue Court cases disposed of in the year is less on the whole than last year.

198. The differences in the district figures of Revenue Officer's cases nearly balance themselves, for, while a considerable increase is to be noted in the case of Rohtak, Delhi and Gujrát, there is an almost corresponding decrease in the case of Karnál, Ludhiána, Siálkot and Gujránwála.

199. The increase in Rohtak is in cases of suspensions, collection processes and *takávi*; in Delhi in respect of *takávi*, Land Acquisition and Treasury. The Gujrát figures are swelled by a number of cases of remission and suspension.

200. The lesser number of coercive processes issued in Karnál mainly accounts for the smaller figures this year. In Ludhiána the cause is principally due to the absence of applications for *takávi*. The same reason, together with a smaller number of income-tax cases decided, operated to cause the decrease in Siálkot and Gujránwála.

201. Under this head Siálkot is remarkable for the large number of decrees executed and Mooltan for the number of coercive processes issued, principally in connection with *tirni*.

202. APPELLATE WORK.—The following table shows a comparison of the appellate work disposed of by Collectors in the year under report and the two preceding years :—

Year.	Revenue Judicial Appeals.	Revenue Executive Appeals.	Total.
1896-97	3,235	1,529	4,764
1897-98	3,051	1,611	4,662
1898-99	2,905	1,880	4,785

203. The average number of Revenue judicial appeals per district was 93, but to this average Simla contributed but 1 case only to 266 in Siálkot. Over 150 cases were decided,—in Ferozepore (249), Jhelum (174), Gujrát (168), Delhi (157), Amritsar (156) and Jullundur (153). Other districts showing figures above the average are Hoshiárpur (146), Ráwalpindi (146), Gurgaon (103), Pesháwar (100). In all other districts the total number of such appeals was below the average, the smallest numbers being 21 in Montgomery, 23 in Muzaffargarh and 24 in Dera Ghâzi Khan. Twenty-four per cent. of all the appeals decided succeeded.

204. There is a gradual increase noticeable under the head of Revenue executive appeals. The average per district is 60. The highest returns are from Ráwalpindi 169, Mooltan 148, Dera Ismail Khan 147, Jhelum 129, Siálkot 106 and Jullundur 100. The districts showing the lowest figures are Dera Ghâzi Khan 11, Hissar and Kohát with 13 each. The percentage of successful appeals is 38.

205. The number of appeals decided by Commissioners during the past three years was as follows :—

	Revenue Court Appeals.	Revenue Executive Appeals.	Total.
1896-97	597	2,609	3,206
1897-98	521	3,041	3,562
1898-99	437	2,624	3,061

206. Of the Revenue Court appeals 118 and 104 were decided by the Commissioners of Jullundur and Delhi respectively. Of the Revenue executive appeals the Commissioner of Ráwalpindi disposed of 1,027, the Commissioner of Jullundur of 642, and the Commissioner of Lahore of 397. Twenty-eight per cent. of the Revenue Court appeals and 26 per cent. of the Revenue executive appeals were successful.

207. The Settlement Commissioner disposed of 21 Revenue Court appeals out of 22 instituted, and 64 Revenue executive appeals out of 101, including 20 pending from last year.

208. The statement below shows the appellate work done by the Financial Commissioner in the last three years :—

	Revenue Court Cases.		Revenue Executive Cases.	
	Appeals.	Revision.	Appeals.	Revision.
1896-97	21	560	71	317
1897-98	21	433	95	282
1898-99	26	505	55	251

209. Only 7 Revenue executive appeals were successful. In revision 15 per cent. of Revenue Court applications and 7 per cent. of Revenue executive applications succeeded.

210. COURT OF WARDS.—At the beginning of the year there were 70 estates in all under the Court of Wards. During the year 1898-99 ten of these were released from the management of the Court, while six new estates were brought under its control. Of these several had already been administered for some time previously under the Deputy Commissioner's orders, but the final scheme for their management had not been sanctioned. Of the estates released three were petty properties in the Ludhiána District, which were taken under the management of the Court of Wards at the instance of the Civil Court. Charge of the estate of the Rái of Rúpi in the Kángra District has been assumed, but a scheme for its management has not yet been sanctioned.

211. The total expenditure during the year was Rs. 7,44,631 as against Rs. 7,61,639 in the preceding year. On the management of estates Rs. 82,219, or 7½ per cent. of the gross income, was spent during the year under report as compared with Rs. 97,900, or 8 per cent., in the preceding year.

212. The following table shows the estates which were released from the Court of Wards during the year :—

Division.	District.	Name of Estate.
Delhi	Karnál	Labkári.
Do.	Umballa	Estate of Sardár Harbans Singh of Kandhaula.
Do.	Do.	Pabhát.
Jullundur	Ludhiána	Estate of Amar Náth and Kidár Náth.
Do.	Do.	Lehra.
Do.	Do.	Buzurg.
Do.	Do.	Estate of Shib Deo Singh and others of Ladhrán.
Lahore	Jhang	Jaiwán.
Do.	Amritsar	Atári.
Deraját	Dera Gházi Khan	Estate of Malik Khair Muhammad of Basti Maláua.

213. The Court of Wards Bill has been subjected to considerable amendment since it was first drafted. It is hoped that it will become law during the ensuing year.

214. LAND TAKEN UP FOR PUBLIC PURPOSES.—During the year under report 4,033 acres of land were permanently acquired by Government at a cost of Rs. 2,36,884, being an average of almost Rs. 59 an acre. Of the total area taken up 3,128 acres costing Rs. 1,21,814 were acquired for canals, and 360 acres costing Rs. 33,815 for Railways. The largest amount of land taken up in any one district was 889 acres in Hissar acquired for canal purposes. Gujrát comes next with 633 acres taken up for the new Jhelum Canal. An area of 132 acres was acquired temporarily, of which 103 acres were for the use of canals. The compensation paid was Rs. 3,252, or about Rs. 25 per acre.

CHAPTER III.

PROTECTION.

COURSE OF LEGISLATION.

215. PUNJAB LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.—There were three meetings of the Punjab Legislative Council, namely—

Place.	*Date.*
Lahore	28th April 1899.
Simla	16th August 1899.
Lahore	2nd November 1899.

216. BILLS INTRODUCED OR PENDING.—The following Bills were introduced in the Council during the year :—

(1) The Punjab Limitation (Ancestral Land Alienation) Bill.

(2) The Sind-Ságar Doáb Colonization Bill.

(3) The Punjab Land Preservation (*Chos*) Bill.

217. The following Bill was passed by the Council during the year :—

The Punjab Riverain Boundaries Bill.

218. The following Bills were pending in Council at the close of the year :—

The Punjab Limitation (Ancestral Land Alienation) Bill (since passed on 14th April 1900).

The Punjab Land Preservation (*Chos*) Bill.

The Sind-Ságar Doáb Colonization Bill.

219. ACTS.—The India Acts which apply to this Province as well as to other parts of British India, and which received the assent of the Governor-General in Council during the year, are the following :—

No. of Act.	Subject.	Extent.	Date on which the Act received the assent of the Governor-General.
XV of 1899 ...	An Act to validate certain marriages solemnized in the Native States of Pudukkottai and Travancore in India.	To all persons and places for whom and for which the Governor General in Council has power to make laws.	14th July 1899.
XVI of 1899...	An Act further to amend the Northern India Canal and Drainage Act, 1873.	North Western Provinces, Punjab, Oudh and Central Provinces.	Ditto.
XVII of 1899	An Act further to amend the Indian Registration Act, 1877.	British India	Ditto.
XVIII of 1899	An Act to amend the Land Improvement Loans Act, 1883.	Ditto	Ditto.
XIX of 1899...	An Act to provide for the conversion into British Indian Currency of sums expressed in British Currency in the Army Act.	Whole of British India ...	28th July 1899.
XX of 1899 ...	An Act further to amend the Presidency Banks Act, 1876.	General	1st September 1899.
*XXI of 1899	An Act to amend the Central Provinces Tenancy Act, 1898.	Central Provinces ...	8th September 1899.
XXII of 1899	An Act further to amend the Indian Coinage Act, 1878, and the Indian Paper Currency Act, 1882.	British India (General) ...	15th September 1899.
XXIII of 1899	An Act to provide for the Incorporation of Kirk Sessions of the Church of Scotland in British India.	Whole of British India ...	27th September 1900.

Those marked with a * are not applicable to the Punjab.

No. of Act.	Subject.	Extent.	Date on which the Act received the assent of the Governor-General.
*XXIV of 1899	An Act to consolidate and amend the law relating to the Court of Wards in the Central Provinces.	Central Provinces ...	13th October 1899.
XXV of 1899	An Act further to amend the Punjab Courts Act, 1884.	Punjab	Ditto.
I of 1900 ...	An Act to amend the Indian Articles of War...	General	19th January 1900.
*II of 1900 ...	An Act to amend the Transfer of Property Act, 1882.	British India, except Bombay, Punjab and British Burma otherwise as notified.	2nd February 1900.
III of 1900 ...	An Act to consolidate the law relating to Prisoners confined by order of a Court.	Whole of British India, inclusive of British Balúchistán, the Santhal Parganas and the Pargana of Spiti	Ditto.
*IV of 1900 ...	An Act to authorise certain Companies registered under the Indian Companies Act, 1882, to keep branch registers of their Members in the United Kingdom.	Whole of British India ...	16th February 1900.
V of 1900 ...	An Act further to amend the Whipping Act, 1864.	Whole of British India, inclusive of British Balúchistán and Santhal Parganas.	Ditto.
VI of 1900 ...	An Act to consolidate and amend the law relating to the Courts in Lower Burma	Lower Burma only ...	22nd March 1900.
*VII of 1900...	An Act to amend and provide for the further continuance of the Currency Conversion (Army Annual) Act, 1899.	Whole of British India ...	Ditto.

Those marked with a * are not applicable to the Punjab.

220. BILLS.—The following Bills were introduced into the Legislative Council during the year :—

No. of Bill.	Subject.	Extent.	Date on which introduced into the Council of the Governor-General.
4 of 1899 ...	A Bill further to amend the Whipping Act, 1864.	Whole of British India, inclusive of British Balúchistán and the Santhal Parganas.	23rd June 1899.
5 of 1899 ...	A Bill to validate certain marriages solemnised in the Native States of Pudukkottai and Travancore in India.	To all persons and places for whom and for which the Governor-General in Council has power to make laws.	Ditto.
6 of 1899 ...	A Bill further to amend the Northern India Canal and Drainage Act, 1873.	Ditto	Ditto.
7 of 1899 ...	A Bill to authorise certain Companies registered under the Indian Companies Act, 1882, to keep branch registers of their Members in the United Kingdom.	Whole of British India ...	Ditto.
8 of 1899 ...	A Bill further to amend the Indian Registration Act, 1877.	British India	Ditto.
9 of 1899 ...	A Bill to amend the Land Improvement Loans Act, 1883.	Ditto	Ditto.
10 of 1899 ...	A Bill to provide for the Incorporation of Kirk Sessions of the Church of Scotland in British India.	Whole of British India ...	14th July 1899.
11 of 1899 ...	A Bill to make better provision for the Registration of British Ships in British India.	Ditto ...	Ditto.
12 of 1899 ...	A Bill to provide for the Conversion into British Indian Currency of sums expressed in British Currency in the Army Act.	Ditto ...	Ditto.
13 of 1899 ...	A Bill to provide for the protection of certain telegraphic press messages.	Ditto ...	Ditto.
14 of 1899 ...	A Bill to amend the Transfer of Property Act, 1882.	British India, except Bombay, Punjab, and British Burma otherwise as notified.	Ditto.
15 of 1899 ...	A Bill to consolidate the law relating to Prisoners confined by order of a Court.	Whole of British India, inclusive of British Balúchistán, the Santhal Parganas and the Pargana of Spiti.	28th July 1899.

No. of Bill.	Subject.	Extent.	Date on which introduced into the Council of the Governor-General.
16 of 1899 ...	A Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to the Court of Wards in the Central Provinces.	Central Provinces ...	28th July 1899.
17 of 1899 ...	A Bill further to amend the Punjab Courts Act, 1884	Punjab	Ditto.
18 of 1899 ...	A Bill further to amend the Presidency Banks Act, 1876.	General	25th August 1899.
19 of 1899 ...	A Bill to amend the Central Provinces Tenancy Act, 1898.	Central Provinces ...	Ditto.
20 of 1899 ...	A Bill further to amend the Indian Coinage Act, 1870, and the Indian Paper Currency Act, 1882.	Whole of British India ...	8th September 1899.
21 of 1899 ...	A Bill to amend the law relating to agricultural land in the Punjab.	Punjab	27th September 1899.
22 of 1899 ...	A Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to Emigration to the Labour District of Assam.	Bengal (including the Santhal Parganas), the North Western Provinces and Oudh, Assam, Central Provinces, and the district of Ganjam in the Province of Madras.	13th October 1899.
23 of 1899 ...	A Bill to make better provision for the health, supervision and control of Emigrants proceeding to or from the Labour Districts of Assam.	Whole of British India, inclusive of the Santhal Parganas.	Ditto.
24 of 1899 ...	A Bill to amend the law relating to the exemption from tolls of persons and property belonging to the Army.	Whole of British India, inclusive of British Balúchistán, the Santhal Parganas and the Pargana of Spiti.	20th October 1899.
25 of 1899 ...	A Bill to amend the Articles of War	General	22nd December 1899.
1 of 1900 ...	A Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to the Courts in Lower Burma.	Lower Burma	5th January 1900.
2 of 1900 ...	A Bill to amend and provide for the further continuance of the Currency Conversion (Army Annual) Act, 1899.	General	9th March 1900.

221. RULES HAVING THE FORCE OF LAW.—The following Rules and Regulations were issued during the year under report by the Local Government under authority conferred by the various Acts of the Legislature specified :—

Rule under Section 59 of the Prisons Act, IX of 1894, for defining the circumstances and regulating the conditions under which prisoners in danger of death may be released.

Rules under Section 5 (1) of Act IV of 1884 (The Indian Explosives Act) for the manufacture, possession and sale of explosives.

Rules under Section 20 of Act XIII of 1880 for the regulation of vaccine operations in the Cantonments of Ferozepore and Siálkot.

Rules under Section 75 (*d*) and Section 14 (*c*) of the Indian Forest Act, 1878, regulating the manner in which and extent to which rights of pasture and to forest produce continued to any person by an order recorded by the Forest Settlement Officer, Shahpur, may be exercised within the limits of the areas in the Khusháb Tahsíl of the Shahpur District which have been declared to be Reserved Forest.

Rule under Section 4 (1) of the Agriculturists' Loans Act XII of 1884.

Rule under Section 75 of the Indian Forest Act (VII of 1878) appointing Village Forest Watchmen in the Kángra District to do all acts and exercise all powers prescribed by the Act or by the Rules made under it to be done or exercised by a Forest Officer.

Rules under Section 6 of the Indian Fisheries Act (IV of 1897) for the protection of fish in the waters of the Jumna River for a mile above and below the Okla Weir.

Regulation for better administration of Upper Tanáwal.

Rules under Section 27 and sub-section (1) of Section 34 of the Court Fees Act, 1870, regulating the supply and sale of judicial stamps.

Rules under Section 74 of the Indian Stamp Act, II of 1899, regulating the supply and sale of non-judicial stamps.

Rules under Section 19 of Act XIII of 1880 for the regulation of Vaccine operations in the Municipality of Isa Khel.

POLICE.

222. The sanctioned strength of all bodies of Police organized under Act V of 1861 during 1899 was as follows :—

Inspector-General of Police	1
Deputy Inspectors-General of Police	2
Other Gazetted Officers	69
Inspectors	74
Deputy Inspectors and Platform Sergeants	637
Sergeants	2,661
Constables	17,043
Total ...	20,487

223. The nationality of the force on the 1st January 1900 was—

Nationality.	Assistant Superintendents and Superior Officers.	Subordinate Officers.	Men.
Europeans	65	30	...
Eurasians	1	11	1
Natives	2	3,310	16,993
Total ...	68	3,351	16,994

224. Classified according to religion they were—

Castes.	Officers.	Men.
Christians	114	4
Muhammadans	1,923	11,212
Sikhs	405	1,652
Hindús (Brahmins, Rájpúts, Gurkhas)	381	2,110
Hindús of all other castes	596	2,016
Total	3,419	16,994

225. The estimated cost of the force was Rs. 36,17,732, of which Rs. 30,27,302 was debitable against Imperial or Provincial Revenues and the balance against other services.

226. Compared with the area of the whole Province, the strength of Police represents roughly one Policeman to $5\frac{1}{5}$ square miles. The number of Police employed on purely Police duty was 7,840, or one Policeman to 2,533 souls and 14·1 square miles.

227. During the year 1899, 59,689 cases were reported to the Police. Of this number 342 were not investigated as they were held to be untrue. Five hundred and six cases were investigated under Magistrates' orders after investigation had been at first refused by the Police.

228. Considered according to classes the following results are obtained :—

Class.	Offences.	1898.	1899.
I ...	Offences against the State, public tranquillity, safety and justice ...	980	1,098
II ...	Serious offences against the person	5,441	5,802
III ...	Serious offences against the person or property or against property only.	13,586	16,035
IV ...	Minor offences against the person	133	156
V ...	Minor offences against property	15,402	16,889
	Total of Classes I to V	35,542	39,980
VI ...	Other offences	18,564	19,709
	Grand Total	54,106	59,689

229. The working of the Police during the last two years has been as follows, excluding Class VI :—

	1898.	1899.
Percentage of Police cases convicted to Police cases reported	31	30
Percentage of persons convicted to Police cases arrested by Police	56	54
Percentage of property recovered to stolen	44	41

230. EQUIPMENT AND DISCIPLINE.—The armanent of the force was as follows :—

Men armed with	Fire-arms	9,944
	Swords and batons	9,955
	Batons only	619

231. The subjoined figures show the number of departmental and judicial punishments inflicted on the force during the last three years :—

	1897.	1898.	1899.
Departmental punishments (excluding dismissals)	2,133	1,996	2,036
Judicial punishments	137	144	117
TOTAL	2,270	2,140	2,153

232. EDUCATION.—Compared with last year the number of literate officers and men has increased by 23. Taking constables separately the number of literate men has decreased by 103. The increase therefore in the number of literate officers has been 126.

CRIMINAL TRIBES.

233. The tribes subject to Act XXVII of 1871 are the Mínás, Tágús, Bilúchís, Harnís, Sánsís, Bauriahs, Pakhiwárs, Mahtams, Bháts, and Giloi Bilúchís.

234. MINAS.—The number of Mínás on the register of the Gurgaon District was 379, of whom 64 were absent on the 31st December 1899 without passes. Two offences other than offences against the rules made under the Act were committed by Mínás during the year.

235. TAGUS.—The number of names on the register of the Karnál District at the close of the year was 234. Two members of the tribe were convicted during the year 1899 of offences under the Indian Penal Code. One hundred and ten Tágús were shown as absent without passes.

236. BILUCHIS.—In the Karnál District 55 convictions were obtained against members of this tribe under the Criminal Tribes Act. On the 31st December 1899, 414 names were on the Karnál register and 140 on that of Umballa. From the former district 157 Bilúchís were absent without leave and from the latter 2.

237. HARNIS.—The following table shows the districts in which this tribe is registered and the operations under the Act :—

Districts.	Number of persons on the register.				Offences committed in 1899		Number of persons absent without leave.
	End of 1898.		*End of* 1899.		Under Criminal Tribes Act.	Under other laws.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.			
Ludhiána	832	12	833	3	64	3	287
Jullundur	250	...	52	40	8	...	6
Hoshiárpur	208	191	216	209	4	...	41

238. SANSIS.—The following table gives an abstract of the operations of the Act in the districts in which this tribe is registered :—

District.	Number of persons on the register.				Offences committed in 1899		Number of persons absent without leave.
	End of 1898.		*End of* 1899.		Under Criminal Tribes Act.	Under other laws.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.			
Karnál	87	32	86	32	12	1	1
Ludhiána	416	...	338	2	10	3	3
Jullundur	50	34	284	...	20	1	2
Hoshiárpur	70	...	78	...	7	...	1
Lahore	80	...	76	...	4	...	11
Gurdáspur	487	249	491	254	19	6	72
Siálkot	637	...	507	...	47	7	205
Gujránwála	1,089	...	1,298	...	19	5	...

239. BAURIAHS.—In the Ludhiána District two convictions were obtained against the members of this tribe under the Criminal Tribes Act. There were 88 persons on the register at the end of the year.

240. PAKHIWARS.—The number of Pakhiwárs on the register of the Siálkot District at the close of the year was 384 males and 2 females. Thirty-one offences under the Criminal Tribes Act and eight offences under other laws were committed by them during the year. One hundred and fifty-six men of this tribe were reported absent without leave on the 31st December 1899.

241. MAHTAMS.—The number of Mahtams on the register in the Lahore District at the close of the year was 28 against 184 in the previous year. The names of 155 men were removed from the register during the year after surveillance and one man immigrated. Eleven men were absent without passes on the 31st December 1899.

242. BHATS.—One hundred and twenty-nine men of the tribe were on the register at the end of 1899. Twenty-six persons were convicted under the provisions of the Act and 28 were shown as absent without leave at the close of the year.

243. GILOI BILUCHIS.—The number of names on the register of the Montgomery District on the 31st December 1899 was 73, of whom 24 were absent without passes. Fourteen convictions under the provisions of the Act and two under other laws were obtained against them.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

Original Jurisdiction.

244. GENERAL REVIEW OF OFFENCES COMMITTED AND BROUGHT TO TRIAL.—The following table gives for each of the last five years the number of offences reported, the number which may be taken to have occurred, and the number of cases and persons brought to trial :—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
NATURE OF OFFENCE.	Year.	Offences reported.	Complaints summarily dismissed.	Offences struck off the register on the application of the Police.	Offences admitted to have occurred.	Cases brought to trial.	Persons brought to trial.
Offences under the Indian Penal Code.	1895	138,459	48,596	3,850	86,013	64,431	149,144
	1896	146,235	46,878	4,535	94,822	68,644	158,821
	1897	143,494	45,647	5,128	92,719	68,195	157,373
	1898	133,179	43,190	4,906	85,083	65,391	152,176
	1899	138,753	40,700	5,407	92,646	71,974	169,426
Offences under Local and Special Laws.	1895	45,601	6,531	167	38,903	37,643	73,859
	1896	46,417	7,785	222	38,410	37,049	74,799
	1897	43,590	7,252	177	36,161	34,723	69,557
	1898	41,042	6,685	218	34,139	32,813	66,838
	1899	43,212	7,022	312	35,878	33,910	77,378
TOTAL ...	1895	184,060	55,127	4,017	124,916	102,074	223,003
	1896	192,652	54,663	4,757	133,232	105,693	233,620
	1897	187,084	52,899	5,305	128,880	102,918	226,930
	1898	174,221	49,875	5,124	119,222	98,204	219,014
	1899	181,965	47,722	5,719	128,524	105,884	246,804

245. OFFENCES CLASSIFIED—It is usual to separate offences falling under the Indian Penal Code from those under Local and Special Laws. Seventy-six per cent. of the reported offences were under the Indian Penal Code and 24 per cent. under the Local and Special Laws. These percentages seldom vary to any appreciable extent. Of offences admitted to have occurred, 72 per cent. were under the Indian Penal Code.

246. The following statement shows offences falling under the Indian Penal Code for each district in the Province :—

District.	Offences admitted to have occurred.	Offences brought to trial.	Cases ending in conviction.	Percentage of convictions in offences	
				Admitted to have occurred.	Brought to trial.
Delhi	2,595	2,382	760	29	31
Gurgaon	1,896	1,545	465	24	30
Rohtak	1,292	1,019	424	32	41
Karnál	2,977	2,209	582	19	26
Umballa	2,755	2,272	511	18	22
Ludhiána	2,436	2,009	525	21	26
Simla	423	423	202	47	47
Jullundur	3,149	2,707	438	13	16
Hoshiárpur	3,707	2,453	438	11	17
Kángra	2,730	2,158	529	19	24
Amritsar	5,482	4,050	767	13	19
Gurdáspur	4,180	2,823	460	11	16
Siálkot	6,116	3,967	745	12	18
Gujránwála	3,225	2,116	578	18	27
Lahore	5,864	4,812	1,250	21	25
Ferozepore	5,724	4,539	1,222	21	27
Hissar	2,607	2,095	863	33	41
Mooltan	4,010	3,038	1,067	26	35
Jhang	3,149	1,867	647	20	34
Montgomery	1,987	1,394	617	31	44
Muzaffargarh	2,549	2,014	571	22	28
Jhelum	2,754	2,692	553	20	20
Gujrát	2,325	2,312	487	21	21
Shahpur	1,299	1,080	352	27	32
Ráwalpindi	4,374	3,952	926	21	23
Dera Ismail Khan	2,339	1,538	532	22	34
Dera Gházi Khan	2,120	1,706	800	38	46
Bannu	2,793	2,062	699	25	33
Peshâwar	3,152	2,788	996	31	35
Hazára	1,429	1,008	262	18	26
Kohát	1,208	944	307	25	32
Total	92,646	71,974	19,575	21	27

247. The percentage of convictions for the Province is the same as last year, *viz.*, 27.

248. The following table shows for each district and for the Province the number of offences reported and admitted to have occurred under the most

important heads of crime—offences affecting life, theft, receiving stolen property, robbery and dacoity—during each of the past two years:—

District.	Offences affecting life.				Theft.				Receiving stolen property.				Robbery and dacoity.			
	Reported.		Admitted to have occurred.		Reported.		Admitted to have occurred.		Reported.		Admitted to have occurred.		Reported.		Admitted to have occurred.	
	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.
Delhi	24	32	20	31	440	633	308	464	113	119	74	92	14	25	7	13
Gurgaon	24	23	20	18	243	300	196	239	106	99	86	91	13	42	6	19
Rohtak	28	21	21	18	195	245	136	177	67	116	57	82	42	53	17	20
Karnál	25	33	24	26	1,131	1,206	480	478	225	251	157	214	18	29	9	23
Umballa	46	39	33	26	629	617	373	350	155	154	138	118	35	57	8	11
Ludhiána	34	37	26	30	332	364	181	226	82	87	65	76	19	22	5	7
Simla...	5	2	4	2	191	197	97	100	11	11	8	8	2	5	...	2
Jullundur	20	34	17	29	259	270	121	161	38	47	31	35	10	10	6	6
Hoshiárpur	26	23	22	17	360	403	155	199	32	34	29	26	88	78	25	16
Kángra	11	5	8	5	324	320	168	162	35	37	35	36	9	10	3	1
Amritsar	54	62	39	53	713	763	434	439	99	86	77	66	126	114	21	31
Gurdáspur	30	29	19	26	639	619	348	351	56	57	34	38	105	87	16	22
Siálkot	38	37	25	29	765	695	490	458	130	117	93	70	37	44	13	12
Gujránwála	34	33	30	22	630	797	317	473	112	139	92	101	90	80	27	29
Lahore	89	112	47	81	1,502	1,978	637	521	211	224	134	136	342	363	49	53
Ferozepore	83	64	60	48	1,367	1,232	861	821	267	237	212	192	91	100	55	49
Hissar	42	36	28	30	836	825	539	607	281	320	171	212	60	87	13	46
Mooltan	34	32	28	21	950	980	730	631	236	224	170	154	62	66	16	17
Jhang...	27	34	21	30	708	934	496	650	113	108	83	62	46	99	12	19
Montgomery	18	31	16	22	653	621	369	409	171	165	133	125	36	51	11	9
Muzaffargarh	17	16	14	12	488	589	413	405	182	192	143	148	16	22	6	11
Jhelum	34	33	27	22	522	595	257	260	57	71	44	31	16	56	8	25
Gujrát	19	46	12	31	796	577	203	229	108	108	80	67	126	141	13	28
Shahpur	50	27	42	20	425	414	254	221	98	77	51	46	20	24	8	11
Ráwalpindi	86	110	85	95	677	594	483	439	137	138	123	125	70	107	42	53
Dera Ismail Khan	30	25	27	25	478	591	306	439	88	108	84	102	50	67	34	51
Dera Gházi Khan	47	65	44	52	661	678	482	457	174	187	151	142	23	13	18	10
Bannu	116	118	102	104	389	450	232	295	88	74	67	5	102	105	64	74
Peshâwar	215	217	196	198	504	609	384	480	119	137	105	117	57	84	40	47
Hazára	39	39	26	27	227	247	66	110	42	30	36	26	26	18	5	9
Kohát	65	88	53	72	173	267	130	204	38	43	29	39	47	52	41	41
Total ...	1,410	1,503	1,142	1,222	18,207	19,618	10,637	11,455	3,671	3,797	2,792	2,831	1,758	2,091	598	765

249. Comparing the totals of this table with those printed in paragraph 246 we find that out of 92,646 admitted offences under the Indian Penal Code, 16,273 are of a grave nature, leaving, as a balance of, on the whole, comparatively petty crime, 76,573. The corresponding totals for last year were 15,169 and 69,914. But the figures are not very valuable, for the statement excludes a large number of offences, such as house-breaking in order to commit theft of a serious character, while it includes a large number of petty thefts.

250. Crime under these four main heads has therefore risen considerably. How far scarcity has helped to swell the grand total is a question which it is not easy to determine. If want had stimulated crime to the extent that some District Magistrates suppose, we should expect a very large increase of thefts instead of the comparatively moderate increase which in fact took place. We should also expect crime to have been most prevalent where scarcity was most severe. On the contrary, the tracts least affected by scarcity seem to be the most criminal. In Lahore the District Magistrate has observed that "the increase of crime is chiefly in the tracts that have suffered least, while the famine-stricken part is peaceful." As regards violent crime it is probably correct to say that scarcity has had no direct effect upon it at all. The District Magistrate of Umballa referring to the increase of violent crime in his district quotes from Deuteronomy: "But Jeshuran waxed fat and kicked." He thinks that on the whole the people were prosperous in 1899. There is much to be said for this view. A people prostrated by starvation are not capable of deeds of enterprising violence. The District Magistrates of Amritsar and Lahore say that there seems to be a wave of violent crime passing over their districts. They are convinced that scarcity has nothing to do with this. Probably the strong personality of a few dacoit leaders coupled with the excellent chances of escape or acquittal gives the main impetus to waves of this kind. As to petty crimes, pilfering and mischief, most Magistrates are agreed that want of food or fodder has driven many to this class of offences. Probably these are the only cases in which any casual connection can safely be said to exist between scarcity and crime.

251. ORIGINAL TRIALS IN MAGISTRATES' COURTS.—The following table shows the number of persons tried by Magistrates during the year 1899:—

Manner of disposal.	Number.	Percentage.				
		1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.
Died, escaped or transferred	172	...	...	...	...	...
Discharged or acquitted for want of prosecution ...	84,195	31	31	31	33	35
Discharged on other grounds	76,085	33	33	34	33	32
Convicted, committed or referred	79,052	36	36	35	34	33
TOTAL	239,504	...	...	...	...	...

252. The decrease in convictions is due to the larger number of petty cases which were compromised. The percentages are particularly low in—

Hoshiárpur	... ...	18
Gurdáspur	... ...	16
Jullundur	... ...	21
Amritsar	... ...	22
Gujrát	... ...	22
Siálkot	... ...	18

It will be observed that these are mostly submontane districts where the bulk of the reported crime is not of a grave nature and where the commonest form of serious crime is burglaries, a class of cases in which for reasons that are well known the number of convictions obtained is always small.

253. ORIGINAL JURISDICTION OF COURTS OF SESSION.—The number of Sessions cases disposed of in each division during each of the past two years was—

Division.	Sessions cases tried in 1898.	Sessions cases tried in 1899.
Delhi ...	57	37
Umballa ...	32	28
Jullundur ...	10	12
Hoshiárpur ...	5	18
Amritsar ...	39	55
Siálkot ...	38	19
Lahore ...	65	43
Ferozepore ...	54	43
Mooltan ...	26	31
Jhelum ...	58	63
Ráwalpindi ...	83	45
Deraját ...	37	54
Pesháwar ...	72	86

254. The number of Sessions cases has not risen much in any division, and the total for the Province has fallen. An Additional Sessions Judge was appointed at Amritsar for two months, at Jhelum for two months, and at Ráwalpindi for 15 days during the year under report.

255. The results of Sessions trials during the past three years were as follows:—

Year.	For disposal. Persons. Remaining from previous year.	For disposal. Persons. Committed to the Sessions during the year.	For disposal. Total. Cases.	For disposal. Total. Persons.	Disposed of. Persons. Died, escaped or transferred.	Disposed of. Persons. Acquitted.	Disposed of. Persons. Convicted.	Disposed of. Persons. Convicted and referred to Chief Court under Section 374.	Disposed of. Total. Cases.	Disposed of. Total. Persons.	Pending at the end of the year. Cases.	Pending at the end of the year. Persons.	Percentage of persons convicted.	Cases pending over three months.	Average duration.
1897	174	1,414	700	1,588	5	527	625	196	611	1,353	89	235	58	18	56
1898	235	1,293	637	1,528	5	481	727	19[illegible]	576	1,405	61	123	65	14	52
1899	123	1,364	637	1,487	12	418	558	(a) 189	534	1,177	103	310	55	16	53

(a) Including 47 persons referred to Councils of Elders under the Frontier Crimes Regulations.

256. The percentages of convictions given in the reports for 1897 and 1898 were incorrect, cases in which the accused were sentenced to death having been erroneously omitted from the calculation.

257. PUNISHMENTS.—The punishments inflicted by Criminal Courts during the past two years are shown in the subjoined table—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
			PERSONS SENTENCED TO												PERSONS ORDERED TO FIND OR GIVE			PERSONS IMPRISONED IN DEFAULT OF FURNISHING SECURITY FOR GOOD BEHAVIOUR.	
				Transportation.			Imprisonment.				Whipping.		Fines.						
							Rigorous.												
CLASS OF COURT.	Year.	Total number of persons punished.	Death.	For life.	For a term.	Penal servitude.	With solitary confinement.	Without solitary confinement.	Simple.	Forfeiture of property.	In addition to other punishment.	In lieu of other punishment.	With imprisonment.	Without imprisonment.	Security to keep the peace.	Recognizance to keep the peace.	Sureties for good behaviour.	Rigorous.	Simple.
Magistrates' Courts	1898	70,440	...	...	...	...	9,902	6,989	755	..	553	1,752	9,358	35,648	9,721	697	5,077	1,838	182
	1899	77,262	...	...	...	...	10,930	7,240	812	8	549	2,292	9,176	36,264	13,730	1,414	4,848	1,855	179
Sessions Courts ...	1898	981	...	218	25	..	511	78	8	5	9	2	183	4	...	...	135	95	...
	1899	642	...	184	9	...	309	54	1	12	2	...	110	...	...	...	85	83	2
Chief Court ...	1898	103	78	21	...	..	3	1	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1899	115	84	28	...	..	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	1898	71,521	78	239	25	...	10,416	7,068	763	5	562	1,754	9,541	35,652	9,721	697	5,212	1,933	182
	1899	78,019	84	212	9	...	11,242	7,294	813	20	551	2,295	9,286	36,262	13,730	1,414	4,933	1,938	181

258. Out of 246,804 persons brought to trial, 78,0·9 were punished. These figures certainly support the strictures passed by the Sessions Judge, Mooltan, and the District Magistrate of Jhang on the procedure of the Police in giving every criminal a number of accomplices.

259. The Chief Court confirmed 84 sentences of death out of 173 for disposal.

260. Forfeiture of property was ordered in 20 cases and only one of these was in a Cis-Indus District. Instructions as to the principles which should guide Public prosecutors in asking for sentences of forfeiture have recently been issued.

261. The number of sentences of whipping has not increased much—from 2,316 to 2,846, though there were 13,728 cases in which such sentences might have been passed. Last year the Judges observed : "only by energetic supervision on the part of the District Magistrate can any improvement be effected." Signs of the desired supervision are not generally apparent.

262. Solitary confinement too might with advantage have been more frequently awarded. Many Magistrates seem to think that the object of imprisonment is merely to free society of the criminal's presence for a certain time. They forget that the aim of the law is also to deter.

263. As regards fines, the Sessions Judges, Mooltan and Delhi, note the prevalence of the idea that the words "and shall also be liable to fine" render fine obligatory. This, coupled with the theory that a prisoner ought to be made to pay for his keep, accounts for a good deal of indiscriminate fining.

264. CRIMINAL BUSINESS OF THE CHIEF COURT.—One case came before the Chief Court in the exercise of its original criminal jurisdiction during the year under report, but the accused was too ill to stand his trial.

265. One hundred and eleven references in murder cases were made to the Chief Court under Section 374 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. The following table contains the figures for the last five years :—

Year.	For disposal.		Disposed of.									Pending.		
			Persons.							Total.				
	Cases.	Persons.	Died, escaped, &c.	Conviction and sentence confirmed.	Conviction affirmed, but sentence modified.	Sentence affirmed, but conviction modified.	Convicted and sentenced for a minor offence.	Acquitted.	Fresh trial ordered.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Average duration.
1895	144	188	...	86	29	...	6	40	...	124	161	20	27	49
1896	131	157	1	69	19	...	6	34	...	107	129	24	28	43
1897	141	174	...	110	16	2	2	29	...	126	159	15	15	49
1898	130	163	...	78	20	...	5	29	...	106	132	24	31	35
1899	135	173	...	84	28	2	3	22	1	111	140	24	33	33

266. The number of criminal appeals instituted in the Chief Court has been rapidly increasing in the past five years :—

Year.	Against the orders		Total.
	Of Sessions Judges.	Of District Magistrates.	
1895	375	194	569
1896	406	188	594
1897	504	258	762
1898	510	270	780
1899	471	373	844

267. The results of appeals were as follows :—

Year.	For disposal.						Number of persons disposed of.							Total.		Pending.		
	Pending form previous year.		*Instituted.*		*Total.*													
	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Died, escaped or transferred.	Appeals rejected.	Sentences or orders confirmed.	Sentences reduced or otherwise altered.	Sentences reversed.	Proceedings quashed.	New trial or further enquiry ordered.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Average duration.
1895 ...	104	160	569	767	673	927	4	226	195	202	128	...	7	569	762	104	165	53
1896 ...	104	165	594	863	698	1,028	5	231	205	304	107	...	1	605	853	93	175	52
1897 ...	93	175	762	1,028	855	1,203	3	289	488	209	96	...	...	755	1,085	100	118	67
1898 ...	100	118	780	1,136	880	1,254	...	277	394	274	123	..	1	752	1,069	128	185	54
1899 ...	128	185	844	1,170	972	1,355	1	323	401	211	183	...	6	825	1,125	147	230	53

268. Institutions rose from 780 to 844, disposals increased from 752 to 825, and the pending file was 147 against 128 in 1898.

269. The number of sentences reversed on revision was 407 against 476 last year.

270. The effect of the new rule under which the Chief Court refuses to entertain an application for revision unless the petitioner has been first to the District Magistrate or the Sessions Judge is very apparent in the returns of revisions. The total number of cases fell from 2,864 to 2,060. Rather more than one-fifth of the applications were successful.

271. Six Judges were employed in the Court during the year.

PRISONS.

272. Number of Jails.—The construction of the Mung Rasúl Public Works Jail in connection with the Jhelum Canal project, which was commenced at the end of 1898, was completed in the month of August. A camp for 500 prisoners had also to be formed at Mung Rasúl in November in consequence of the steady rise in the jail population of the Province. With these exceptions the number of jails and lock-ups in the Province remained the same as in 1898.

273. Jail Population.—The total number of prisoners of all classes admitted into the jails and 21 of the larger judicial lock-ups during the year, including transfers, was 65,364 (convicts 36,213, under-trial prisoners 28,539, civil 612) as compared with 55,005 (convicts 30,733, under-trial prisoners 23,745, civil 527) in the preceding year. The number of prisoners received for trial during the year

is larger even than in the famine year of 1897, while it exceeds the normal by about 5,000. The number of male convicts received during the year was 1,600 in excess of the previous year, and 12,643 remained in jail on the 31st December 1899 as against 11,604 on the 31st December 1898. The rise in the prison population began in February 1899, but was only gradual up till the end of May. It then became more rapid, and the number rose by 7 per cent. between June and October in spite of the timely opening of famine relief works in the Province towards the close of the year, when scarcity became pronounced. The daily average population exceeded that for the preceding year by nearly 1,000.

274. The daily average of each class in confinement during the year was, convicts 12,151, under-trial prisoners 1,631, and civil 57, an increase of convicts 552, under-trial prisoners 330, and civil 4.

275. BUILDINGS.—The total expenditure incurred on Jail buildings during the year amounted to Rs. 1,60,914. Of this sum Rs. 1,07,973 was expended on original works and Rs. 52,941 on repairs. A list of the prinicipal works that were carried out during the year is given below :—

Jails.	Description of work.	Amount.
1	2	3
		Rs.
Lahore Central	Roofing latrines with corrugated iron sheets	1,285
Mung Rasúl Central ...	Constructing jail	48,546
Siálkot	Providing iron-grated doors to sleeping barracks	2,247
Dera Ghází Khan ...	Constructing a new dead-house	1,265
Ditto ...	Special repairs	4,803
Mooltan District	Providing quarters for 13 married warders	1,8,8
Ditto	Special repairs	3,083
Kohát	Converting old distillery buildings into quarters for married warders ...	1,325
Ditto	Special repairs	4,011
Shahpur	Restoration of quarantine cells	6,550
Ditto	Converting quarantine cells into cells for condemned prisoners	1,249
Ditto	Introduction of the double gate system, new jail office, and conversion of old offices into quarters for clerks and moharrirs.	2,507
Ráwalpindi	Re-roofing and improving certain buildings	5,002
Ditto	Providing iron-grated doors to quarantine cells	5,395
Peshâwar	Constructing quarters for 9 married warders	1,889
Dera Ismail Khan ...	Providing iron-grated doors and windows to solitary cells	1,523
Mooltan Central... ...	Special repairs	7,919
Umballa	Providing iron-grated doors to solitary cells	6,912
Dharmsála	Constructing a catch-water drain near landslip	2,056

276. With the exception of 50 cells that have been built in the new jail at Mung Rasúl, no addition was made during the year to the cell accommodation in jails. The cells in several jails were, however, provided with iron-barred doors, which not alone makes them secure, but renders it possible to lock in their occupants by day and night in all seasons. A still further advance will be made in the same direction as funds become available for the purpose.

277. Accommodation has been provided in the Mung Rasúl Central Jail for 1,626 prisoners and 154 members of the establishment, including a residence for the Superintendent and the usual auxiliary buildings. The project was practically carried out with convict labor, and the completion of the work within seven months is a very creditable record. The necessity for increased central jail accommodation, so as to admit of all convicts sentenced to terms exceeding one year being confined in Central Jails, is fully recognised. Financial difficulties alone stand in the way.

278. CLASSIFICATION OF PRISONERS.—Excluding transfers and the convicts admitted to lock-ups, 22,418 male and 675 female convicts were admitted into jail during the year. Of these 36 were Christians (Europeans 4, Eurasians 12, and Natives 20), Muhammadans 16,320, and Hindús and Sikhs 6,737, the ratio per mille of each denomination being Christians ·67, Muhammadans 1·40, and Hindús and Sikhs ·74.

279. The admissions according to age in 1899 and the previous year are contrasted in the table below :—

	1898.		1899.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5
Under 16 years of age	158	10	147	23
From 16 to 40 years of age	17,463	483	18,583	555
From 40 to 60 do.	2,803	75	3,269	88
Above 60 years of age	412	6	419	9

The number of admissions under 16 years of age continues unduly high, being very little below the figures for 1895 to 1898, excluding the abnormal year 1897. Apparently the provisions of Section 562 of the Criminal Procedure Code are not fully utilized. It is hoped that the proposed reformatory at Delhi will shortly be opened, thus supplying a long-felt want.

280. The previous occupations of the male convicts admitted to jail in 1898 and 1899 are shown in the table below :—

Occupation.	1898.	1899.
1	2	3
Persons employed under Government or Municipal or other local authorities ...	410	363
Professional persons	121	111
Persons in service or performing personal offices	648	508
Persons engaged in agriculture and with animals	13 660	15,281
Persons engaged on mechanical arts, manufactures and engineering operations, &c.	619	762
Persons engaged in commerce and trade	1,093	880
Miscellaneous persons not classified otherwise	4,285	4,513
Total ...	20,836	22,418

281. Description of Sentences.—The following abstract shows the number of convicts admitted to jail during 1898 and 1899 according to length of sentence :—

	Number of admissions.		Ratio per cent. of total admissions.	
	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.
1	2	3	4	5
Not exceeding 1 month	4,899	5,165	22·88	22·37
Above 1 and not exceeding 3 months	3,451	3,612	16·12	15·64
" 3 " 6 "	3,967	4,308	18·53	18·65
" 6 " 12 "	5,092	5,583	23·78	24·18
" 1 year " 5 years	3,120	3,506	14·57	15·18
" 5 years " 10 "	470	501	2·20	2·17
Exceeding 10 years	31	42	0·14	0·18
Sentenced to transportation (a) For life	207	189	0·97	0·82
Sentenced to transportation (b) For a term	43	70	0·21	0·30
Sentenced to death	130	117	0·60	0·51

282. Of the 12,916 convicts who remained in jail on the 31st December 1899, 4,919, or 38·08 per cent., were undergoing terms not exceeding one year, 5,085, or 39·37 per cent., terms above one year and not exceeding five years, 2,038, or 15·78 per cent., terms above five and not exceeding ten years, and 266, or 2·06 per cent., terms exceeding ten years.

283. The total number of prisoners under sentence of transportation, who remained in jail at the end of the year, was 565 (353 males and 28 females under life sentences and 179 males and 5 females under term sentences), or 96 more than remained on the 31st December 1898. The number admitted during the year was 259 (189 for life, 70 for terms), and 96 were deported to the Andamans against 86 in 1898.

284. The admissions to jail of previously convicted prisoners in 1898 and 1899 are contrasted in the table below :—

Year.	Number admitted.	Number previously convicted.				Ratio per cent. of column 6 to column 2.
		Once.	Twice.	More than twice.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1898	21,410	1,698	613	514	2,825	13
1899	23,093	1,754	620	598	2,972	13

285. The fact that the admissions of reconvicted prisoners for offences against property were one less than in 1898 is curious, as the total number of admissions for offences against property exceeds those in 1898 by more than 1,000. The explanation probably is that in years of scarcity larger percentages of non-professional criminals find their way to the jails. In any case the phenomenon is not due to the defective identification of habituals, the percentage of habituals identified before trial having been better than in 1898.

286. Since November 1899 the system of identification by finger impressions is superseding the Bertillon system. The work of the bureau during the year has been good, the percentage of successful tracings being 18·7, practically the same as in 1898. Forty-eight successes out of 259 were under the finger print system alone.

287. Compared with the ordinary prisoner, the treatment extended to the habitual is much more punitive ; but the knowledge he possesses of the industries carried on in jails and his superior intelligence cause him to be employed on work that is not thoroughly penal in character. It is very important that prison life should be as deterrent as possible to the habitual criminal, and it seems most desirable to devise some means of graduating the punitive treatment of such prisoners according to their status as habituals. There is, however, it seems but one method of effecting this object, *viz.*, the separate or cellular system, the extension of which is hindered by financial difficulties.

288. Escapes and Recaptures.—Fifteen convicts effected their escape during the year as compared with 5 in the previous year. Nine escaped from inside and 6 from outside jail walls. Seven of those who escaped were recaptured during the year, and 6 of those who escaped in the previous ten years

were also recaptured, leaving 39 still at large. The majority of the escapes during the year was as usual due to gross carelessness and neglect of orders, and the officials to blame were duly punished. The structual defects in many jails of the Province are fully recognized, but want of funds, coupled with the necessity for expanding the cellular system and increasing Central Jail accommodation, renders their speedy removal impossible.

289. Discipline, Offences and Punishments.—The prison offences committed by convicts in 1898 and 1899 are contrasted in the table below:—

1	2	3	4										5
			Offences dealt with by Superintendent.										
			A.		B.		C		D.		E.		F.
			Relating to work.		*Relating to prohibited articles.*		*Relating to assaults, mutiny and escape.*		*All other breaches of Jail rules.*		*Total.*		
Year.	Daily average population.	Offences dealt with by Criminal Courts.	Dealt with by minor punishments.	Dealt with by major punishments.	Dealt with by minor punishments.	Dealt with by major punishments.	Dealt with by minor punishments.	Dealt with by major punishments.	Dealt with by minor punishments.	Dealt with by major punishments.	Dealt with by minor punishments.	Dealt with by major punishments.	Grand Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1898	11,524	49	17,346	3,405	1,799	808	38	166	5,416	2,032	24,599	6,411	31,059
1899	12,080	83	15,646	4,378	2,189	855	40	194	5,367	2,354	23,242	7,791	31,116

Compared with 1898 there was a decline of 727 in the total offences relating to work. Offences relating to forbidden articles rose from 2,607 in 1898 to 3,044 in 1899, the Lahore Central Jail contributing 513 to the increase. The possession of forbidden articles is much more common than the offences recorded under this head would indicate.

290. The following is a detail of the offences dealt with by Criminal Courts in 1899:—

Escapes	5
Attempts to escape	10
Negligently suffering escape	18
Causing hurt	7
Throwing filth on officials	4
Murder	1
Attempts to commit murder	2
Breaches of Jail rules	4
Short work and other offences relating to work	20
Attempts to commit suicide	2
Mischief by fire	1
Total	74

291. The punishments awarded to convicts for jail offences in 1898 and 1899 are contrasted in the following table:—

1	2	3	4						5							6	7	8	9	10
		PUNISHMENTS INFLICTED																		
			By Superintendent.																	
			Minor.						*Major.*											
			A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	G.					
Year.	Daily average number of convicts.	By Criminal Court.	Warnings.	Penal diet.	Separate, cellular and solitary confinement.	Handcuffing and link fetters.	Other punishments.	Total.	Separate, cellular and solitary confinement.	Penal diet with solitary confinement.	Fetters and handcuffing behind or to a staple.	Corporal punishments.	Combination of minor punishments.	Other punishments.	Total.	Grand Total of punishments.	Ratio of column 4 F to column 2.	Ratio of column 5 G to column 2.	Ratio of column 6 to column 2.	Ratio of column 5 D to column 6.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
1898	11,524	56	7,595	260	1,614	954	14,177	24,610	3,548	162	2,014	184	76	469	6,453	31,119	214	56	270	·59
1899	12,080	80	9,265	260	1,901	1,513	10,339	23,278	2,399	90	4,650	188	145	359	7,841	31,199	193	65	258	·60

The ratio of punishments to daily average population declined from 270 in 1898 to 258 in 1899, which is exactly what it was in 1897. Minor punishments aggregate 23,278 and major 7,841 against 24,610 and 6,453 respectively in 1898. In the minor class, warnings, separate, cellular, and solitary confinement, and handcuffing and fetters were used more freely in 1899 than in the previous year, while there was a marked decline in the number of other punishments, owing mainly to the mark system not having been used so freely in 1899 for punitive purposes. The rise in major punishments by fetters and handcuffing, from 539 in 1897 to 2,014 in 1898, attracted notice last year. This year the total has further risen to 4,660. The Inspector-General explains that this is due to the fact that orders on the subject did not issue till March 1897, and at first this form of punishment was sparingly resorted to owing to jails not being in possession of the patterns of handcuffs and fetters prescribed by the Government of India. Flogging seems to have been used only in the case of habituals. The increase in punishments has been under heads other than offences relating to work, and the fact that a decrease in punishments for offences relating to work is not necessarily due to laxity of supervision is well illustrated by the case of the Mooltan Central Jail, where a decrease of 924 in the total of such offences was accompanied by a large increase in the outturn of clothing and bedding, the staple products of the jail. The Inspector-General's persistent efforts to improve the discipline in jails have been attended with marked success. Prison life has become much more what it ought to be, irksome and deterrent, while at the same time attention has never been more closely directed to that which is necessary for maintaining health or contributing to the moral reform of the prisoner. It is hardly possible to expect much more progress in this respect until the structural defects of the jails are removed and means afforded for far more rigid isolation of at all events the worst criminals. This is regarded as one of the most pressing needs of Punjab administration, and it is matter of regret that owing to the recurrence of famine and its concomitant financial straitness there is small prospect of the necessary funds being made available for some time to come.

292. ESTABLISHMENT.—The table below shows the offences committed by, and the punishments awarded to, members of the Jail establishment during the year 1899:—

Nature of offence.	Number of offences committed by				
	Jailors.	Deputy Jailors, Assistant Jailors and Muharrirs.	Head Warders.	Warders.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Total number of each class of officials employed during the year.	33	91	123	1,469	1,716
CRIMINAL.					
Negligently suffering escape of prisoners.	...	...	1	19	20
Introducing or allowing forbidden articles into jail.	..	...	...	19	19
Making false reports	...	...	...	1	1
Assaulting prisoners	...	...	...	4	4
Stealing jail property	...	1	...	4	5
Taking illegal gratification.	...	...	...	...	...
Offences under Section 54 of Act IX of 1894.	...	...	...	1	1
Giving false evidence in a Criminal Court.	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	1	1	48	50
DEPARTMENTAL.					
Absence from duty ...	...	...	6	218	224
Sleeping on duty ...	...	..	...	222	222
Neglect of duty ..	32	68	107	930	1,137
Refusal to go on transfer to other jails.	...	1	...	...	1
Continuous disobedience of orders.	...	2	7	52	61
Dirty arms, accoutrements or clothing.	...	1	...	65	66
Leaving the lines without permission.	...	1	3	174	178
Being without uniform or not falling in to "present arms" to the Superintendent.	...	...	2	43	45
Quarrelling with other warders	...	...	8	59	67
Not attending drill ...	...	...	3	103	106
Insubordination ...	...	2	5	41	48
Allowing prisoners to make a noise.	...	...	1	45	46
Backward in drill ...	...	...	...	13	13
Late in attendance ...	...	..	...	48	48
Miscellaneous ...	5	5	48	322	380
Total ...	37	80	190	2,335	2,642
GRAND TOTAL ...	37	81	191	2,383	2,692

Nature of punishment.	Number of punishments inflicted on					Remarks.
	Jailors.	Deputy Jailors, Assistant Jailors and Muharrirs.	Head Warders.	Warders.	Total.	
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Judicial ...	...	...	1	17	18	
Dismissal ...	...	2	1	54	57	
Degradation and suspension.	5	2	3	49	59	
Fire	25	58	121	1,459	1,663	
Extra drill ...	...	...	4	362	366	
Warning or censure.	6	17	61	422	506	
Transfer ...	...	1	...	11	12	
Resignation ...	...	...	...	5	5	
Forfeiture of privilege leave.	1	1	...	4	6	
TOTAL ...	37	81	191	2,383	2,692	

The increase in the daily average establishment from 1,557 in 1898 to 1,716 in 1899 accounts for the rise in the grand total of offences from 2,434 in the former

to 2,692 in the latter year. Very extraordinary divergencies are observed in the practice of different Superintendents in dealing with their subordinates, and the desirability of maintaining uniformity in the method of enforcing discipline is engaging the Inspector-General's attention. It is evident that generally a stricter standard is maintained than was the case some years ago. The warders performed their duties fairly well during the year.

293. EDUCATION.—Of the 23,093 convicts admitted during the year, 305, or 1·32 per cent., were able to read and write, and 80, or 0·35 per cent., were able to read only.

294. MARK SYSTEM.—Four thousand and thirty-one convicts were released under the mark system in 1899 as compared with 3,921 in the previous year. The Inspector-General carefully supervises the system, which is generally better comprehended by the prisoners, and is more evenly worked than formerly.

295. CONVICT OFFICERS.—The total number employed as convict officers was 1,636 males and 11 females as compared with 1,475 males and 13 females in 1898. A convict warder escaped from a gang employed on brick-making outside the Lahore District Jail, and a convict overseer in the Lahore Central Jail took advantage of being posted to guard a barrack at night to scale the main enclosure wall. With these exceptions no attempt to escape was made by convict officers during the year. Most Superintendents of Jails speak highly of the manner in which convict officers perform their duties, and are of opinion that they render very material assistance in the guarding and discipline of the prisoners.

296. DIET SCALE.—No general change was made in the jail dietary during the year. There has been a great improvement during recent years in the arrangements for the distribution of food.

297. MAGISTERIAL LOCK-UPS.—The following abstract gives particulars of prisoners of all classes confined in the larger judicial lock-ups during the year :—

	Number remaining at close of previous year.		Number received during the year.		Total population.			Average daily number.			Released.			Convicted and sentenced.			Transferred.		Escaped.		Died.		Remaining on 31st December 1899.		
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
Under-trial	363	16	9,464	243	9,827	259	10,086	395	9	404	3,512	140	3,652	3,894	62	3,956	2,008	44	3	...	5	...	405	13	418
Convicted	59	2	2,781	58	2,840	60	2,900	70	1	71	406	11	417	...	...	...	2,395	48	...	...	3	...	36	1	37
Civil ...	1	...	113	1	114	1	115	5	...	5	88	1	89	...	...	...	23	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3

298. There were 3 escapes, all effected simultaneously from the Lahore lock-up. Eight deaths occurred, 3 each in the Sirsa and Rájanpur Lock-ups and 1 each in the Tarn Táran Criminal Leper Ward and Muzaffargarh Lock-up.

299. The total expenditure incurred on the maintenance of judicial lock-ups was Rs. 43,266 against Rs. 40,662 in 1898, and the annual average cost per head was Rs. 90-2-2 as compared with Rs. 91-15-11 in 1898.

300. EMPLOYMENT OF PRISONERS.—The following statement compares the employment of convicts in 1898 and 1899 :—

Year.	Average number not sentenced to labour.	Average number under sentence of labour on working days.	Average number sick.	Average number convalescent and infirm.	Average number not employed for other reasons.	On unremunerative labour.	AVERAGE NUMBER EMPLOYED ON WORKING DAYS												Average number of prisoners hired out to municipalities, private individuals or departments other than the Public Works Department.	RATIO PER CENT. OF AVERAGE NUMBER SENTENCED TO LABOUR OF THOSE EMPLOYED ON WORKING DAYS AS		
							ON PRISON DUTIES.					ON JAIL BUILDINGS.					On Public Works.					
												Additions and alterations.		New Jails.								
							Prison officers.	Prison servants.	Gardening.	Employed in preparing articles for use or consumption in jail, e.g., wheat grinding or manufacturing prison clothing, &c.	Jail repairs.	Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Department.	Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Department.	Manufactures.	Public Works Jail.	Other extra-mural labour.		Prison officers.	Prison servants.	On manufactures.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
1898 ...	116	11,393	439	44	128	...	582	1,239	625	3,154	629	255	29	...	5	4,090	5	127	42	5	11	36
1899 ...	151	11,912	420	26	165	...	721	1,238	681	2,911	631	47	212	...	659	3,616	418	112	55	6	10	30
Increase or decrease.	+35	+519	−19	−18	+37	...	+139	−1	+56	−243	+2	−208	+183	..	+654	−474	+413	−15	+13	+1	−1	−6

An increase of 519 in the average population sentenced to labour and the opening of the Mung Rasúl Jail account for the large numbers employed as prison officers and on guarding in 1899. The decline in the number employed on preparing articles for prison use is ascribable to the smaller demands for prison clothing and bedding, while the exaction of larger labour tasks during a healthy year made it possible to get the necessary work done by fewer prisoners. The convicts at Mung Rasúl were employed on building the jail from the beginning of the year up to the middle of August, when they were put on canal excavation. Building operations on the new Central Lunatic Asylum afforded employment for an average of 112 convicts belonging to the Lahore Central and District Jails in 1899 against 127 in the previous year. An average of 55 was employed in the Remount Rearing Depôt at Karnál against 42 in 1898.

301. MANUFACTURES.—The total cash profits and the average cash earning per convict in 1899 and the previous four years is contrasted in the following table :—

YEAR.	Average number sentenced to labour.	Cash earnings during the year.	Average earning per head.
1	2	3	4
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1895	10,539	1,56,556 11 0	14 14 0
1896	10,831	1,27,280 10 0	11 12 0
1897	11,529	73,918 9 0	6 7 0
1898	11,408	91,581 6 0	8 0 0
1899	11,929	1,19,881 10 0	10 1 0

Compared with 1898 there was an increase of Rs. 28,300 in the cash profits, including a sum of Rs. 26,364 realized from the labour of the

convicts in the Mung Rasúl Jail. In some jails manufactures were hindered to a serious extent owing to frequent transfers to Mung Rasúl and to relieve overcrowding. The *indirect profit* resulting to Government from the employment of convicts as prison officers, prison servants, &c., &c., was Rs. 3,09,569 against Rs. 2,58,530 in 1898.

302. TOTAL EXPENDITURE.—The gross expenditure on jails in 1899 and the previous three years is shown in the following statement :—

	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Establishment ...	3,44,894	3,32,960	3,07,986	3,39,589
Dieting charges ...	2,88,890	4,04,701	2,79,397	2,91,010
Hospital charges ...	41,237	40,314	49,067	46,751
Clothing and bedding ...	49,979	64,254	77,430	69,704
Sanitation charges...	5,562	4,897	4,990	6,655
Charges for moving prisoners ...	16,439	22,473	19,230	28,039
Miscellaneous services and supplies ...	37,618	44,001	45,095	49,654
Travelling allowance ...	2,358	3,735	3,431	4,263
Contingencies ...	8,193	8,846	10,704	13,153
Extraordinary charges for live-stock and tools and plant ...	21,588	7,434	13,402	12,738
TOTAL ...	8,16,758	9,33,615	8,10,732	8,61,556
Daily average population ...	11,858	12,740	12,511	13,359
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Average expenditure per prisoner ...	68 15 9	73 6 6	64 14 9	64 9 6

Compared with the previous year, the gross expenditure rose from Rs. 8,10,732 to Rs. 8,61,566, but the average cost per prisoner fell from Rs. 64-14-9 to Rs. 64-9-6, and would have been still less but for the heavy expenditure at the Mung Rasúl Jail, which could not be avoided. Approximately Rs. 43,775 were saved to Government by the purchase of large supplies shortly after the rabi harvest as compared with the expense which would have been entailed by purchasing food grains in the market as required. The net cost per prisoner also shows a decrease from Rs. 67-9-0 in 1897 to Rs. 57-10-0 in 1898 and Rs. 55-10-0 in 1899.

303. HEALTH.—The following table compares the sickness and mortality in jails in 1898 and 1899 :—

Year.	Daily average strength.	Total admissions into hospital.	Daily average number sick.	Total number of deaths.	Ratio *per mille* of average strength: Of admissions into hospital.	Of daily average sick.	Of deaths from all causes.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1898	12,511	17,180	461	294	1,373	37	23·50
1899	13,359	14,791	441	251	1,107	33	18·79

The general health has improved, and the increased mortality noticed in 1898 has fortunately not been maintained, the percentage having fallen from 23·50 to 18·79. There has been a steady decrease in the mortality from an average of 48·4 in 1880—1884 to 19·22 in the last quinquennium 1895—1899, and the efforts of the Jail authorities to grapple with preventible mortality and their success is a matter for congratulation.

304. The number of admissions into hospital and the number of deaths from the chief diseases among convicted prisoners in 1899 and the preceding year are compared in the statement given below :—

	1898.		1899.	
	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.
1	2	3	4	5
Dysentery	1,073	49	856	31
Malarial fever	8,052	17	5,730	10
Tubercle of lungs, hæmoptysis and pneumonic phthisis...	95	31	85	38
Anæmia and debility	157	1	157	2
Pneumonia	296	68	264	63
Other respiratory diseases	593	9	489	17
Diarrhœa	914	19	906	11
Abscesses, boils and ulcers of all kinds	2,214	2	2,126	...
Other general diseases	3,104	80	3,460	59

Malarial fever was less prevalent than during the preceding year. Opinion is not unanimous as to the utility of prophylactics. On the whole it appears that the large decrease in the annual death-rate which has taken place since prophylactics were introduced some ten years ago is strong presumptive evidence of their utility.

305. The rates of mortality among convicts according to length of residence in jail during the past five years are shown in the following statement :—

	Mortality *per mille* of average strength.					Average for five years.
	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Not exceeding 6 months	19·71	13·77	18·44	21·07	14·01	17·40
Above 6 months and not exceeding 1 year...	17·62	15·50	11·79	21·14	14·95	16·20
" 1 year " " " 2 years*	26·46	15·40	17·09	32·38	32·53	24·77
" 2 years " " " 3 " ...	12·82	23·23	13·55	21·16	20·79	18·31
" 3 years " " " 7 " ...	46·68	18·39	20·39	28·27	25·42	27·83
" 7 "	34·48	33·82	16·95	41·67	12·40	27·86
Mortality *per mille* of average convict population for each year.	22·05	16·09	16·66	23·95	19·12	19·57

Of the 231 convicts who died, 72, or 31·17 per cent., had passed less than 6 months in Jail; 34, or 14·72 per cent., more than six months and not exceeding a year; 66, or 28·57 per cent., above one and not exceeding two years; 29, or 12·55 per cent., above two and not exceeding three years; 27, or 11·69 per cent., above three and not exceeding seven years; and 3, or 1·30 per cent., above seven years. The death-rate among convicts who have undergone more than seven years' imprisonment fluctuates a good deal from year to year owing to the small average population on which it is calculated.

306. The following table shows the effect of imprisonment on the body-weight of the prisoners discharged from the jails in the Province during 1899 :—

Number discharged during the year.	Number who had neither lost nor gained weight.	Number who had gained weight. A. Up to 1 lb.	B. From 1 to 5 lbs.	C. From 5 to 10 lbs.	D. Over 10 lbs.	Total.	Number who had lost weight. A. Up to 1 lb.	B. From 1 to 5 lbs.	C. From 5 to 10 lbs.	D. Over 10 lbs.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
21,440	6,559	3,396	5,204	1,891	902	11,393	1,126	1,624	573	165	3,488

307. The following table shows the state of health of the convicts admitted to, and discharged from, jail in 1899:—

State of health on admission of those admitted during the year.			Number discharged during the year.	State of health of those shown in column 4 on admission.			State of health of those shown in column 4 on release.		
Good.	Indifferent.	Bad.		Good.	Indifferent.	Bad.	Good.	Indifferent	Bad.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
17,963	4,520	610	21,440	17,021	3,930	489	17,882	3,343	215

308. General Remarks.—With the exception of the small jail at Abbott-abad, the Inspector-General visited every jail in the Province, as well as the large judicial lock-ups at Lahore, Muzaffargarh, Ráwalpindi and Gurgaon once or oftener. Commissioners paid 26 visits, or 12 more than in 1898. Divisional Judges and Deputy Commissioners paid fewer visits, but 92 more visits were paid by officers who visited on behalf of Deputy Commissioners. District Judges also visited more frequently than they did in the previous year. Non-official visitors paid six less visits than in 1898. On the whole there has been some improvement.

CIVIL JUSTICE.

Original Jurisdiction.

309. Institutions, Classification and Value of Original Suits.—The following table shows the number of original suits instituted in the Courts of the Punjab in the past five years :—

Class of Courts.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.
Chief Court ...	9	6	10	9	10
Divisional Courts ...	13	18	10	5	5
District Courts (*i.e.*, Courts of District Judges, Subordinate Judges and Munsifs).	241,751	231,564	220,610	228,855	213,736
Provincial Small Cause Courts ...	14,630	14,699	15,573	14,394	14,396
Cantonment Small Cause Courts ...	6,050	6,485	6,544	5,538	4,754
Total ...	262,453	252,772	242,747	248,801	232,901

The total number of institutions during the year under report has fallen by 15,900 as compared with 1898.

310. Institutions have decreased in 26 districts, the fall being most marked in—

	Per cent.
Hissar ...	42
Rohtak ...	36
Gurgaon ...	29
Karnál ...	29
Umballa ...	19
Delhi ...	14
Simla ...	14
Ferozepore ...	12
Dera Ismail Khan ...	10

The decrease is generally ascribed to the scarcity which made itself felt in the second half of the year. Probably scarcity and high prices were

the main causes. Most people of small means had nothing to pay their debts with, and the money-lender who sued merely wasted his time. Under these circumstances creditors would naturally allow their claims to stand over, unless the operation of the time limit forced them into court.

311. The subjoined statement shows the number of institutions under the main heads of classification for each of the past five years :—

	DESCRIPTION OF SUITS.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.
I.—Suits for money or moveable property.	On registered bonds	1,974	1,879	1,777	2,343	2,653
	On unregistered bonds	117,302	106,665	100,226	106,450	98,050
	Other suits	110,262	108,707	102,957	104,151	98,936
	Total	229,538	217,251	204,960	212,944	199,639
		88 p. c.	86 p. c.	84 p. c.	86 p. c.	85 p. c.
II.—Other suits.	Suits for possession or recovery of immoveable property other than pre-emption suits and suits between mortgagor and mortgagee for possession.	14,972	15,927	15,972	15,468	14,786
	Suits to establish a right of pre-emption	2,995	3,629	4,580	4,673	3,648
	Mortgage suits, *i. e.*, for foreclosure, and other suits for possession by mortgagees.	7,791	8,580	8,094	7,254	6,889
	Mortgage suits, *i. e.*, for redemption, and other suits for possession by mortgagors.			2,444	2,363	1,611
	Suits for specific relief other than those shown above	1,725	2,256	2,073	1,646	1,913
	Suits relating to religious and other endowments ...	24	8	66	78	21
	Suits for enforcement of matrimonial rights, including suits for judicial separation and suits for dower.	3,778	3,496	2,868	2,723	2,852
	Suits for dissolution of marriage	115	51	64	38	65
	Contested suits under Acts X of 1865 and V of 1881	13	40	38	18	9
	Any other suits to enforce wills not falling under Acts X of 1865 and V of 1881.	33	9	54	8	13
	Any other suits not included in above	1,469	1,525	1,534	1,588	1,455
	Total	32,915	35,521	37,787	35,857	33,262
		12 p. c.	14 p. c.	16 p. c.	14 p. c.	15 p. c.
	GRAND TOTAL	262,453	252,772	242,747	248,801	232,901

Suits for money and immoveable property constitute the bulk of litigation in this Province, and it is in these that the fall is most marked. In the remaining figures variations are very slight.

Suits for foreclosure and other suits for possession by mortgagees have decreased a little. In districts where litigation of this description has increased, District Judges are inclined to attribute it to a desire to forestall the

provisions of the proposed Land Alienation Bill. Their view is *primâ facie* reasonable, though the figures for the Province indicate that the desire is very unevenly distributed.

"In Hoshiárpur," says the Divisional Judge, "I think I can confidently say that the increase under this head of suits is by mortgagees for possession, seeking to obtain possession before the proposed Land Alienation Bill becomes law, for at least 95 per cent. of appeals coming before me in mortgage-suits are in suits by mortgagees for possession under a default proviso in the mortgage-deed."

In Gurgaon the number of suits under this head fell from 51 in 1898 to 23 in 1899, and the District Judge suggests as an explanation that mortgagees are not anxious to obtain possession of land in a season of drought. They would be burdened with the revenue and receive no return.

312. The inference would seem to be that the scare caused by the proposed Land Alienation Bill affects institutions only when the land is likely to prove immediately valuable. Even this, however, is not supported by the district figures for the last two years :—

District.	Suits for foreclosure and other suits for possession by mortgagees.		District.	Suits for foreclosure and other suits for possession by mortgagees.	
	1898.	1899.		1898.	1899.
			Brought forward ...	5,129	4,944
Delhi	158	140	Ferozepore	215	186
Gurgaon	51	23	Hissar	349	431
Rohtak	188	269	Mooltan	12	4
Karnál	56	34	Jhang	12	11
Umballa	312	434	Montgomery	26	10
Ludhiána	466	512	Muzaffargarh	54	70
Simla	1	...	Jhelum	158	151
Jullundur	372	494	Gujrát	470	258
Hoshiárpur	1,180	1,387	Shahpur	75	74
Kángra (including Kulu) ...	153	126	Ráwalpindi	359	468
Amritsar	311	204	Dera Ismail Khan	80	86
Gurdáspur	395	296	Dera Gházi Khan	32	29
Siálkot	906	534	Bannu	112	52
Gujránwála	492	300	Pesháwar	87	40
Lahore	88	191	Hazára	77	75
			Kohát	7	3
Carried over ...	5,129	4,944	Total ...	7,254	6,889

In Hissar the famine was at its worst and institutions rose from 349 in 1898 to 431 in 1899. In Amritsar there was no famine and institutions fell from 311 in 1898 to 204 in 1899.

On the whole, it seems impossible to say definitely what effect the proposed Land Alienation Bill has had on this class of suits, or even that it has had any effect at all.

313. Suits for enforcement of matrimonial rights show a small rise. On the suggested system of optional registration of marriages the District Judge of Jhang remarks: "I cannot regard without alarm anything that would tend to increase this class of cases, and I think that registration of marriages would effect that result." On this the Divisional Judge observes: "I quite admit that a system of registration of marriages might be open to abuse, but I am inclined to think that on the whole the advantages would outweigh the disadvantages, and the time of our courts would not be wasted in recording the obviously false and violently partizan evidence that is always brought before it in such cases. Nothing to my mind could be less satisfactory than the present system where, even if the plantiff's case is a good one, he is likely to have great difficulty in persuading the court to agree with him owing to the very unsatisfactory nature of the evidence he is able to adduce." The Judges agree with Mr. Rennie.

314. Divisional Courts decided 6 original suits out of 7 for disposal. Last year the figures were 7 and 9 respectively.

315. The number of original suits for disposal, disposed of and pending in District Courts for the last five years is shown below :—

Year.	Pending.	Instituted.	Re-admitted.	Total for disposal.	Disposed of.	Pending.
1895	19,870	262,431	13,701	296,002	275,087	20,915
1896	20,915	252,748	13,995	287,658	265,909	21,749
1897	21,749	242,727	13,640	278,116	254,723	23,393
1898	23,393	248,787	15,051	287 231	261,858	25,373
1899	25,373	232,886	14,564	272,823	247,728	25,095

As compared with 1898 institutions fell by 15,900, the total for disposal by 14,408, the outturn by 14,130 and the pending file by 278. It is curious to note that the pending file for the last five years has not risen and fallen in sympathy with the rise and fall of institutions.

316. The outturn by Assistant Commissioners is disappointing. In June 1899 Government issued a letter directing steps to be taken to ensure that Assistant Commissioners should dispose of from 20 to 30 suitably selected cases a month. The demands on Assistant Commissioners for plague and famine duty have, however, been so heavy during the year that much could not be expected. The Judges hope for better results under more favourable circumstances.

317. The following table shows the number of small causes, land suits, and unclassed suits disposed of by each class of court in each of the past two years :—

Class of Court.	1898.			1899.		
	Small causes.	Land suits.	Unclassed suits.	Small causes.	Land suits.	Unclassed suits.
District Judges	767	979	896	863	787	933
Sub Judges with appellate powers	223	1,060	529	252	1,074	533
Assistant Commissioners	1,598	1,168	324	1,609	1,219	483
Extra Assistant Commissioners	3,483	9,575	2,582	3,086	7,492	2,425
Small Cause Courts	20 517	...	...	19,658	...	...
Munsifs	167,654	2,098	9,270	161 946	2,587	8,375
Tahsil Courts...	8,273	9,494	1,367	7,798	8,807	1,554
Honorary Civil Judges	17,499	1,874	628	14,347	1,370	530

There appears to be a growing tendency to send land suits to Munsifs. Other courts are so pressed by criminal and miscellaneous work that Divisional Judges are unable to apply any check.

318. The number of miscellaneous cases unconnected with the Code of Civil Procedure instituted in District Courts during the past three years was—

Description of case.	1897.	1898.	1899.
Under Regulations I of 1798 and XVII of 1806 (Mortgages)—			
Foreclosure	2,846	4,027	4,493
Redemption	55	65	78
Under Act VII of 1889 (Succession Certificates)	2,387	2,388	2,221
Under Acts X of 1865, V of 1881, and VI of 1889 (Probate and Administration).	87	75	85
Under Act VIII of 1890 (Guardian and Wards)	1,129	1,019	1,166
Under Act XXXV of 1858 (Lunatics)	16	27	35
Others	1,063	1,389	1,438
Total ...	7,583	8,990	9,516

The suggested connection between the increase of foreclosure cases and the proposed Land Alienation Bill has already been discussed. The increase in foreclosure notices is not large enough to indicate a rush.

319. SMALL CAUSE COURTS.—The following table gives details of the work done by Provincial and Cantonment Small Cause Courts, and by Munsifs invested with Small Cause Court powers in each of the past two years :—

Courts.	Year.	Number of Civil Suits on the file.					Disposed of without trial.	Without contest.	With contest.	Total disposed of.	Pending at the close of the year.	Pending for more than three months.	Percentage of contested cases.	Average duration.	
		Pending from last year.	Instituted.	Re-admitted under Sections 93 and 103, Act XIV of 1882 or the Small Cause Courts Act.	Received by transfer.	Total.								Contested.	Uncontested.
Provincial Small Cause Courts.	1898	945	14,374	492	...	15,811	2,045	9,157	3,616	14,818	993	136	25	20	14
	1899	993	14,396	590	...	15,979	1,891	8,775	4,105	14,771	1,208	151	2[illegible]	19	16
Cantonment Small Cause Courts.	1898	634	5,538	98	...	6,270	816	3,401	1,479	5,699	571	75	25	27	25
	1899	571	4,754	84	...	5,409	841	2,903	1,143	4,887	522	69	23	28	22
Munsifs ...	1898	941	15,155	428	...	16,524	3,231	7,649	4,707	15,587	937	4[illegible]	3	21	18
	1899	937	20,137	627	...	21,701	4,098	9,909	5,598	19,605	2,096	7[illegible]	2[illegible]	24	18

320. Institutions in Munsifs' Courts have gone up by nearly 5,000 and disposals by over 4,000.

321. A considerable addition was made during the year under report to the number of Munsifs exercising Small Cause Court powers. In 1891, 8 Munsifs were invested with Small Cause Court powers up to Rs. 50 in value. They sat at Jullundur, Ludhiána, Hoshiárpur, Amritsar, Gurdáspur, Batála, Ferozepore, and Mooltan. In July 1899 their powers were raised from Rs. 50 to Rs. 100, and 10 more Munsifs were invested with powers up to Rs. 50 at Delhi, Karnál, Kángra, Siálkot, Lahore, Ráwalpindi, Gujrát, Shahpur, Dera Ismail Khan, and Hazára. Their work has been on the whole good, and their Courts are generally popular. The feasibility of extending the system is under consideration.

Appellate Courts subordinate to the Chief Court.

322. APPELLATE WORK OF DIVISIONAL COURTS.—Appellate work in Divisional Courts is shown below :—

Year.	Pending from previous year.	Instituted, re-admitted, &c., during the year.	Total for disposal.	Disposed of.	Pending at the close of the year.
1898	2,543	8,340	10,883	8,825	2,058
1899	2,058	7,897	9,955	7,864	2,091

323. Institutions fell by 5 per cent. The increase in the pending file is insignificant.

324. Assistance was given in—

Ráwalpindi	Mr. W. A. Harris for 15 days.
Jhelum	Rái Búta Mal for 2 months.
Amritsar	S. Khuda Bakhsh for 1 month.

325. The question of adding permanently to the number of Divisional Judges has recently formed the subject of correspondence between Government and the Chief Court.

326. Information regarding the value and cost of appeals in Divisional Courts is furnished in the following table:—

Scale of valuation.	Number of appeals.		Value of appeals.		Cost of appeals.		Average value.		Average cost.		Percentage of cost to value.	
	For money or moveable property.	In other suits.	For money or moveable property.	In other suits.	For money or moveable property.	In other suits.	For money or moveable property.	In other suits.	For money or moveable property.	In other suits.	For money or moveable property.	In other suits.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Not exceeding Rs. 10	2	1,114	17	5,795	7	4,910	8	5	3	4	41	84
" 50	54	1,666	1,597	47,525	416	16,313	29	28	7	9	26	34
" 100	81	888	6,864	60,656	1,642	16,825	84	68	20	19	23	27
" 500	290	1,433	70,849	2,75,369	10,502	53,702	244	192	36	37	14	19
" 1,000	187	198	1,21,550	1,35,737	17,980	17,297	650	685	96	87	14	12
" 5,000	111	87	2,21,380	1,85,938	24,568	18,279	1,994	2,137	221	210	11	9
Appeals of which the value cannot be fixed.	38	1,266	...	...	917	40,502	...	...	24	31	...	...
Total ... 1899	763	6,652	4,22,257	7,11,020	56,032	1,67,828	582	132	73	25	13	23
Total ... 1898	855	7,679	4,99,695	8,09,776	59,637	1,93,185	601	129	70	25	12	24

Civil Business of the Chief Court.

327. The following table shows the institution of civil business in the Chief Court in each of the past five years:—

Year.	Original civil suits.	Appeals from decrees.	Appeals from orders.	Applications for revision.	References under Sections 617 and 646 (b) of the Civil Procedure Code, and Sections 99 (a) and 100 of the Tenancy Act.	Others.
1895	9	1,187	205	2,202	102	408
1896	6	1,201	254	2,416	130	510
1897	10	1,259	242	2,311	85	508
1898	9	1,412	236	2,192	79	517
1899	10	1,319	241	2,050	88	621

The number of revisions has decreased steadily, though not largely, since 1896.

328. The subjoined table shows the number of appeals from decrees and orders above and below Rs. 5,000 in value, respectively, during each of the past two years :—

Description of Appeals.		1898.	1899.
Appeals from decrees	First appeals, where value of suits is Rs. 5,000 or more	68	70
	Further appeals where value of suits is under Rs. 5,000	1,266	1,199
Appeals from orders	First appeals where value of subject matter is Rs. 5,000 or more or from an order passed under a special Act.	119	112
	Further appeals ditto ditto ditto ...	117	129
Appeals on certificates of Divisional Judges		78	50

329. The bulk of this class of work relates to suits under Rs. 5,000 in value. The average duration was reduced by 90 days as compared with last year. Institutions fell by 88, the number for disposal rose by 160, and disposals increased by 111. Disposals were short of institutions by 49, and the pending file rose by 51. At the close of the year rules were framed largely increasing the powers of single Judges both as regards the pending file and future institutions. What the effect will be upon disposals remains to be seen.

330. It is probable that work in the Chief Court will be increased by a larger number of applications being made under Section 70, sub-section (1), clasue (*b*), Punjab Courts Act, as amended by Act XXV of 1899, owing to the curtailment of the right of appeal.

331. The Judges have drawn the attention of all Courts to the provisions of Act VI of 1899 and are satisfied that the object of the amendment is generally realised. Steps have lately been taken to relieve Divisional Judges by sending certain classes of appeals to District Judges under Section 2 of Act XXV of 1899. The procedure is being tried in Ráwalpindi and Shahpur. The difficulty is in finding District Judges of requisite capacity and experience, and who have not already as much work as they can possibly do.

REGISTRATION.

332. REGISTRATION.—The following statement shows the amount of registration business done in the last two years, the amount of fees taken, the charges incurred and the net receipts:—

	Number of documents. 1898-99.	Number of documents. 1899-00.	Fees. 1898-99.	Fees. 1899-00.	Increase or decrease. Number of documents.	Increase or decrease. Fees.
			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.
Book No. I { Registrations affecting immoveable property. { Compulsory ...	94,501	99,389	2,19,035 7 0	2,24,763 2 0	+4,888	+5,727 11 0
Book No. I { Registrations affecting immoveable property. { Optional ...	37,954	46,562	18,996 5 0	23,293 2 0	+8,608	+4,296 13 0
Book No. IV.—Registrations affecting moveable property ...	7,957	7,350	7,976 8 0	7,374 0 0	−607	−602 8 0
Book No. III { Number of wills registered	704	712	2,820 0 0	2,856 0 0	+8	+36 0 0
Book No. III { Authorities to adopt	7	12	28 0 0	48 0 0	+5	+20 0 0
Extraordinary fees and fines	...	...	2,05,558 14 3	1,10,634 13 4	...	+5,075 15 1
Total number of documents registered	141,123	154,025	...	...	+12,902	...
Total receipts	...	...	3,54,415 2 3	3,68,969 1 4	...	+14,553 15 1
Total charges	...	...	1,45,037 11 5	1,47,569 2 4	...	+2,541 6 11
Net receipts	...	...	2,09,377 6 10	2,21,389 15 0	...	+12,012 8 2

333. There have been 12,902 more documents registered than in 1898-99. The increase has occurred in connection with registrations affecting immoveable property: the figure of these having risen by 13,496. Registrations affecting moveable property have, on the other hand, decreased by 607.

334. There is a proportionate increase in receipts,* the gross receipts being Rs. 3,68,969, or Rs. 14,554 in excess of the receipts for 1898-99.

335. Charges have increased (by Rs. 2,541) to the figure of Rs. 1,47,579, leaving a net receipt of Rs. 2,21,390, which exceeds the figure of the previous year by Rs. 12,012.

336. REGISTRATIONS IN BOOK NO. I.—As the income of the year has been mainly affected by documents concerning immoveable property, some detailed examination is needed of the registrations in Book No. I. There have been 145,951 such registrations. The number, although higher than that of 1898-99, is not nearly so high as the numbers of the years 1896-97 and 1897-98, when the totals were 159,711 and 164,822.

337. In the following statement which gives a detail of the business done in Book No. I the figures for 1897-98 have been entered for purposes of comparison:—

1	2	3	4	5
	1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-00.	Difference between columns 3 & 4.
Sales ...	41,315	36,123	47,371	+11,248
Mortgages ...	116,333	89,388	90,806	+1,418
Gifts ...	1,174	1,078	1,141	+63
Leases ...	2,478	2,556	3,178	+622
Others ...	3,522	3,310	3,455	+145
TOTAL ...	164,822	132,455	145,951	+13,496

A noticeable point in this detail is that though in the year under report there were 25,527 fewer mortgages registered than in 1897-98, there were 6,056 more sales registered. This is rather remarkable, seeing that in 1898-99 there was a fall in registered sales of 5,192.

338. CAUSES OF INCREASE OR DECREASE IN REGISTRATION BUSINESS.—In a good many districts the almost constant drought since the monsoon of 1896 is said to have made usurers chary of lending on the security of land unlikely to yield crop, and from a number of districts it is also reported that the introduction of the Land Alienation Bill has made non-agriculturists all the more anxious to establish clear title to land.

* Also swelled by an increase under the head "Extraordinary fees and fines."

339. DETAILED FIGURES OF OPTIONAL SALES AND MORTGAGES.—The following table shows the high returns of optional registrations :—

	1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-00.
Sales, agricultural	6,991	5,469	8,566
Sales, non-agricultural	4,554	3,909	4,850
Mortgages, agricultural...	32,925	22,390	25,684
Mortgages, non-agricultural	6,580	4,985	5,855
TOTAL ...	51,050	36,753	44,955

Comparing the years 1898-99 and 1899-00, it appears that the increase (by 12,666) of registrations, in respect of sales and mortgages, in Book No. I, which occurred in the latter year, was due much more to increase in optional registrations than in compulsory ones; the figure of 12,666 being made up of 8,202 more optional and 4,464 more compulsory registrations.

Disinclination to part with money without security strengthened by the legal evidence of registration seems much evinced by these figures. There is, however, always some increase, year after year, in the number of optional registrations.

340. VALUE OF PROPERTY REGISTERED.—The grand total of value of all classes of property transferred was Rs. 5,52,00,000, compared with Rs. 5,77,00,000 in 1898-99 and Rs. 6,19,00,000 in 1896-97.

341. COMPARISON OF NEW SCALE OF FEES WITH THE OLD ONE.—The following table compares the registration and copying fees actually taken during the year under the new scale with the fees that would have been taken had the old scale remained in force :—

1	2	3	4
	According to new scale.	According to old scale.	Difference.
	Rs	Rs.	Rs.
Fees for registering documents of which registration was compulsory.	2,24,763	2,48,504	−23,741
Copying fees	92,091	81,108	+10,983

While the new scale brought in Rs. 23,741 less in registration fees than the old scale would have done, there was a gain of Rs. 10,983 owing to the new method of calculating copying fees; the net difference being Rs. 12,758.

In all districts the copying fees were more than would have been taken under the old method of charging a fixed fee, irrespective of the amount of manuscript copied; but in only six districts were the receipts in registration fees higher than they would have been by the old scale. These districts were Delhi, Lahore, Simla, Ferozepore, Mooltan and Montgomery.

The fee for an optional registration is the same (8 annas) as it formerly was, but in the case of compulsory registrations it is only when the value of the property affected by the document is more than Rs. 400 that the figure of the old fixed fee of Rs. 2-8-0, which was charged for all documents, is arrived at. When the value is not above Rs. 400, or not above Rs. 200, then fees of only Rs. 2 and Re. 1 are levied.

The old ystem *cæteris paribus* was the more remunerative; but the new system probably stimulates registration of petty documents, thus tending to secure indemnity to the Department from loss and giving opening for expansion of receipts.

342. DETAILS OF REGISTRATION OFFICES.—At the end of the year there were 295 registration offices in existence, the detail of which is given below:—

		Number.
Registrars		31
Cantonment Magistrates		10
Ex-officio Sub-Registrars.	Treasuary Officers	5
	Tahsíldárs	36
	Assistant Commissioner in charge of Sub-Division	1
Ex-officio Joint Sub-Registrars.	Assistant Commissioner in charge of Sub-Division	1
	Tahsíldárs	91
Non-official	Sub-Registrars	96
	Joint Sub-Registrars	24
	Total	295

New offices were opened during the year under report at Zíra and Moga in the Ferozepore District. The office at Butar was closed.

MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION.

343. MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION.—In the Delhi Division during the year under report, the town of Kharar in the Umballa District was declared a Notified Area. It had been a Municipality between October 1874 and July 1886. Another Notified Area was added to the Umballa District by the transfer of the township of Kálka-Kúrári from the Simla District. In the Lahore Division, the Municipality of Lyallpur, the constitution of which was sanctioned during 1897-98, came into actual existence. In the other Divisions no changes are reported. In the Delhi Division, the octroi limits of Sonepat were revised so

as to include certain recent extensions of the town. In the Lahore Division, Ahmadpur in the Jhang District had its boundaries altered, as the newly built part of the town had been omitted in the map according to which the boundaries of the township were originally declared. In the Derajât Division, the Municipal limits of Dera Ismail Khan were extended, in order to enable the Committee to exercise control over building and to enforce sanitation. A scheme for extending the boundaries of the Muzaffargarh Municipality was abandoned for want of funds. No changes occurred in the system of appointing members except in the Lahore Division, where revised election rules were published for the Mooltan Municipality in May 1899, and an election was held under them, their main features being a reduction in the number of members and the equalisation of the Hindu and Muhammadan elements. In Amritsar, the election rules were revised, and arrangements were made for holding an election, there being 31 candidates for 20 seats. Unfortunately the machinery for distributing the voting papers completely broke down, and the candidates, accommodating themselves to circumstances, arranged for the retirement of eleven of their numbers, thus rendering a contest unnecessary.

344. The following table shows the results of elections held in each Division during the year under report :—

Division.	Number of vacancies to be filled by election.	Number of candidates.		Number of seats			Result of elections.		Voters.		Percentage of voting strength.	Remarks.
		Old members seeking re-election.	New candidates.	Contested.	Uncontested.	Left vacant or filled by nomination.	Old members re-elected.	New candidates elected.	Number qualified to vote.	Number who polled.		Per cent.
Delhi ...	66	52	54	18	45	3	44	19	16,455	4,139	25·15	Farídabad ... 85·00 Umballa ... 78·93 Sohna ... 76·41 Bahádurgarh 72·41
Jullundur ...	63	45	51	26	35	3	42	18	10,106	3,462	34·25	
Lahore ...	106	88	54	31	73	1	78	27	39,168	16,382	41·82	Kahror ... 81·00 Khem Karn ... 92·00 Kasúr ... 87·00 Lahore ... 75·00 Tarn Táran ... 72·00 Jalálpur ... 71·00
Ráwalpindi	59	49	34	25	35	...	43	16	12,824	7,718	60·18	
Peshâwar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Elective system not in force.
Derajât ...	4	4	1	1	5	...	3	1	532	363	68·23	The elective system is only in force in the Muzaffargarh and Khángarh Municipalities.
Total ...	298	238	191	101	191	7	210	81	79,085	32,064	40·54	

There were 298 vacancies, as against 215 last year. Only 33·55 per cent. of the vacancies were, however, contested, as against 40 per cent. last year, and the percentage of voters polling was only 40·54, as against 57 in 1898-99.

345. In the Delhi Division, the generally prescribed proportion of two elected members to one *ex-officio* or nominated member is in most towns maintained. The proportion in Delhi is half and half, and in Simla six and four. In the Jullundur Division, Hoshiárpur shows a proportion of ten elected to seven appointed members, three nominative vacancies having been held over. In Khanna and Máchiwára, on the other hand, the existing proportion is two appointed to six elected members, as one nominative vacancy in each has been left unfilled for want of suitable candidates. In Ráekot, where there is one elective vacancy unfilled, the proportion is three appointed to five elected members. In the Ráwalpindi Division, Wazirabad continues to have more nominated members than elected members. This disproportion is necessitated by the prevalence of factions in the town. The disproportion in Siálkot is the other way, there being five nominated and eleven elected members.

346. In the Delhi Division, the Committees of Delhi and Simla again held a large number of well-attended meetings, the numbers being 49 and 53, respectively, as against 46 and 71 last year. The decrease in the number of meetings held by the Hánsi Municipality is attributed to the pressure of famine works with which the President and some of the members were constantly engaged. The Municipality of Umballa has continued to maintain the highest place in the Province in regard to the number of meetings held, namely, 55. The alteration of the Umballa bye-law, fixing the number for a quorum at three instead of five, has materially reduced the number of adjourned meetings. The Committees of Jhajjar, Bheri and Bahádurgarh in the Rohtak District, Fírozpur in Gurgaon and Ládwa in Karnál failed to hold the requisite number of meetings. The three Rohtak minor Municipalities were similarly reported on last year.

In the Jullundur Division, the highest number of meetings, 26, was attained by Anandpur and Mukerián in Hoshiárpur, and Jagraon in Ludhiána. Núrpur, Phillour, Nawashahr, Ráekot and Zíra failed to hold the requisite number of meetings, though the average attendance of members in the latter Municipality, namely, 11 out of 12, was the highest in the Division. The town of Ráekot is said to be "not very thriving," and the members seem to take little pride in their position. The Municipality of Kángra held 15 meetings as against 12 last year. The Dharmsála Municipal Committee held 18 meetings as compared with 15 in the previous year, and the average attendance also was satisfactory.

In the Lahore Division, the highest number of meetings was attained by Amritsar with 25, Lahore following with 24. Dalhousie, Montgomery and Khudián only held 5 meetings each, and Jalálpur, Sharakpur, Srígovindpur, Kahror, Kamália, Majítha and Tarn Táran failed to reach the requisite number, 12. The average attendance at Committee meetings throughout the Division was more than half the number of members, except in Mooltan, where it was two less. Difficulty in forming a quorum is said to have been experienced only in the Mooltan and Chiniot Municipalities. In the former this was apparently due to the paucity of members, owing to delay in gazetting the members newly elected under the revised rules; while in the latter it was due not only to want of proper notice of meetings, but also to the fact that the meetings were held at the tahsil,

which is inconveniently situated for the purpose. The attendance of the members for the Civil Station of Lahore continues to contrast unfavourably with that of the members for the City wards.

In the Ráwalpindi Division, the minor Municipalities of Pasrúr and Zafarwál in the Siálkot District again held the largest number of meetings in the Division, 28 and 30, respectively. Rámnagar, in Gujránwála, increased its number of meetings to 26, as compared with 19 held last year. The Committees of the Shadiwál and Háfizabad Notified Areas only held two and three meetings respectively, while six Municipalities met less than 12 times.

In the Pesháwar Division, the Municipalities of Abbott-abad and Nawashahr alone failed to hold 12 or more meetings. The average attendance of members was satisfactory throughout the Division.

In the Deraját Division, the requisite number of meetings were held by all Committees except those of the Tánk Notified Area and the Leiah, Rájanpur and Mithankot Municipalities. The number of meetings held in the Deraját Division has again increased, though the increase (7) is not so large as was noticed last year, as compared with 1897-98, namely, an increase of 37 meetings.

347. Sub-Committees exist in most of the important Municipalities. Generally speaking Finance Sub-Committees alone justify their existence, though the Conservancy Sub-Committees of the Muzaffargarh Municipalities are said to have done good work. In Lahore, Sub-Committees are apt to take too much upon themselves, but none the less they are a useful institution as regards matters of an intricate or technical nature, which require careful preparation before they can be conveniently digested by the members as a whole. No explanation is offered of the curious system in force at Pesháwar, whereby the Sub-Committees undergo a half-yearly shuffle. The same system is said to be in force in some of the Sub-Committees in the Jullundur Division. The object may be guessed to be the prevention of stagnation among the members, but it is probable that an annual change would effect this object equally well and at the same time avoid the unsettling effect of such frequent re-arrangement. Akálgarh and Kila Didár Singh have again failed to appoint Sub-Committees. From the silence of the report on the subject it is assumed that Eminabad has remedied the defect which was pointed out in last year's report.

348. In the Delhi Division, the Deputy Commissioner of Rohtak upset on appeal the refusal of the Bahádurgarh Municipal Committee to sanction the construction of a latrine and drain under Section 92 of the Act. A proposal of the Rohtak Municipalities to treat as pensionable the services of an English Clerk and a Muharrir attached to the District Office was disallowed by Government. One resolution of the Sonepat Committee and four of the Rewári Committee were overruled by the respective Deputy Commissioners.

In the Jullundur Division, the Municipal Committee of Ludhiána rescinded a resolution under Section 103 of the Act, on the advice of the Commissioner; while the Khanna Committee reconsidered some of its resolutions on the suggestion of the Deputy Commissioner. The only cases in the Lahore Division occurred in Dera Nának, where the Deputy Commissioner twice overruled resolutions of the Committee.

In the Ráwalpindi Division, the appointment, by the Jalálpur Committee, of a mate on Rs. 3 per mensem to attend to petty repairs, was overruled by the Commissioner. The same authority objected to the leasing of the sale of sweepings to a servant of a member of the Miáni Committee. In Gujránwála, the Deputy Commissioner interfered three times with the Municipal Committee's action, vetoing the appointment of an uncertificated teacher, reducing the number of chaukídárs on the oil godown from two to one, and postponing a general increase of salaries, in order to enable the Committee to provide for famine works. It is noteworthy that no less than eight resolutions of the Committees of the Gujránwála District had to be overruled last year.

No instances of interference occurred in the Peshávar Division, and only one in the Deraját, where the Commissioner overruled the appointment, by the Bannu Municipal Committee, of licensed weighmen under Section 143 of the Act.

349. In the Delhi Division, bye-laws were framed by the Delhi Municipal Committee under Section 143 (1) (*e*) (*iv*) of the Act for the supervision of standpipes from which water is drawn for public use. The Committee also made rules for the guidance of officers and servants as to applications made under Section 92 of the Act for erection and re-erection of houses, and under Section 95 of the Act for the construction of balconies, sunshades and steps, and for water to be laid on in private houses. The bye-laws framed under Section 143 of the Act in Pánipat and Kaithal were sanctioned and published during the year. In Umballa bye-laws under Section 105 of the Act for the storage of kerosine oil were sanctioned by the Local Government. No rules were framed in the Jullundur or Pesháwar Divisions. In the Lahore Division, the Municipal Committee of Mooltan framed building bye-laws, and had its election rules amended by Government. Bye-laws were made in Lahore for regulating the storage of petroleum; in Amritsar, for the grant of refunds on ingredients used in the manufacture of country spirits; and in Jhang, for the levying of octroi. Lyallpur made rules for the conduct of business and for the control of burial and burning grounds and slaughter-houses. In the Ráwalpindi Division, the Gujránwála Committee amended the Bonded Warehouse Rules, while the Wazirabad Committee passed new rules on the same subject. In the Deraját Division, the draft rules of business made by the Dera Ghází Khan Committee were sanctioned by the Commissioner, while other bye-laws framed by the same Municipality were still under consideration at the end of the year.

350. In the Delhi Division, the working of the Committees was, generally speaking, good, with the exception of the Bhiwáni Committee, which is again reported to have taken little interest in Municipal affairs. The Deputy Commissioner of Delhi has taken a good deal of trouble with the Delhi Municipality, the income of which has increased under his care; and funds should before long be available for taking in hand the drainage system which is so urgently required. In Umballa, Rái Sáhib Lála Murli Dás continues to do excellent work as Vice-President of the Committee. The large arrears of Chaukídára and Tahzamíni, which had accumulated in Kálka Notified Area, were mostly cleared off this year, though not without a certain amount of friction. The townspeople, who had been for long immediately under the Assistant Commissioner of Kasauli, found the directer methods of the Kharar Tahsíl officials rather distasteful.

In the Jullundur Division, the Committees worked satisfactorily, with the exception of the minor Municipalities in Hoshiárpur. The Miáni Committee is said to be simply unnecessary; while those of Tánda, Anandpur, Mukerián, Khánpur are characterised as "models of mismanagement." The Ludhiána Committee carried out several improvements, namely, a new scheme of conservancy, an alteration in the system of drainage, and the demolition for purposes of ventilation of some old gates and part of the city wall. The Committee is said to be too radical in its reforms at present, but this is a fault in the right direction, admitting of easier correction than the stagnation which characterizes many Committees. The Ferozepore Committee also is said to be improving under the Presidency of the Deputy Commissioner.

In the Lahore Division, a distinct improvement is noticed in the working of the Mooltan Municipal Committee, though too much work is said to be made over to the Sub-Committees, and reports of business are drawn up unintelligently. The Amritsar Committee did well, as usual. The Lahore Committee is said to require keeping up to the mark, and the Commissioner complains that the President and Secretary are not invested with sufficient power of control. The Jhang and Chiniot Committees are said to require looking after, and Dera Nának is distracted by party feeling. The Lyallpur Committee has not yet got into working order, and the burden of Municipal affairs falls entirely on the Deputy Commissioner and the Tahsíldár.

In the Ráwalpindi Division, the Eminabad Committee continues to improve under the Tahsíldár of Gujránwála. Wazirabad has given some trouble owing to the inability of the late Tahsíldár to cope with some of the more influential members. It is hoped that the recent appointment of a new Tahsíldár will improve matters. Since the Tahsíldárs of Pasrúr and Raya have been appointed *ex-officio* Presidents of the Kila Sobha Singh and Nárowál Committees, there is said to have been less friction than was the case before.

The working of the Committees in the Pesháwar and Deraját Divisions is said to be generally satisfactory, though the Kohát Committee is reported to take little interest in Municipal affairs.

351. The health of the Municipal towns in the Province generally was, on the whole, good. In Nawashahr plague broke out again in January 1900; but the town was declared free in a short time, though the disease continued for months in the surrounding villages. Small-pox of a virulent type visited the town of Gujrát, and steps were taken for the vaccination of all unprotected children. Arrangements have since been made to extend the Vaccination Act to the town. In Pesháwar an epidemic of small-pox prevailed both in the city and in the district during the winter. In Dera Gházi Khan malarial fever was not quite so prevalent as it was last year, but the danger caused by the River Indus continues to have a generally depressing effect.

352. The water-supply of Umballa has been sufficient during the year. Two wells worked by wind mills are being sunk at the head works as an experiment to increase the supply. At Kálka there were general complaints from all quarters, especially from the Military Department. A scheme is on foot for

obtaining a supply from some springs at Taksal in Patiála territory on the Kasauli road, and temporary measures were taken in this direction by the East Indian Railway when the ordinary supply failed at the beginning of the hot weather of 1900. The Bhiwáni Water-Works operations are in abeyance for a year pending the preparation of a detailed scheme. The intra- and extra-mural drainage schemes of the town of Jagraon are under the consideration of the Public Works Department, and Rs. 7,000 have been credited in the treasury as an advance towards the cost of their construction.

353. The Delhi-Agra and the Rewári-Phulera Railways, the earthwork for which was utilized for relief work during the year, will, when working, be of much value to the Gurgaon District and the Delhi Municipality. The scheme for a feeder railway line between Amritsar and Sarháli has received the sanction of the Government of India, and the line is under survey. Only one serious fire occurred in Umballa, when the burning of the premises of the Hindu Cotton Press Company caused a loss estimated at Rs. 5,000. Ten shops were burnt down in Fázilka with much loss. The shopkeepers are being urged to substitute iron or tin sheeting for thatches on their shop fronts. The total loss caused by fires at Amritsar is estimated at Rs. 69,160. In the Pesháwar and Deraját Divisions no serious loss was caused by fire. High prices prevailed generally throughout the towns of the Province.

354. The octroi tax was in force in all Municipalities, except those of Lyallpur, Kasumpti, Dharmsála and Dalhousie, and in 8 out of 40 Notified Areas. In the Delhi Division, a new house tax under Section 45, clauses 7 and 8, was to come into force in Bhiwáni from April 1st, 1900. In the Jullundur Division, no changes in taxation were made, with the one exception that in Jagraon, in the Ludhiána District, the produce of land within the settlement boundaries of that town was again made liable to taxation, having been exempted from octroi by Government Notification in 1897. The Octroi Schedule was, however, subsequently amended so as to exempt fodder. In the Lahore Division, the abolition of the house-scavenging tax in Lahore itself, noticed in last year's report, actually took place during the year now under report.

355. The total revenued erived from taxation generally was Rs. 32,59,672, or Rs. 58,117 less than last year. The following table shows the receipts under "Octroi" and "Other taxation" for the two years 1898-99 and 1899-00:—

	Octroi.	*Other taxation.*	*Total.*
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1898-99	30,75,085	2,42,704	33,17,789
1899-00	30,22,135	2,37,537	32,59,672
Decrease in 1899-00	52,950	5,167	58,117

The receipts under both heads show a decrease; whereas in the last famine year, 1896-97, the falling off in the receipts under "Octroi" was entirely responsible for the general falling off of three lakhs, the receipts under "Other taxation" showing an increase of Rs. 15,906. It is noteworthy that the failing off in 1896-97 was more than five times as large as that of the year under report. The explanation of this is probably that although the recent famine exceeded that of 1896-97 in severity, it did not extend to so many districts, and the urban population were less affected by it.

356. The following statement compares the octroi collections of 1899-00 with those of the preceding year in each Division of the Province :—

		1898-99.	1899-00.	Increase (+) or decrease (-).
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Delhi Division	Municipalities	7,69,787	7,54,995	-14,792
	Notified Areas	...	1,680	+1,680
Jullundur Division ...	Municipalities	3,08,160	2,80,051	-28,109
	Notified Areas	4,497	4,402	-95
Lahore Division ...	Municipalities	10,64,626	10,53,973	-10,653
	Notified Areas	1,208	1,324	+116
Ráwalpindi Division ...	Municipalities	5,10,261	5,06,408	-3,853
	Notified Areas	4,416	4,391	-25
Peshâwar Division ...	Municipalities	1,96,221	2,07,577	+11,356
	Notified Areas	...	...	...
Deraját Division ...	Municipalities	2,07,939	1,98,521	-9,418
	Notified Areas	7,970	8,813	+843
Total ...	Municipalities	30,56,994	30,01,525	-55,469
	Notified Areas	18,091	20,610	+2,519
GRAND TOTAL		30,75,085	30,22,135	-52,950

357. The following is a list of the other forms of existing taxation, showing the incomes derived from each during the years 1898-99 and 1899-00 :—

	1898-99.	1899-00.
	Rs.	Rs.
Taxes on houses and lands	1,61,434	1,58,519
Taxes on animals and vehicles	37,393	34,495
Water-rates	18,235	19,935
Conservancy taxes	6,745	6,831
Taxes on servants	17,735	16,669
Other taxes	1,162	1,088
Total ...	2,42,704	2,37,537

358. In the Municipal towns proper the incidence of taxation as based on the Census of 1891 was as follows; but as the Census figures are now ten years old, the real incidence is probably lower in each case than would appear:—

	1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-00.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Total octroi	1 4 5	1 5 9	1 5 3
Octroi on Class I (Grain) only ...	0 12 6	0 13 1	0 12 9

In the towns classed as Minor Municipalities in the following districts it was as follows in 1899-00:—

	Total Octroi.	*Octroi on Class I.*
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Hissar	0 14 10	0 10 4
Rohtak	0 10 2	0 6 9
Gurgaon	0 11 8	0 7 6
Delhi	0 12 10	0 8 10
Karnál	0 11 9	0 6 9
Umballa	0 9 10	0 5 11
Kángra	0 14 2	0 7 2
Hoshiárpur	0 7 7	0 4 6
Jullundur	0 7 8	0 4 3
Ludhiána	0 9 3	0 5 11
Ferozepore	0 8 6	0 5 7
Mooltan	0 14 6	0 10 3
Jhang	1 0 3	0 10 3
Montgomery	0 12 8	0 8 10
Lahore	0 8 5	0 5 6
Amritsar	0 10 7	0 6 6
Gurdáspur	0 10 10	0 8 1
Siálkot	0 9 2	0 5 5
Gujrát	0 11 11	0 7 6
Gujránwála	0 10 3	0 6 3
Shahpur	0 10 3	0 6 5
Ráwalpindi	1 0 4	0 9 3
Hazára	0 9 9	0 3 4
Bannu	0 12 3	0 6 8
Dera Ismail Khan	0 14 8	0 8 7
Dera Ghází Khan	0 15 6	0 7 8
Muzaffargarh	1 8 6	0 14 11

359. The following table shows the incidence of total taxation in 1899-00 at those places where taxation other than octroi existed to any noticeable extent along with that tax or without it :—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Hissar	1	2	0
Hánsi	0	15	2
Delhi	1	7	6
Farídabad	0	10	4
Umballa	1	11	6
Simla	12	7	4
Kasumpti	8	2	8
Dharmsála	1	9	3
Ludhiána	1	6	3
Lahore	2	7	1
Tarn Táran	1	9	10
Dalhousie	4	5	11
Siálkot	1	3	8
Murree	6	2	0
Haripur	1	15	9
Abbott-abad	0	13	10
Pesháwar	1	12	11
Dera Gházi Khan	2	1	10

360. The increasing popularity of bonded warehouses is evidenced in many cases by a rise in income. In one or two instances the co-existence of the bonded warehouse system with the refund system leads to a considerable loss of revenue. The question of adequate supervision is, of course, the main crux, and it is rarely worth the while of any except the larger Municipalities to keep up the staff required for this purpose, provided that refunds are granted with reasonable liberality and despatch.

361. Comparing the extent of actual taxation of dutiable articles with the standards of taxable consumption sanctioned by Government, taxation still seems to be excessive in many Municipalities, particularly in the following classes of commodities, *viz.*, grain, sugar, oil-seeds, drugs, cloth, and metals. No doubt the results of the Census of 1901 will remove these apparent excesses to a considerable extent, while they will call attention to any actual cases where through-trade is taxed and where consequently the existing system of taxation requires to be overhauled.

362. Excluding the income from taxation, the receipts were as follows:—

	1898-99.	1899-00.
	Rs.	Rs.
Realizations under Special Acts.		
Municipal share of Local Rate	2,301	2,503
Chaukídári Tax under Act XX of 1856 ...	7,665	6,842
Cattle-pound receipts	23,483	24,072
Fees under the Hackney Carriages Act ...	6,095	6,630
Lambardári fees	...	168
Total ...	39,544	40,215
Revenue derived from Municipal property and powers apart from taxation.		
Rents of lands, houses, serais, dâk bungalows, &c.	1,40,177	1,57,871
Sale proceeds of land and produce of land...	15,315	58,902
Conservancy receipts other than taxes and rates.	1,45,213	1,57,973
Fees and revenue from Educational institutions.	2,07,244	2,22,498
Ditto Medical institutions ...	19,655	21,689
Ditto Markets and slaughter-houses	48,174	60,118
Other fees	19,782	21,149
Premium on loans	145	28
Fines under the Municipal and other Acts ...	13,570	15,794
Interest on investments	7,562	6,402
Total ...	6,16,837	7,22,424
Grants and Contributions.		
From Government for purposes — General ...	27,179	20,288
From Government for purposes — Educational...	1,21,991	1,09,661
From Government for purposes — Medical ...	5,954	5,163
From Local Funds for purposes — General ...	7,025	10,473
From Local Funds for purposes — Educational...	42,283	44,170
From Local Funds for purposes — Medical ...	62,524	62,035
From other sources for purposes — General ...	1,993	2,115
From other sources for purposes — Educational...	19,269	1,635
From other sources for purposes — Medical ...	2,253	2,693
Total ...	29,0,471	2,59,133
Miscellaneous.		
Nazúl receipts	41,001	51,890
Leper Asylum receipts, including subscriptions	6,809	8,784
Sales of water	63,220	75,985
Garden receipts	38,584	36,302
Sale of trees, grass, wood, &c.	40,205	50,641
Receipts from cattle fairs	28,986	35,044
Refunds	31,915	22,372
Recoveries on account of services rendered to private persons.	43,358	32,791
Other items	14,645	16,922
Total ...	3,08,723	3,30,731

	1898-99.	1899-00.
Extraordinary and Debt.	Rs.	Rs.
Sale proceeds of securities	50,000	4,800
Loans	3,11,682	2,88,360
Sinking funds	1,329	60
Advances and Deposits	6,727	9,567
Total ...	3,69,738	3,02,787
Grand Total ...	16,25,313	16,55,290

Excluding the transactions classified as "Extraordinary and Debt" the revenue and expenditure proper of the several Municipalities amounted to Rs. 46,12,175 and Rs. 46,60,633 as against Rs. 45,73,364 and Rs. 45,64,421 respectively in the preceding year. The improvement in revenue occurred under heads other than taxation. Octroi receipts fell off by Rs. 53,000 and the income from other taxes by Rs. 5,000. Cattle-pounds were under Municipal management in 78 towns. Fees under the Hackney Carriages Act were realized in Delhi, Jullundur, Mooltan, Lahore, Amritsar, Siálkot, Ráwalpindi, Hazro, Pesháwar and Dera Ghâzi Khan. The Chaukídári rate was collected in 12 Notified Areas. Out of 187 Municipalities and Notified Areas, 32 had no Conservancy receipts at all in 1899-00, as compared with 27 out of 179 towns in 1898-99. The fees and revenue from Educational institutions amounted to Rs. 2,22,498 as against Rs. 2,07,244 in the previous year. There was an advance of Rs. 2,034 on the fees and revenue from Medical institutions of the year previous. Out of 148 Municipalities 73 had no Medical receipts at all. All Municipalities do not maintain hospitals and dispensaries of their own, but many contribute instead to the Medical institutions maintained by District Boards. The receipts classed as 'Other fees' consist chiefly of income derived from licenses to cut wood and grass, bonded warehouse fees, licenses for offensive and dangerous trades, licensed job porters, rickshaw coolies and grooms for hire or other miscellaneous licenses in some hill stations, and license fees for ekkas.

363. The expenditure from the several Municipal Funds amounted to Rs. 48,70,200, or Rs. 1,23,248 more than that of the previous year. The details are as follows :—

	1898-99.	1899-00.
General Administration.	Rs.	Rs.
Office Establishments, Inspection, Honorary Magistrates' Establishment, &c.	2,13,342	2,25,553
Collection of taxes	2,63,719	2,72,268
Survey of land	3,261	3,943
Refunds	1,97,059	1,95,173
Pensions and Gratuities	212	6,478
Total ...	6,77,593	7,03,415

	1898-99.	1899-00.
Public Safety.	Rs.	Rs.
Fire (establishment, fire-engines, &c.) ...	9,385	8,973
Lighting (establishment, lamps, &c.) ...	92,709	1,00,913
Police (establishment, clothing, &c.) ...	5,60,749	5,87,553
Rewards for destruction of wild animals and snakes	2,422	911
Total ...	6,65,265	6,98,350
Public Health and Convenience.		
Water-supply { Original	2,05,520	2,11,539
Water-supply { Maintenance	1,30,364	1,46,765
Total ...	3,35,884	3,58,304
Drainage or Sewerage { Original	1,35,872	87,688
Drainage or Sewerage { Maintenance ...	36,324	58,925
Total ...	1,72,196	1,46,613
Conservancy and Latrines (including road-cleaning and watering).	6,28,645	6,38,953
Hospitals and Dispensaries	3,88,055	4,19,721
Vaccination	27,853	27,702
Markets and Slaughter-houses	37,351	36,594
Cattle-pounds	7,297	7,754
Dàk Bungalows and Serais	5,649	6,576
Arboriculture, Public Gardens and Experimental cultivation.	1,30,072	1,31,487
Registration of Births and Deaths	7,986	7,415
Public Works { Establishment	33,046	34,288
Public Works { Buildings	94,804	44,504
Public Works { Roads	3,20,380	2,97,598
Public Works { Stores	1,136	1,154
Total ...	21,90,354	21,58,663
Public Instruction.		
Schools and Colleges	5,86,706	6,03,170
Contributions	28,617	29,117
Libraries and Museums	7,657	7,436
Total ...	6,22,980	6,39,723
Contributions	1,45,363	1,44,027

	1898-99.	1899-00.
	Rs.	Rs.
Miscellaneous.		
Interest on loans	1,53,772	1,55,174
Discount	...	180
Actual cost of work done for private individuals.	15,287	15,038
Nazúl charges	9,532	8,577
Law expenses	18,247	12,645
Interment of paupers	3,693	5,399
Cattle, horse and other fairs	17,246	13,554
Poor-house charges	10,152	10,111
Fire Insurance	1,260	1,252
Leper Asylums	11,352	13,476
Veterinary charges	1,451	2,341
Other items	20,874	23,166
Total ...	2,62,866	2,60,913
Famine Relief	...	55,542
Extraordinary and Debt.		
Investments	6,361	65,961
Payments to sinking funds	...	...
Repayments of loans	1,70,695	1,31,385
Advances and Deposits	5,475	12,221
Total ...	1,82,531	2,09,567
GRAND TOTAL ...	47,46,952	48,70,200

The charges under the head "General Administration, &c.," represent 15·09 per cent. in 1899-00 and 14·84 in 1898-99 of the total expenditure. The increase under 'Office Establishment, &c.,' appeared in Simla, Lahore,

Amritsar, Siálkot, Murree and Peshâwar. The increase in the charges for 'Collection of taxes' is in most cases attributed to grain compensation granted to Octroi Muharrirs, &c. The expenditure under the head 'Fire (establishment, &c.)' was incurred in Simla, Lahore, Amritsar, Gujránwála and Peshâwar. The Lahore Municipality purchased a steam fire-engine at a cost of Rs. 2,414. There was an increase of Rs. 8,000 under the head 'Lighting' due to additional lamps and additional lamp-lighters entertained during the year, and also to the increase in the market rate of oil. The Police charges show an increase of Rs. 27,000 round, which was due to the grant of 'City allowance' to the Delhi and Amritsar Police, and to the payment of grain compensation. The total charges under the head "Public Health and Convenience" was Rs. 32,000 less than in the previous year. Of the total outlay of Rs. 2,11,539 on Original Water Works, the Delhi Municipality incurred Rs. 71,661 and Simla Rs. 81,725, which included Rs. 61,665 and Rs. 66,695 respectively met from Government loans. Rupees 46,674 were expended by Lahore in the purchase of a new engine with two boilers and new standposts. Of the expenditure on Drainage, Rs. 48,763 appertain to Lahore, Rs. 9,025 to Amritsar, Rs. 5,596 to Peshâwar, Rs. 4,018 to Lyallpur, Rs. 3,659 to Mooltan, Rs. 2,510 to Hoshiárpur, and Rs. 2,261 to Simla. Expenditure on Conservancy was incurred in the Municipalities of Delhi, Umballa, Simla, Jullundur, Ludhiáña, Ferozepore, Mooltan, Jhang, Lahore, Amritsar, Siálkot, Gujránwála, Murree, Ráwalpindi, Peshâwar, Kohát, Edwardesabad, Dera Ismail Khan and Dera Ghâzi Khan. The total expenditure in 1898-99 and 1899-00 amounted to Rs. 6,28,645 and Rs. 6,38,953, but the conservancy income for the same periods was only Rs. 1,45,213 and Rs. 1,57,973 respectively. Amritsar and Siálkot are the only Municipalities which realize direct income in proportion to the expenditure incurred by them. The expenditure under Hospitals and Dispensaries exceeded that of the preceding year by Rs. 32,000 round. Of the excess Rs. 4,272 were expended by Delhi on the new slate flooring of the Dufferin Hospital, Rs. 7,550 by Simla on increased charges for establishment and contingencies, Rs. 10,824 by Mooltan on the male and female ward of the Civil Dispensary, paving the operating room and the new Female City Dispensary, Rs. 7,288 by Amritsar and Rs. 1,818 by Peshâwar. The net total expenditure after deduction of Education receipts, which amounted to 34·78 per cent. of the expenditure, was 9·36 per cent. of the total Municipal income less Education receipts and grants from Provincial and Local Funds. Of the total expenditure of Rs. 13,476 on Leper Asylums, Rs. 11,198 on account of the Tarn Táran Leper Asylum were met from the Amritsar Municipal Funds aided by contributions from District Boards. A grant of Rs. 3,000 has been sanctioned from Provincial Revenues with effect from the year 1901-02 as a contribution to the Amritsar Municipality towards the up-keep of this asylum. Owing to the prevailing drought and scarcity the expenditure which some of the Municipalities had to incur on famine relief amounted to Rs. 55,542.

364. *Loans.*—The loans received and repaid and the balances of outstanding loans were as follows. The repayments are exclusive of interest, which is included in the ordinary expenditure. Of the loan of Rs. 1,65,000 sanctioned for the Delhi Sewerage Works, only Rs. 61,665 were taken up during the year; the amount, *viz.*, Rs. 66,695, taken by Simla is part of the three lakhs loan

sanctioned in 1898 for the Simla Water-Works. The loan of Rs. 1,60,000 contracted by Lahore was advanced by the Bank of Bengal at 5 per cent, repayable in 12 years:—

Particulars of loan.	Balance outstanding on 31st March 1899.	Received during 1899-00.	Repaid during 1899-00.	Balance outstanding on 31st March 1900.
Government Loans.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Delhi Municipality, for water and sewerage works ...	7,52,851	61,665	21,883	7,92,633
Umballa Municipality, for water works	16,432	...	962	15,470
Simla Municipality, for water works and the town hall ...	9,60,650	66,695	23,416	10,03,929
Ludhiána Municipality, for sewerage and drainage works ...	35,692	...	3,000	32,692
Dalhousie Municipality, for water works	36,167	...	2,167	34,000
Lahore Municipality, for water and sewerage works ...	13,93,676	...	35,660	13,58,016
Dera Gházi Khan Municipality, for river protective works. 1st Loan ...	1,15,352	...	18,410	96,942
Dera Gházi Khan Municipality, for river protective works. 2nd Loan ...	1,97,773	...	3,760	1,94,013
Dera Gházi Khan Municipality, for river protective works. 3rd Loan ...	62,000	...	1,105	60,895
Haripur Municipality, for water works	29,727	...	1,092	28,635
Murree Municipality, for water works.	96,317	...	1,930	94,387
Pesháwar Municipality, for city improvements ...	60,000	...	6,000	54,000
Total ...	37,56,637	1,28,360	1,19,385	37,65,612
Loans raised in the open market.				
Simla Municipality, Debenture Loan for the construction of the town hall.	50,000	...	...	50,000
Ráwalpindi Municipality, for water works	49,000	...	12,000	37,000
Lahore Municipality, for water and drainage works ...	...	1,60,000	...	1,60,000
Total ...	99,000	1,60,000	12,000	2,47,000
GRAND TOTAL ...	38,55,637	2,88,360	1,31,385	40,12,612

The Delhi Municipality has imposed a tax on vehicles which is likely to yield an additional income of Rs. 27,700, and this will be sufficient to meet the annual charge on account of loans. The Simla Municipality has submitted for sanction a revised Octroi Schedule which will add about Rs. 25,000 to the Municipal revenues, and other schemes for additional taxation are being considered. In all other cases the average income has proved sufficient to meet the loan liabilities.

365. *Sinking Fund.*—There is only one sinking fund which is maintained by the Simla Municipality for the liquidation of the Town Hall Debenture Loan of 1884. The balance at credit of this fund on the 31st March 1900 was Rs. 11,800. The third instalment of Rs. 50,000 of the Debenture Loan will be paid in the year 1902.

366. *Advances and Deposits.*—The receipts amounted to Rs. 9,567 as against Rs. 6,727 in 1898-99 and the charges to Rs. 12,221 as against Rs. 5,475 in that year.

367. *Investments.*—The Hissar Municipality sold out Government securities to the extent of Rs. 4,800 in order to make funds available for expenditure on famine relief. The Simla Municipality invested Rs. 4,400 in Government securities and deposited Rs. 11,000 with the Alliance Bank of Simla. The latter procedure was irregular and has been rectified in the current year. The Ludhiána Municipality invested Rs. 2,652 in Government securities in furtherance of the water-supply scheme. The Rávalpindi Municipality purchased Government securities to the value of Rs. 50,000. The following is the detail of the invested balances held by the several Municipalities on the 31st March 1900 :—

	Rs.
Hissar	10,000
Hánsi	10,000
Jhajjar	7,000
Delhi	18,070
Simla	21,300
Hoshiárpur	2,000
Ludhiána	33,852
Ráwalpindi	50,000
Hazro	10,000
Murree	1,800
Total ...	1,64,022

368. *Balances.*—The total cash balance of the several Municipalities and Notified Areas on the 31st March 1900 was higher by Rs. 45,000 than the balance at the beginning of the year. But if the unutilized balance (Rs. 1,14,000) of the loan of Rs. 1,60,000, raised by the Lahore Municipality in the open market, be deducted from the total closing balance, it would leave a balance of Rs. 11,43,100 round, or Rs. 69,000 less than the closing balance of the preceding year. The marginally-noted Municipalities had closing balances of over Rs. 20,000. The balances on the 31st March 1900 of the following Notified Areas and Municipalities were below the prescribed minimum, *viz.*, 10 per cent. of the receipts for the year :—Sirsa, Gohána, Punahána, Kasumpti, Dharmsála, Ráhon, Ferozepore, Dharmkot, Mooltan, Montgomery, Rájanpur and Mithankot. In most cases this result was brought about by the prevailing scarcity.

	Rs.
Rewári	27,962
Delhi	36,086
Simla	20,254
Jullundur	34,396
Jhang	25,258
Lyallpur	42,488
Lahore	1,71,632
Kasúr	26,669
Amritsar	56,845
Gujránwála	29,627
Murree	20,124
Ráwalpindi	42,809
Peshávar	30,504
Kohát	35,597
Edwardes-abad	26,797
Dera Ismail Khan	21,997
Dera Ghází Khan	21,962

The usual abstract statement of the receipts and charges and balances of the several Municipalities will be found in Appendix 39 of this Report.

DISTRICT AND LOCAL BOARDS.

369. DISTRICT AND LOCAL BOARDS.—Changes in constitution took place in Jhang and Gurdáspur alone this year. In Jhang the number of *ex-officio* members was increased from 6 to 8, and the number of nominated members decreased from 39 to 37. The Tahsíldárs of Toba Tek Singh and

Samundri, respectively, will now be provided with seats on the Board. In Gurdáspur the Board has now 6 official and 21 non-official members, 9 being nominated and 18 elected, as against the former proportion of 8 nominated and 17 elected. In Lahore Local Boards are about to be abolished, and in Gujrát they were abolished in May 1900. In only one district, *i.e.*, Siálkot, are Local Boards reported to have justified their existence. The total number of members on the District Boards was 1,277, as against 1,262, and on the Local Boards 973, as against 969, in the preceding year. Section 11 (*b*) of Act XX of 1883 is universally observed as regards the constitution of the District Boards, not less than two-thirds of the members of every Board being persons other than salaried officers of Government. In Ferozepore and Muzaffargarh alone exactly two-thirds of the members are non-official.

370. As usual, in the 18 districts in which the elective system is in force little interest has been taken in elections, only 55 out of 279 elective vacancies being contested. It is noteworthy that in Karnál the 32 vacancies were filled by 32 new candidates, none of the retiring members seeking re-election. Ferozepore again showed considerable interest in elections.

371. *Meetings of District and Local Boards.*—The following District Boards failed to hold the required number of ordinary meetings:—Delhi, Karnál, Umballa, Kángra, Jullundur, Ferozepore, Montgomery, Gurdáspur, Shahpur, Jhelum, Hazára, Bannu, Dera Gházi Khan, *i.e.*, 13 out of 31 districts. The rule, in fact, is honoured very nearly as much in the breach as in the observance, 15 districts having failed in the same way in the preceding year, 11 in 1897-98, and 5 in 1896-97. No special budget meetings seem to have been held in Amritsar or Dera Gházi Khan. The average attendance at District Board meetings was 50 per cent. of the members or more in 18 districts, as against 15 in the preceding year. In no district was the average attendance below the prescribed minimum, though Pesháwar, Dera Gházi Khan and Ludhiána show the low averages of 35, 34 and 35 per cent. respectively. Among Local Boards only 3 out of 51 held 12 meetings or more. The only Local Boards which did not meet even once were those of Sharakpur and Gujrát. In no Local Board was the average attendance less than one-third of the number of members. On the whole the attendance and number of meetings was, as in the preceding year, about average in the case of District Boards, but unsatisfactory in the case of Local Boards.

372. *Sub-Committees.*—No Finance Sub-Committee, as required by Section 39 of the Act, appears to exist in Hissar, Karnál, Ferozepore, Mooltan, Lahore, Gurdáspur, Siálkot, Jhelum, Hazára, Pesháwar, Kohát, Dera Ismail Khan and Dera Gházi Khan. In Kángra the experiment has been tried of appointing a new Sanitary Sub-Committee, consisting of all the members of the District Board. The Sanitary Sub-Committee in Hoshiárpur is said to give rewards to villages for cleanliness. In Jhang the District Board resolved to pay Rs. 50 towards the revenue of the most "sanitary" village in each of the old three tahsíls, and this seems a reasonable way of exciting interest in sanitation. Gujránwála is said to possess seven Sub-Committees, but, as only one of them met, the rest might be reduced in number without much loss. It may be said generally that the Finance Sub-Committees are of almost universal utility where they have been formed, while in one or two districts only have Sub-Committees for other objects done what is required of them.

373. *Proceedings set aside.*—In 10 districts proceedings were interfered with by superior authority. In Hissar the Commissioner set aside two resolutions for spending Rs. 9 on *piáos* (water-stalls) within the Tahsíl buildings in Hissar and Fatahabad. In Delhi the Deputy Commissioner overruled seven resolutions of the Local Boards. In Umballa the Commissioner suspended a resolution of the District Board for giving Rs. 10 per mensem to a Supervisor of Vaccination. In Gurgaon a reward of Rs. 15 for saving the life of a woman who fell into a well was held over by the Commissioner pending the orders of Government under which it was ultimately allowed. In Ferozepore a resolution for raising the salaries of two Headmasters was overruled by the Commissioner. In Jhang the Commissioner suspended a resolution revoking all previous sanctions of contributions to the District Dâk arrangements. Government approved of the Commissioner's action. In Gujrát the District Board reduced the pay of the Dárogha of Trees from Rs. 40 to Rs. 10, but, after the Dárogha had petitioned the Commissioner, his pay was fixed at Rs. 20. In Gujránwála the Commissioner overruled a resolution sanctioning an annual increase of Rs. 5 to the Secretary's pay instead of a biennial increase of Rs. 10. In Shahpur and Ráwalpindi the Commissioner overruled resolutions raising the pay of the Assistant Local Funds Clerk and the District Board Chaprásís respectively.

374. *Rules.*—Rules under Section 55 (2) of the Act, for the audit and preparation of District Fund Accounts, have been provisionally approved by Government, and came into force experimentally with effect from April 1st, 1900, but will be reconsidered when experience has been gained of their working. In Siálkot rules were framed under clause 17 of Rules made by the Commissioner under Section 12 of the Northern India Ferries Act, and were approved by Government.

375. *Revision of boundaries.*—During the year under report the Cantonment of Kasauli was transferred from the Simla to the Umballa District along with its dispensary which is under the District Board. Certain estates were transferred from the Montgomery and Gugera Tahsíls to Lyallpur and 45·01 square miles were added to the Khángah Dográn Tahsíl of Gujránwála by the transfer of 23 villages on the Gugera Branch from Lahore, Montgomery and Jhang.

376. *Working of District and Local Boards.*—The working of the District Boards in Gurgaon, Gujrát, Gujránwála and Bannu was good; in Hissar, Delhi, Karnál, Ludhiána, Jhang, Montgomery, Ráwalpindi and Dera Gházi Khan satisfactory; in Kohát bad. It is said that in Karnál little interest is taken by the members. It is noteworthy, however, that 79 new candidates appeared for 32 elective vacancies, which were ultimately all filled by new men, and it is hoped that this infusion of new blood may have a beneficial effect on the activity of the Board. The fact that none of the outgoing members sought re-election shows that the latter, at any rate, cared little for their seats. The Local Boards generally are said to be useless, except in Kángra and Siálkot. There can be little doubt that the abolition of Local Boards would intensify the interest taken in local matters by District Boards, who are apt to be deprived by their subordinate Local Boards of the duties which they ought to perform and of the influence which they ought to exert.

377. The receipts of the year, excluding debt and deposit transactions, were roundly 29½ lakhs against 31½ lakhs in the previous year, and the expenditure was nearly 31 lakhs against 30¼ lakhs. The falling off in the revenue was principally under the head Provincial Rates on account of the large remissions and suspensions of revenue necessited by the famine. The increase in the expenditure was due to the same cause, the District Funds having spent nearly 2 lakhs on this account. The balances of the funds stood collectively, at the close of the year, at Rs. 5,96,526.

378. The subjoined statement compares the account transactions of the two years 1898-99 and 1899-00:—

Receipts.	Accounts, 1898-99.	Accounts, 1899-00.	Charges.	Accounts, 1898-99.	Accounts, 1899-00.
Service.	Rs.	Rs.	*Service.*	Rs.	Rs.
VI—Provincial Rates	24,42,300	21,44,697	1—Refunds	3,678	2,756
XII—Interest	1,115	1,244	15—Post Office	61,686	74,656
XIII—Post Office	62,206	73,836	18—General Administration ...	1,32,708	1,43,115
XVII—Police	54,962	56,372	20—Police	24,879	26,319
XIX—Education	1,06,724	1,13,244	22—Education	6,65,213	6,84,659
XX—Medical	25,482	26,313	24—Medical	3,94,590	3,77,338
XXI—Minor Departments	91,434	92,677	26—Minor Departments	1,60,000	1,63,079
XXIII—Stationery and Printing ...	1,053	1,720	29—Superannuation	3,307	4,036
XXV—Miscellaneous	31,930	34,113	30—Stationery and Printing ...	25,889	22,159
XXX—Irrigation—Minor Works ...	41,665	32,853	32—Miscellaneous	16,842	26,603
XXXII—Civil Works	2,76,863	2,77,582	33—Famine Relief	28	1,88,756
Contributions	6,673	95,365	43—Irrigation—Minor Works ...	9,848	7,127
			45—Civil Works	9,43,093	8,26,201
			Interest on Debt	4,325	5,861
			Contributions	5,79,674	5,39,817
Total ...	31,42,408	29,50,016	Total ...	30,25,760	30,90,283
Debt—			*Debt—*		
Loans, Deposits and Advances ...	38,307	5,370	Loans, Deposits and Advances ...	29,576	32,299
Outstanding cheques	9,571	16,341	Outstanding cheques of previous years paid this year.	10,523	12,539
Opening Balance	6,34,435	*7,60,202	Closing Balance	*7,58,862	5,96,526
Grand Total ...	38,24,721	37,31,929	Grand Total ...	38,24,721	37,31,929

* Difference between the closing balance of 1898-99 and the opening balance of 1899-00 is due to adjustments made by the Accountant-General subsequent to the submission of the accounts for 1898-99.

379. The following District Funds closed with a *nil* balance, *viz.*, Hissar, Gurgaon, Karnál, Jullundur, Mooltan, Montgomery and Jhelum. In the case of Hissar, Gurgaon and Karnál the balances were actually overdrawn to the extent of Rs. 40,839, Rs. 5,533 and Rs. 5,364 respectively, in consequence of the expenditure they had to incur on account of famine; but these overdrafts were adjusted by contributions made from Provincial Revenues under Article 1373 of the Civil Account Code. Owing to the diminution of income the payment of net contribution due to Provincial Revenues was also suspended in the case of Hissar and Rohtak, on the condition that the debt due to Government should be paid as soon as the finances of the District Boards improved. In the case of the Jullundur an overdraft of Rs. 61,390 was adjusted by the plague expenditure incurred by it being written back to the debit of the Provincial Revenues. Government had also to come to the aid of the Mooltan, Montgomery and Jhelum District Funds, which were overdrawn to the extent of Rs. 26,656,

Rs. 1,758 and Rs. 3,428 respectively in consequence of remissions of local rates necessitated by drought. Contributions were also made to these funds so as to avoid their closing with debit balances.

380. *Loans, advances, &c.*—There were no loans taken during the year. The balances of the outstanding loans on the 31st March 1900 were as follows :—

	Amount of loan sanctioned.	Balance outstanding on 31st March 1900.
	Rs.	Rs.
Karnál	60,000	57,060
Ditto	35,000	33,818
Jhang	46,000	*Nil.*
Gujránwála	36,000	*Nil.*
Pesháwar	25,000	5,415
Total ...	2,02,000	96,293

381. The transactions under "Advances and Deposits" were as follows :—

Opening balance.	Advances.	Recoveries.	Balance outstanding on 31st March 1900.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
4,338	6,824	5,370	5,792

382. *VI—Provincial Rates.*—This is the principal item in the District Fund income. Owing to suspensions and remissions of land revenue necessitated by the famine, the receipts under this head fell off by Rs. 2,97,000.

383. *XIII and 15—Post Office.*—The following is a detail of the income and expenditure connected with the mail cart lines under the management of District Boards :—

	Income.	Expenditure.
	Rs.	Rs.
Mooltan.—Mail cart service between Lodhrán and Kahror and Mailsi.	4,291	4,896
Jhang.—Tonga mail service between Chicháwatni and Jhang.	11,034	12,059
Kohát.—Tonga service between Khushálgarh and Kohát.	18,732	15,556
Bannu.—Tonga service between Edwardes-abad and Pezu.	11,167	14,588
D. I. Khan.—Tonga service between Bhakkar and Pezu.	17,373	18,761
D. G. Khan.—Mail cart service between Rájanpur and Sakhi Sarwar.	11,191	8,794
Total ...	73,788	74,654

The receipts in Jhang, Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan are exclusive of the Provincial grants of Rs. 2,400, Rs. 2,400 and Rs. 2,850 respectively. The lines in Kohát and Dera Gházi Khan are self-supporting. The large difference between the years 1898-99 and 1899-00 in the transactions of the Mooltan line is due to the fact that the mules received back from the Tirah Expedition were not utilised for the whole of the year 1898-99.

384. 18—*General Administration.*—The expenditure under this head amounted to Rs. 1,43,115 as against Rs. 1,32,708 in the year previous; the increase is partly due to Rs. 6,128 on account of the cost of stationery purchased locally having been transferred here under the orders of the Government of India from the head "30—Stationery and Printing."

385. *XVII and 20—Police.*—The transactions under this head represent the receipts and charges on account of cattle-pounds managed by District Boards. The receipts and charges were practically the same as in the previous year.

386. *XIX and 22—Education.*—The income and expenditure are as follows:—

	1898-99.	1899-00.
	Rs.	Rs.
Receipts.		
School Fees	93,506	1,00,473
Contributions	11,887	12,140
Sale of books	693	231
Miscellaneous	638	400
Total ...	1,06,724	1,13,244
Charges.		
Grants to the Punjab University	565	565
Inspection	17,166	18,069
Maintenance and Management of Schools ...	4,88,335	5,04,985
Grants-in-aid	95,300	92,570
Scholarships	48,286	49,245
Miscellaneous	15,561	15,216
Total ...	6,65,213	6,80,650

387. There being no High Schools, the school fees represent tuition fees received in Middle and Primary Schools. The income is in advance of that of the previous year by Rs. 6,967, that is, Rs. 5,932 under Middle and Rs. 1,035 under Primary Schools. There was an increase of Rs. 452 in Kángra from Secondary Schools due to the levy of boarding-house fees, and of Rs. 390 in Jhang due to the establishment of a Middle School at Lyallpur. Increases of Rs. 618, Rs. 460, Rs. 589, Rs. 1,816, Rs. 267, Rs. 384 and Rs. 342 were secured in the Middle Schools at Hoshiárpur, Montgomery, Amritsar, Siálkot, Gujránwála, Jhelum and Bannu respectively. A sum of Rs. 1,000 was contributed by private persons towards the expenditure of the Anglo-Vernacular School at Moga in the Ferozepore District.

388. The expenditure on Education was higher by Rs. 15,000 than that of the preceding year. The increase occurred chiefly under 'Secondary Schools' (Rs. 7,000) and 'Primary Schools' (Rs. 9,000), and there was a decrease under 'Grants-in-aid.' The net expenditure, after deduction of Education receipts, which amounted to 16·63 per cent. of the charges, was 20 per cent. of

the total District Fund income from all sources other than Education. The scale of expenditure is thus still below the minimum scale which District Boards may be required to spend on Education, *viz.*, 25 per cent. of income excluding Education receipts.

389. *XX and 24—Medical.*—The transactions under this head are as follows:—

	1898-99.	1899-00.
	Rs.	Rs.
Receipts.		
Hospital and Dispensary receipts	3,777	4,268
Sale of medicines	755	767
Contributions	19,312	19,890
Miscellaneous	1,638	1,388
Total ...	25,482	26,313
Charges.		
Hospitals and Dispensaries	2,42,783	2,62,744
Vaccination charges	60,912	61,729
Sanitation charges	6,369	6,996
Medical Schools	1,504	1,904
Leper Asylums	16,143	15,901
Grants for Medical purposes	66,879	28,061
Refunds	...	3
Total ...	3,94,590	3,77,338

390. As in previous years, Rája Harbans Singh of Shekhupura, who has since died, and Sardár Balwant Singh of Batála in the Gujránwála District contributed Rs. 360 and Rs. 240 respectively.

391. The increased expenditure on Hospitals and Dispensaries may be attributed to the fact that several institutions of this class had to be closed in 1897-98 and 1898-99 to provide a large staff of Hospital Assistants and Compounders for carrying out plague preventive operations in the Hoshiárpur and Jullundur Districts, whereas some of the men were set free for their ordinary work during the year under review. The expenditure on plague which is shown against the head 'Grants for Medical purposes' amounted to Rs. 28,061 as against Rs. 66,879 in the previous year, the decrease being due to the paucity of funds in the Jullundur District, where relief to the extent of Rs. 61,390 had to be given from Provincial Funds. The minimum which by standing orders District Board may be required to spend on medical objects is $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of all District Fund income less that from Medical institutions.

392. The Leper Asylums maintained from District Funds are those at Dharmsála, Dakhni Serai (Jullundur), Bába Lakhan (Siálkot) and Ráwalpindi. While some of the other District Funds contribute towards the maintenance of lepers at asylums maintained by Municipal Committees and other bodies, such as the Municipal Asylum at Tarn Táran in the Amritsar District and the Missionary Societies Asylum at Umballa. The expenditure under the head Grants for Medical purposes is chiefly plague expenditure. Hoshiárpur spent Rs. 13,282 and Jullundur Rs. 13,347.

393. *XXI and 26—Minor Departments.*—The following is an abstract of the receipts and charges recorded under this head :—

	1898-99.	1899-00.
	Rs.	Rs.
Receipts.		
Botanical and other Public Gardens	35,546	27,035
Veterinary receipts	254	533
Experimental cultivation	1	*Nil.*
Public Exhibitions and Fairs	53,600	61,098
Miscellaneous	2,033	4,011
Total ...	91,434	92,677
Charges.		
Botanical and other Public Gardens	59,289	62,516
Veterinary Charges	38,283	39,450
Bulls and Stallions	34,235	36,887
Experimental Cultivation	36	30
Public Exhibitions and Fairs	27,064	23,647
Miscellaneous	1,093	1,449
Total ...	1,60,000	1,63,979

394. The transfer of Rs. 10,885 on account of sale proceeds of trees, grass, &c., to the head 'XXXII—Civil Works' accounts for the decrease in the receipts under the head 'Botanical and other Public Gardens.' The charges on account of gardens and arboriculture, including roadside arboriculture, are shown separately under the account head '45—Civil Works.' In most cases the charges far exceed the receipts, and, though special causes operated last year to bring about this result, it is hoped that with the return of better times the income will in future bear a higher proportion to the expenditure incurred.

395. The increase of Rs. 7,500 round in the receipts under the head Public Exibitions and Fairs is due to the Spring Fair held in Rohtak in March 1899. The income in Hissar and Siálkot from cattle fairs fell off by Rs. 2,418 and Rs. 1,471 respectively as, owing to the scarcity of water and fodder, many cattle died or were slaughtered for food, and the number of animals brought to the fairs was consequently small.

396. 29—*Superannuation.*—The payments made during the year amounted to Rs. 4,016 under 'Pensions' and Rs. 920 under 'Gratuities,' as compared with Rs. 3,062 and Rs. 245 on the same account in the preceding year.

397. *XXIII and 30—Stationery and Printing.*—The transactions are as follows:—

	1898-99.	1899-00.
	Rs.	Rs.
Receipts	1,053	1,720
Charges—		
Stationery	6,232	141
Printing	16,852	16,033
Lithography	2,805	5,976
Total ...	25,889	22,150

The increase under income occurred in the Gurgaon District, where Rs. 693 were realized in excess of the income of the previous year owing to the Board having undertaken the printing of Famine Relief forms for the Hissar and other District Boards. The Government of India having ordered a change of classification, the charge on account of 'Stationery locally purchased' was transferred from the head 'Stationery' to the head '18—General Administration,' as already explained under that head, leaving here only Rs. 141, which represents the cost of stationery obtained from the Central Stores, Calcutta. The increase in the charge for Lithography is accounted for chiefly by a large stock of printing paper being purchased by the Gurgaon District Board.

398. *XXV and 32—Miscellaneous.*—The receipts and charges consist of the following:—

Receipts.	1898-99.	1899-00.
	Rs.	Rs.
(1) Sale of old stores and materials	1,964	1,090
(2) Rent of Nazúl lands and buildings	...	2,738
(3) Sale of Nazúl lands and buildings	...	7
(4) Miscellaneous	29,966	30,278
Total ...	31,930	34,113

Under the instructions received from the Government of India items (2) and (3) have been transferred here from the head 'XXXII—Civil Works.'

Charges.	1898-99.	1899-00.
	Rs.	Rs.
Donations for charitable purposes	884	2,081
Rewards for destruction of wild animals and snakes.	1,710	1,621
Nazúl Establishment and Contingencies	...	4,613
Petty Establishment charges	10,860	12,886
Miscellaneous and unforeseen charges	2,963	5,316
Refunds	425	86
Total ...	16,842	26,603

As Nazúl receipts have been transferred under orders of the Government of India from head 'XXXII—Civil Works' to 'XXV—Miscellaneous,' the charges on account of Nazúl Establishment have also been transferred from the head '45—Civil Works' to the head '32—Miscellaneous' to correspond to the classification of the items of receipt. The increase under the head 'Miscellaneous and unforeseen charges' was due to (1) Rs. 850 paid as contribution

to the Siálkot City Poor-house and (2) Rs. 3,000 paid by the Dera Ghází Khan District Board to the Dera Ghází Khan Municipality as a contribution towards the capital outlay on the River Protective Works.

399. 33—*Famine Relief.*—The expenditure on famine relief amounted to Rs. 1,88,756 and was incurred chiefly in the districts of Hissar, Rohtak, Gurgaon, Karnál, Ferozepore and Lahore. In Hissar, Gurgaon and Karnál it caused the overdrawal of the District Funds, thus necessitating large contributions from Provincial to Local. The outlay on relief works amounted to Rs. 1,78,130 as detailed below:—

	Rs.
Original Works	85,184
Repairs	84,816
Establishment	1,200
Tools and Plant	6,930
Total ...	1,78,130

while Rs. 9,444 were spent in gratuitous relief and the balance on miscellaneous items. Real distress existed only in the four districts first named. In the other districts the effect of opening test works was to show that a state of famine had not been reached, though by their means relief was afforded to a number of needy people.

400. *XXX and* 43—*Irrigation—Minor Works.*—The income under this head was Rs. 32,853 as against Rs. 41,665 in 1898-99 and Rs. 45,373 in 1897-98, and the expenditure amounted to Rs. 7,127 in 1899-00, Rs. 9,848 in 1898-99, and Rs. 5,729 in 1897-98. Owing to the failure of the rains the receipts fell off in all the districts except Peshâwar, where the increase resulted from the appointment of separate Canal Patwárís and the recovery of arrears. The charges for 1898-99 included Rs. 3,000, which should have been shown under the head '32—Miscellaneous' on account of the contribution paid by the Dera Ghází Khan District Board to the Dera Ghází Khan Municipality in connection with the River Protective Works. Eliminating this item the figures are nearly the same for each of the past two years.

401. *XXXII and* 45—*Civil Works.*—The transactions of the past two years are given below:—

Receipts.	1898-99. Rs.	1899-00. Rs.
(*a*) Adjusted by the Accountant-General—		
Ferry receipts	1,50,231	1,44,295
Rents of buildings and lands	14,269	15,198
Sales of lands, houses, &c.	5,118	6,257
Sales of trees, grass, &c.	...	10,885
Staging bungalow fees	9,399	9,565
Serai fees	19,003	21,428
Roadside trees	78,081	69,003
Miscellaneous	292	337
Total ...	2,76,393	2,76,968
(*b*) Adjusted by the Examiner, Public Works Accounts—		
Public Works receipts	470	614
GRAND TOTAL ...	2,76,863	2,77,582

Charges.	1898-99.	1899-00.
(*a*) Adjusted by the Accountant-General—	Rs.	Rs.
Staging Bungalow and Serai Establishment and Contingencies.	23,556	26,853
Ferry Establishment and Contingencies ...	10,671	11,095
Nazúl Establishment and Contingencies ...	4,695	...
Road Arboriculture	1,04,433	98,594
Miscellaneous	800	1,318
Refunds	70	425
Total ...	1,44,225	1,38,285
(*b*) Adjusted by the Examiner, Public Works Accounts—		
Buildings—		
Original Works	68,277	80,951
Repairs	83,284	68,447
Communications—		
Original Works	94,343	54,913
Repairs	3,35,110	2,90,120
Water-supply and Water-works—	Original Works Rs. 61,824; Repairs Rs. 60,685	
Original Works		20,621
Repairs		36,109
Drainage Works—		
Original Works		891
Repairs		335
Other works of improvement		43,995
Establishment and Contingencies	94,211	88,997
Tools and Plant	1,134	2,537
Total ...	7,98,868	6,87,916
GRAND TOTAL ...	9,43,093	8,26,201

402. Ráwalpindi was added to the number of districts where ferries are under the management of District Boards, raising the total number of such districts from 18 to 19. Since 1897-98 the ferry income has shown a downward tendency, Rs. 1,66,611 having been realized in 1897-98, Rs. 1,50,931 in 1898-99, and Rs. 1,44,295 (of which Rs. 3,568 were added by Ráwalpindi) in the year under review. The receipts under this head are to a great extent dependent on the monsoon rainfall, as when the rivers are fordable for a greater part of the year the ferries suffer in income. The Ludhiána District Board received from Government a refund of Rs. 402 on account of the loss sustained by it owing to the closure of certain ferries in consequence of the outbreak of plague in the adjoining districts of Hoshiárpur and Jullundur.

403. As already explained under the head 'XXV and 32—Miscellaneous,' the rent of Nazúl buildings and lands and the sale of such properties have been separated and removed from under this head in accordance with instructions received from the Government of India. The receipts from sale of trees and grass, &c., have been transferred here from the head 'Botanical and other Public Gardens' subordinate to the head 'XXI—Minor Departments.' The decrease under the head Roadside trees is attributable to the scarcity of rain.

404. The distribution under service heads of the outlay incurred on Public Works is as follows:—

	Works.	*Repairs.*
Civil Buildings.	Rs.	Rs.
Land Revenue	646	11,555
Excise	...	252
Law and Justice	...	2,698
Educational	41,417	25,959
Medical	32,041	14,094
Monuments and Antiquities	...	1,000
Miscellaneous	6,847	12,889
Total ...	80,951	68,447
Communications.		
Roads	45,674	2,64,178
Ferries	868	4,770
Accommodation for travellers	8,372	21,171
Total ...	54,914	2,90,119
Miscellaneous Public Improvements.		
Town buildings	18,258	1,932
Paving streets	407	12,329
Water-supply	20,619	36,107
Sewage and Drainage	891	335
Miscellaneous	5,208	5,866
Total ...	45,383	56,569
GRAND TOTAL	1,81,248	4,15,135

As already stated, the outlay on Public Works had to be restricted and a saving of Rs. 2,32,000 was effected in order to provide funds for expenditure on famine relief.

Out of a total outlay of Rs. 6,87,916 on Ordinary Works about 1 per cent. was incurred by the Public Works Department and 99 per cent. by the local establishments.

405. *Localized Provincial Properties.*—The subjoined table gives the financial results of the management of these properties by District Boards during the past two years :—

	Nazul Properties.		Cattle-pounds.		Ferries.		Staging Bungalows.		Fairs.	
	1898-99.	1899-00.	1898-99.	1899-00.	1898-99.	1899-00.	1898-99.	1899-00.	1898-99	1899-00.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Income, excluding Government Contribution.	6,226	5,139	54,490	55,708	151,163	1,44,296	7,856	7,582	50,082	57,375
Government Contribution.	850	850	...	...	...	...	4,920	4,193	...	...
Total ...	7,076	5,989	54,490	55,708	1,51,163	1,44,296	12,776	11,775	50,082	57,375
Charges, excluding Contribution paid to Government.	3,725	4,134	28,873	30,112	14,665	16,767	10,185	10,315	11,135	9,883
Contribution paid to Government.	2,257	2,506	34,380	36,804	1,52,640	1,53,936	...	352	15,000	15,000
Total ...	5,982	6,640	63,253	66,916	1,67,305	1,70,703	10,185	10,667	26,135	24,883
Profit (+) or Loss (−)	+1,094	−651	−8,763	−11,208	−16,142	−26,407	+2,591	+1,108	+23,947	+32,492

The cattle-pounds and ferries were worked at a loss to the Boards concerned. In regard to ferries this has been explained above, and the drought has had the effect of reducing the number of cattle impounded. The contracts made with District Boards in 1896 will come under revision after the 31st March 1902.

406. The table below shows the financial position of each District Board:—

Districts.	Opening balance on 1st April 1899.	Receipts in 1899-00.	Total.	Charges in 1899-00.	Closing balance on 31st March 1900.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Hissar	878	1,08,009	1,08,887	1,08,887	...
Rohtak	22,803	86,929	1,09,732	96,934	12,798
Gurgaon	63,280	95,003	1,58,283	1,58,283	...
Delhi	35,089	91,193	1,26,282	88,870	37,412
Karnál	34,056	1,35,342	1,69,398	1,69,398	...
Umballa	30,222	98,336	1,28,558	1,04,184	24,374
Simla	1,574	1,924	3,498	2,201	1,297
Kángra	17,781	1,06,629	1,24,410	98,710	25,700
Hoshiárpur	...	1,62,768	1,62,768	1,54,093	8,675
Jullundur	...	1,39,259	1,39,259	1,39,259	...
Ludhiána	44,829	1,22,328	1,67,157	1,21,737	45,420
Ferozepore	61,054	1,16,860	1,77,914	1,28,568	49,346
Mooltan	2,993	1,21,293	1,24,286	1,24,286	...
Jhang	59,136	1,46,965	2,06,101	1,44,060	62,041
Montgomery	6,146	43,456	49,602	49,602	...
Lahore	32,128	95,425	1,27,553	1,00,413	27,140
Amritsar	43,189	1,28,248	1,71,437	1,41,453	29,984
Gurdáspur	47,008	1,60,623	2,07,631	1,31,003	76,628
Siálkot	20,141	1,72,849	1,92,990	1,84,934	8,056
Gujrát	27,626	70,600	98,226	73,489	24,737
Gujránwála	32,832	1,12,712	1,45,544	1,12,700	32,844
Shahpur	15,773	72,349	88,122	76,993	11,129
Jhelum	14,635	66,624	81,259	81,259	...
Ráwalpindi	35,178	1,05,213	1,40,391	1,07,351	33,040
Hazára	4,794	29,981	34,775	29,492	5,283
Pesháwar	24,555	1,06,965	1,31,520	1,17,019	14,501
Kohát	11,599	37,684	49,283	33,445	15,838
Bannu	14,354	53,280	67,634	60,138	7,496
Dera Ismail Khan	14,749	65,551	80,300	71,173	9,127
Dera Gházi Khan	19,370	60,414	79,784	61,633	18,151
Muzaffargarh	22,430	56,915	79,345	63,836	15,509
Total ...	7,60,202	29,71,727	37,31,929	31,35,403	5,96,526

MILITARY.

407. VOLUNTEERS.—The strength of the Volunteer Corps on the 31s of March 1900 is reported to have been as follows :—

Corps.	Company.	Station.	Officers.	Non-Commissioned Officers.	Privates.	Total enrolled strength.	Total number of efficients.	Sergeant Instructors.
Administrative Battalion, 1st Punjab Volunteer Rifle Corps.	...	Field Officers and Staff	8	4	...	4	4	10
	A	Lahore	3	12	74	86	86	
	B	Lahore	3	13	57	70	69	
	C	Lahore	2	5	39	44	44	
	St. Anthony's School	Lahore	...	...	33	33	33	
	D	Ráwalpindi	2	7	74	81	77	
	E	Amritsar	2	5	35	40	39	
	F	Delhi	2	4	40	44	44	
	G	Murree	1	7	59	66	66	
	H	Ditto	1	4	27	31	30	
	Half Company Cadets	Ditto	...	2	22	24	24	
	K	Ferozepore	2	5	43	48	48	
	L	Siálkot	1	6	60	66	55	
	I	Dharmsála	3	5	26	31	30	
	...	Reservists	9	...	103	103	44	
	...	Punjab Light Horse	13	24	123	147	127	4
	...	Add for Officers	...	...	...	52	52	
		Total ...	52	103	815	970	872	14
2nd Punjab (Simla) Volunteer Rifle Corps.	...	Field Officers and Staff	3	4	...	4	3	3
	A	Simla	3	7	63	70	53	
	B	Simla	3	10	71	81	81	
	C	Simla	3	5	28	33	30	
	D	Simla	1	8	59	67	67	
	E	Simla	3	8	67	75	70	
	Det.	Kasauli	...	1	6	7	7	
	...	Reservists	1	2	47	49	14	
	...	Honorary and Supernumerary Members	11	...	...	...	2	
	...	Add for Officers	...	...	...	28	28	
		Total ...	28	45	341	414	355	3
North-Western Railway Volunteer Rifles.	...	Field Officers and Staff	...	...	Not	given.		
	A	Karáchi to Jungshahi	2	10	72	82	82	1
	B	Khánpur to Montgomery	2	16	95	111	111	1
	C	Lahore	15	14	120	134	134	...
	D	Lahore and Pathánkot to Lála Músa ...	5	12	64	76	76	3
	E	Jullundur to Umballa	4	6	45	51	51	1
	F	Saháranpur to Gházíabad	3	6	115	121	121	1
	G	Kotri to Radhan	1	9	64	73	73	1
	H	Lahore and Pathánkot to Lála Músa ...	4	16	99	115	115	...
	I	Jacobabad to Quetta	3	11	59	70	70	1
	K	Jhelum to Peshâwar	3	15	99	114	114	1
	L	Rohri to Ruk	3	11	80	91	91	1
	M	Karáchi City	2	3	55	58	58	1
	...	Add for Officers	...	...	...	47	47	...
		Total ...	47	129	967	1,143	1,143	12
		GRAND TOTAL ...	127	277	2,123	2,527	2,370	29

408. The Punjab Light Horse, the 1st Punjab Volunteer Rifle Corps and the North-Western Railway Volunteer Rifles were inspected in February 1899. The 2nd Punjab (Simla) Corps were inspected in October 1899. The results were considered satisfactory.

409. RECRUITING.—The number of recruits enlisted in the districts of the Punjab during the year 1898-99 and the year under report is shown in the following statement :—

	1898-99.	1899-00.
For the Punjab Frontier Force ...	1,899	2,366
For the Bengal Army ...	1,401	1,396
For other Presidencies ...	875	1,387
TOTAL ...	4,175	5,149

410. The recruitments were made from the following castes :—

	1898-99.	1899-00.
Sikhs ...	1,377	1,553
Játs (other than Sikh Játs) ...	390	456
Awáns ...	216	234
Tiwánas ...	3	18
Gakkhars ...	107	181
Rájpúts ...	379	531
Biluchís ...	41	62
Patháns ...	139	313
Others ...	1,523	1,851
TOTAL ...	4,175	5,149

CHAPTER IV.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

AGRICULTURE, WEATHER AND CROPS.

411. WEATHER.—The greater part of the year under review was like the three preceding years marked by finer, drier and hotter weather than usual. During the hot weather months of April, May and June the weather was changeable. Thus the first ten days of April were very hot and most of the remainder of the month very cool, the whole of May was hotter than usual, and on some occasions the excess was very large, but in June the weather was again changeable, and from the 13th to the close of the month many days were cooler than the average. The rains failed, and consequently the months of July, August and September had higher temperatures than usual throughout. This hot dry weather continued during October, November, December 1899 and the first half of January 1900, the mean temperature during the whole of that time having been fairly continuously above the normal. About the middle of January a change took place. The weather became unsettled and a very cold period prevailed from the 17th to the 28th. February and March were changeable months, but on the whole were warmer and drier than the normal. The principal feature in the weather of the past year was the failure of the rains. On the 20th June the monsoon current entered the Punjab, and from that date till the close of the month showers were of daily occurrence. Quite at the close of the month the weather began to clear, and during July, August and September drought prevailed over the Punjab.

412. METEOROLOGY.—The monsoon rains of the year 1899 commenced in a very unsatisfactory manner. They presumably began in Malabar about the 5th June and advanced to Bombay about the 12th, a week later than usual. They apparently reached the Punjab about the 20th or 21st, and moderate or light rain fell over this Province from the 22nd to the end of the month. The monsoon currents were not, however, either strong or steady on either side of India, and about the close of the month they disclosed a tendency to withdraw from the Punjab. Nevertheless the rainfall of the month was more or less above the average almost everywhere and in the South-East Punjab was more than twice as heavy as the average. In the Delhi Division with the single exception of Kilba all the stations reported an excess, more particularly at Hissar (+ 4·55 inches) and at Umballa (+ 4·28 inches); in the Jullundur Division all the stations except Ferozepore reported a slight excess, while in the Lahore Division three stations experienced a slightly excessive and three others a slightly deficient rainfall. In the Ráwalpindi Division every station except Siálkot had received more rain than the normal. Pesháwar had received very little rain and was short of the normal, while Kohát and Abbott-abad reported more than the average. In the Deraját the rainfall was very light, and except in the case of Dera Ismail Khan was less than the small normal.

413. During July the Bombay monsoon current was feeble as a rain-bearing current, and except along the west coast hardly any rain was received from this branch of the monsoon. On the other hand, the Bay current was of about the normal strength, and on three occasions during the month extended to its full limits in the west of the Punjab. On one day during the month, *viz.* the 13th, there was no rainfall over the plains, and on another day, *viz.* the 29th, there was no rain on either the hills or plains. The first rainfall period lasted from the 4th to the 11th and was heaviest in the north. The largest falls in 24 hours recorded on this occasion were 4·50 inches at Una and 4·66 inches at Garhshankar in Hoshiárpur and 4·08 inches at Dharmsála. The second period lasted from the 15th to the 21st or 22nd July. Little or no rain occurred during this burst in the south and west divisions and the heaviest falls were recorded in the north. The largest amounts in 24 hours were 8·15 inches at Dharmsála, 4·75 inches at Pálampur, and 4·02 inches at Kángra. The third rainy period extended from the 24th to the 27th, when light scattered rain was received except over the central division. The rainfall of the month was irregularly distributed, but was generally considerably short of the normal. All the stations in the Delhi Division reported deficient rainfall, the total rainfall for the month at Hissar having been 0·42 inch instead of the normal 5·35 inches, and at Sirsa 0·06 inch instead of 3·56 inches. Dharmsála had more rain than the average, but at all the remaining stations in the Jullundur Division the total was short of the normal. In the Lahore Division the rainfall was everywhere deficient and in the Ráwalpindi Division it was deficient except at Jhelum, Ráwalpindi and Murree. In the Pesháwar Division the rainfall was everywhere short and in the Derajāt it was deficient except at Bannu. At Dera Ismail Khan and Dera Ghâzi Khan no rain whatever was received during the month.

During the month of August there was practically no monsoon rainfall throughout the Punjab, and the month was practically rainless over a considerable portion of the south and centre of the Province. Three showery periods occurred during the month, the first lasting during the 6th, 7th and 8th, the second from the 13th to the 16th, and the 3rd from the 20th to the 23rd. The falls of rain during these showery periods were generally light or moderate, but Dera Ismail Khan received a heavy fall of 2·84 inches on the 8th. This gave an excess of rain for the month to the station, but this was the only exception to the general deficiency. The deficiency was as marked on the hills as on the plains. Sirsa received no rain whatever during the month, Dera Gházi Khan a total fall of 0·14 inch, Montgomery and Hissar of 0·17 inch, and Karnál and Kilba of 0·19 inch.

During September also there was no monsoon rainfall over the Punjab. Between the 4th and 14th there were some local thunder-showers, but after the latter date there was no further rain over the Punjab. The total rainfall of the month was everywhere deficient, and at Rohtak, Karnál, Jullundur, Ferozepore, Mooltan, Jhang, Montgomery, Amritsar, Gurdáspur, Shahpur, Pesháwar, Bannu, Dera Gházi Khan and Muzaffargarh no rain whatever fell during the month.

414. The monsoon rainfall of 1899 was everywhere short of the average and in most places very considerably short. The only places at which the

total fall of the season was more than 75 per cent. of the normal were Dera Ismail Khan 88 per cent., Abbott-abad 83 per cent., Murree 92 per cent., Ráwalpindi 88 per cent., and Dharmsála 81 per cent., while the places at which the total rainfall of the season was less than 25 per cent. of the normal were Sirsa (19 per cent.), Kilba (20 per cent.), Montgomery (9 per cent.) and Dera Gházi Khan (3 per cent.).

415. December was a very dry month, practically no rain whatever falling over the plains of the Punjab. This dry fine weather continued over the Punjab until the 14th of January, when the weather changed and became unsettled and rainy. These unsettled conditions lasted until the close of the month. Late as this rainfall was, it yet greatly improved the condition of the irrigaied crops, and also encouraged the zamíndárs to make further sowings in wheat and barley. This was especially the case in the districts of Siálkot, Gujrát, Jhelum and Kángra. In many districts this late rain also gave the zamíndárs the opportunity of sowing inferior fodder crops on dry land. The total rainfall of the month was above the normal in most parts of the Province, but in the Delhi Division it exceeded the normal only at Karnál, Umballa, Simla and Kilba. On the other hand in the Jullundur Division the month's rainfall was heavier than usual except at Ferozepore. In the Lahore Division Jhang reported a slight and Gurdáspur a large excess, but at all the remaining stations the rainfall was deficient. In the Ráwalpindi Division sligntly deficient rain was shown at Gujránwála and Shahpur and an excess at the remaining stations. In the Pesháwar Division there was excess except at Pesháwar and in the Deraját excess except at Dera Gházi Khan.

In February there were four disturbed periods, but the rainfall accompanying these periods was generally light, and the total rainfall of the month was in most places less than the normal. There was an excess of rain at Simla and Kilba in the Delhi Division, at Mooltan and Jhang in the Lahore Division, at Jhelum and Murree in the Ráwalpindi Division, at Pesháwar and Kohát in the Pesháwar Division and at Bannu in the Deraját, but in all other places the rainfall was slightly to considerably indefect.

During March the weather, which is ordinarily very quiet over the Punjab, was even less disturbed than usual. Two periods of rainfall were, however, experienced. The first period lasted during the 1st, 2nd and 3rd, the second between the 18th and 22nd. The rainfall was light except on the hills in the extreme north-west, and the total rainfall of the month was almost everywhere below the normal. The rainfall of the month was in trifling excess at Amritsar, Murree and Bannu, and in moderate excess at Jhelum, but with these exceptions it was everywhere deficient. Slight as the showers were, they helped a good deal in bringing the spring crops to maturity, in giving some rest to the overworked well-cattle, and in sowing the extra rabi crops.

416. The cold weather rains were short of the normal over by far the greater part of the Province. The total rainfall of the four months was, however, in large excess at Murree (286 per cent.) and in small excess at Gurdáspur (109 per cent.), Jhelum (137 per cent.), Kohát (106 per cent.), Abbott-abad (105 per cent.) and Bannu (109 per cent.). On the other hand the deficiency was very large at Rohtak (18 per cent.), Sirsa (9 per cent.) and Montgomery (17 per cent.).

417. CROPS.—The area of crops harvested in the autumn harvest of 1899 and the spring harvest of 1900, details of which appear in Statement No. 40, are compared in the subjoined table with the figures for the previous year and with the decennial average from 1888-89 to 1897-98 :—

Season.	Average of 10 years from 1888-89 to 1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-00.	Difference from average + or −.		Difference from last year + or −.	
				Actual.	Per cent.	Actual.	Per cent.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.		Acres.	
Kharif (autumn) ...	9,971,312	9,222,224	6,074,067	− 3,897,245	− 39·1	− 3,148,157	− 34·1
Rabi (spring) ...	13,017,216	11,516,463	8,919,689	− 4,097,527	− 31·5	− 2,596,774	− 22·5
TOTAL ...	22,988,528	20,738,687	14,993,756	− 7,994,772	− 34·8	− 5,744,931	− 27·7

The total area harvested shows a decrease of 5,744,931 acres, or 27·7 per cent., as compared with the figures of the previous year. As compared with the 10 years' average, it also shows a falling-off of 38·8 per cent. This is the smallest harvest recorded since the famine of 1877-78. The character of the monsoon has been described in the preceding paragraphs on "Meteorology."

418. The rainfall in the month of May 1899 was considerably below the average. The monsoon rains did not commence till the 20th of June, after which up to the close of the month they extended all over the Punjab, being much above the normal in many parts. The rainfall during this month, therefore, on the whole, was satisfactory. In July and August the rainfall was much below the average and very irregularly distributed, and the result was that the standing autumn crops failed to the extent of 6,254,540 acres, or 50·7 per cent., of the sown area. The area harvested was below the decennial average by 39·1 per cent. and below that of the preceding year by 3,148,157 acres, or 34·1 per cent. In September rain fell only in 17 out of 31 districts, and the fall registered was under 1 inch except in 5 districts. On unirrigated lands the sowings were half or less than half of the preceding year. During the following three months, October, November and December, there was hardly any rain. The winter rains were delayed and prospects became still more gloomy. At last between the 14th and 23rd January there was a general rainfall throughout the Province. Late as this rainfall was, it yet improved the condition of the irrigated crops and also encouraged the zamíndárs to make further sowings of wheat and barley. Further rain fell in March and April, which helped to bring the spring crops to maturity; but the late sown crops were withered to a large extent by hot winds in March. Probably so large a proportion of failed crops, taking the two harvests together, has never been known before. The total area of crops failed amounted to rather more than 8¼ million acres. One acre in every three acres sown failed to come to maturity. The year 1899, in short, was the driest on record since the establishment of the present meteorological system. Fortunately, owing to the fact that the canals on the whole worked well, the total area harvested with the

aid of irrigation showed an increase of 408,595 acres, or 4·6 per cent., over the figures of the preceding year, while the unirrigated crops which came to maturity were less than half what they were in the previous year. Crops harvested with the aid of irrigation formed 62·5 per cent. of the total harvest of the year. The decrease in crops affected all the main staples, cereals, pulses and oil-seeds. The prospects of the cotton crop generally speaking were very hopeful at the beginning of the season Owing to the heavy rains in June a large area was sown. The succeeding drought, however, which followed on the early withdrawal of the monsoon current, caused a considerable portion of the crop to fail, and the rest came to maturity somewhat earlier than usual.

419. The sugarcane crop throughout the Province was stunted in growth and deficient in juice. The crop grown on lands dependent on the rainfall was practically a failure. Owing to the great scarcity of fodder it was more profitable in many districts for the owners to sell their cane as a fodder crop rather than to make gur (unrefined sugar) from it.

420. RATES OF RENT.—The total area cultivated by owners and tenants is 27,328,190 acres. The following table shows the proportions of cultivated area held by owners and tenants during the last 11 years :—

Year.	Proportion held by owners.	Proportion held by tenants.		
		Free of rent.	Paying rent.	Total.
1888-89	59·0	1·0	40·0	41·0
1889-90	57·0	1·0	42·0	43·0
1890-91	54·4	0·9	44·7	45·6
1891-92	53·7	1·0	45·3	46·3
1892-93	52·6	1·1	46·3	47·4
1893-94	51·3	1·0	47·7	48·7
1894-95	51·0	1·0	48·0	49·0
1895-96	50·7	1·0	48·3	49·3
1896-97	30·0	1·0	49·0	50·0
1897-98	48·7	1·0	50·3	51·3
1898-99	46·7	1·1	52·2	53·3

421. The districts in which the decrease in the proportion of cultivation undertaken by the proprietors themselves is most apparent are the following :—

Hissar.
Rohtak.
Karnál.
Jullundur.
Ludhiána.
Ferozepore.
Kángra.
Gurdáspur.
Mooltan.

Lahore.
Montgomery.
Siálkot.
Gujrát.
Jhelum.
Kohát.
Dera Ismail Khan.
Dera Ghází Khan.
Bannu.

In all these districts proprietary cultivation has decreased by 5 per cent. or more during the last ten years, and a special inquiry has been made whether any reason can be assigned for this decrease. It may be briefly stated here that the decrease can probably be attributed to the following causes, which are of course in operation to a very different extent in different districts :—(1) Extension of cultivation which in districts like Hissar, Dera Ghází Khan and Dera Ismail Khan, where the holdings are not unduly small, is effected mainly by tenants ;

(2) the alienation of land to non-agricultural classes who cultivate by means of tenants; (3) the popularity of Government service in the army, &c., in consequence of which numbers of Játs, Sikhs and Punjábi Musalmáns lease their lands to their near relatives or friends during their absence; (4) the more complete registration of tenancies in all districts and especially in districts which have come under revision of settlement since the passing of the Land Revenue and Tenancy Acts, 1887, and the remodelling of the land revenue agency.

422. The areas held by occupancy tenants and tenants-at-will on different kinds and rates of rent during the last eleven years are compared below:—

Year.	Total area held by all tenants paying rent.	Percentage of area held by		Percentage of area held by occupancy tenants paying at			Percentage of area held by tenants-at-will paying at		
		Occupancy tenants.	Tenants-at-will.	Kind rates.	Lump cash rates.	Revenue rates.	Kind rates.	Lump cash rates.	Revenue rates.
1888-89	10,926,210	25·4	74 6	29·1	19 9	51 0	63·4	28·7	7 9
1889-90	11,111,563	24·4	75·6	29·2	20 2	50·6	63·5	28·4	8·1
1890-91	11,460,318	23 2	26 8	27·0	20·8	52·2	63·4	28 6	8 0
1891-92	11,676,664	22·7	77 3	20·8	19 8	53·4	64·1	28 1	7 8
1892-93	12,197,933	21·8	78 2	26·7	19·9	53·4	65 4	27·1	7 5
1893-94	12 ‹61,151	21·0	70·0	26 2	20 1	53 7	65 0	26 8	8 2
1894-95	12,812 454	20 5	79 5	25·7	20 4	53·9	66 3	26·3	7 4
1895-96	12,953,737	20·4	79·6	25·7	·05	53·8	66 2	26·1	7 7
1896-97	13,043,895	20·1	79·9	25·0	20·4	54·6	66·5	25 6	7 9
1897-98	13,626,454	19·5	80·5	25 3	20·2	54·5	67·4	24 6	8 0
1898-99	14,255,958	20·4	79 6	23·3	18·3	58 4	66 4	23 8	9 8

A considerable increase in the area held by occupancy tenants has occurred in the Jhang and Gujránwála Districts owing to the grant of occupancy rights to the colonists; as these tenants pay at revenue rates, there is also an increase in the percentage of tenants with rights of occupancy who pay at revenue rates.

423. The following table shows the extent to which different rates of rent in kind prevail. The figures taken are the percentages separately for irrigated and unirrigated land cultivated by tenants-at-will of the area held at different rates of rent:—

Year.	Zabti rents.		Half produce or more.		Two fifths and less than half.		One third and less than two-fifths		Less than one-third.		By fixed amount of produce.	
	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Irrigated	Unirrigated.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.
1888-89	0·5	0·7	31·3	36·4	9 8	13·9	20 9	24 3	32·1	22·8	5·4	1·9
1889-90	0 4	0 7	32 9	35·4	7·2	12 8	23·3	22·8	30·5	26·9	5 7	1·4
1890-91	0 6	1 6	33 2	35·3	8·0	24·1	21 8	10·4	30·3	27·3	6 1	1·3
1891-92	0·5	1 0	34·3	38 0	7·3	9·9	21·3	24·3	29·7	25·4	6·9	1·4
1892-93	0·4	0 8	34·8	40·2	6·4	9·3	22·5	23 9	29·7	24·5	6·2	1·3
1893-94	0·4	0·7	34·2	41·3	6 0	9 8	28·5	25 0	23·5	21 8	6 8	1·4
1894-95	0·4	0·8	33·8	42·0	6 3	9 4	27·7	25·5	25·4	21·0	6·4	1·3
1895-96	0·3	0 7	33·1	42·6	6·2	9 2	28·3	27·1	26 0	19·3	6·1	1 1
1896-97	0 3	0 7	33·3	43·3	5 5	8·9	23·4	27·0	31·5	19 0	6·0	1·1
1897-98	0·4	0·7	34·8	43·7	5 7	9 6	22 9	26·8	30·5	18·2	5 7	1 0
1898-99	0·4	0·8	34 5	43 6	5·8	11·0	23·8	25·6	29·7	18·0	5·8	1 0

424. PRICES.—Statement No. 44 in the Appendix shows the wholesale prices of produce prevailing at the head-quarters of the districts of the Province for the year 1899-1900. These are the average prices current during the months of the year during which trade is most brisk. The statement below compares the average price of each staple of produce for the same months taking the Punjab as a whole with those which prevailed in the year previous :—

No.	Names of Articles.	Prices per maund ruling in 1899.	Prices per maund ruling in 1900.	Difference + or −
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1	Rice (husked)	4 0 9	4 15 10	+ 0 15 1
2	Wheat	2 2 1	3 4 11	+ 1 2 10
3	Barley	1 8 1	2 14 4	+ 1 6 3
4	Jowár	1 11 5	3 8 9	+ 1 13 4
5	Bájra	1 15 10	3 10 4	+ 1 10 6
6	Maize	1 7 10	3 1 6	+ 1 9 8
7	Gram	1 13 3	3 9 4	+ 1 12 1
8	Moth	1 14 7	3 14 10	+ 2 0 3
9	Múng	2 9 4	4 10 3	+ 2 0 11
10	Másh	2 11 5	3 14 11	+ 1 3 6
11	Linseed	4 1 0	5 1 7	+ 1 0 7
12	Til (sesamum)	4 3 1	5 6 11	+ 1 3 10
13	Sugar (gur)	3 13 6	4 9 1	+ 0 11 7
14	Cotton (cleaned)	12 3 8	16 0 7	+ 3 12 11
15	Ghi	32 0 10	34 9 1	+ 2 8 3
16	Grass	0 11 1	0 13 7	+ 0 2 6
17	Straw	0 9 1	0 13 2	+ 0 4 1
18	Jowár and bájra	0 8 6	0 12 4	+ 0 3 10
19	Firewood	0 5 10	0 5 9	− 0 0 1
20	Salt	3 1 4	3 1 7	+ 0 0 3
21	Iron	5 12 0	6 9 3	+ 0 13 3
22	Plough bullock (each)	38 3 0	38 9 6	+ 0 6 6
23	Sheep (each)	3 10 11	3 10 9	− 0 0 2
24	Fish per seer	0 2 4	0 2 6	+ 0 0 2

The price of rice varies enormously in the different districts of the Province, the highest rate quoted being Rs. 10 and the lowest rate Rs. 2-6-0 per maund. The variations in price are due to the fact that different varieties, differing greatly in quality, are grown in different districts. From the statement given above it will be observed that as a result of the famine the prices of all food-grains have risen.

On a wheat basis the average cost of the staple food was increased by 55·2 per cent. The average rates for bájra have increased by 83 per cent.

and of maize by no less than 107·6 per cent. Wheat is far the largest irrigated crop grown in the Punjab, and the failure of rains and famine conditions had perhaps less injurious effects on the outturn of wheat than on that of any other crop. In 1899 wheat was the dearest of the staple food products. This year it stands third in the order of cheapness. The relative position of the staple crops in the order of cheapness was as follows :—

No.	1899.	1900.
1	Maize.	Barley.
2	Barley.	Maize.
3	Jowár.	Wheat.
4	Gram.	Jowár.
5	Bájra.	Gram.
6	Wheat.	Bájra.

425. The prices quoted for cotton are the prices of the cleaned cotton staple prevailing in December 1898 and 1899. The extremely short monsoon of 1899, the early stoppage of rain and the dry weather prevailing caused a rapid ripening of crops, and cotton began to come into the market rather earlier than usual, while the estimated yield was only 139,000 bales as compared with a ten years' average of 185,000 bales. In December the general complaint among the cotton factories was that there was not enough cotton to keep all the factories working full time through the winter. The prices in the Bombay market also were firm, with a tendency to speculate on a rise owing to the short supplies. The average price shown in Statement No. 44 annexed to this Report is Rs. 3-12-11 per maund higher than last year.

426. AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENTS.—Proposals have been made to utilize a portion of the Farm lands under the control of the Municipality of Lyallpur for experimental purposes. The land at present available attached to the Agri-Horticultural Gardens at Lahore is insufficient and the soil is of poor quality. During the year experiments have been largely made with sugar-beet. Some of the roots obtained were sent to the Cawnpore Sugar Works for analysis and appear to contain a good percentage of sugar. It is hoped that further experiments will be made in the ensuing year. The Egyptian dates which were sown in the Ferozepore District 10 years ago are beginning to bear fruit, but in other districts these trees have not proved equally successful. The average outturn of American maize was considerably less than in the previous year. On the whole the year was an unfavourable one for agricultural experiments.

427. GOVERNMENT AGRI-HORTICULTURAL GARDENS, LAHORE.—The income of the year was Rs. 14,659-13-4 as against Rs. 15,163-11-4 in the previous year. The income by subscription from district and non-official subscribers amounted to Rs. 3,123-12-0 as against Rs. 3,183-2-0 in the previous year. The proceeds of the sale of garden produce, &c., were Rs. 10,365-7-1 against Rs. 10,784-14-7 in the previous year.

The total expenditure was Rs. 22,897-5-2 (including compensation allowance paid to the Superintendent), or Rs. 736-3-2 more than in the

previous year. The net cost of the garden to Government amounted to Rs. 8,237-7-10, or Rs. 762-8-2 less than the annual Government grant of Rs. 9,000.

The cost of maintaining the botanical section of the garden which yields no return amounted to Rs. 598 as against Rs. 597-7-3 in the previous year.

428. The cold season was late and was followed by a very dry spring, which doubtless affected the sale of plants. The rainfall was very deficient and the canal water-supply was again very short, the canal being closed for 141 days during the year under report. Notwithstanding these drawbacks, the fruit crop was satisfactory. Cold season flowers, though late in coming into bloom, made a fine display. Vegetables, however, were inferior, and the outturn of agricultural seeds was much below that of the previous year.

429. The site and brickwork of the new Conservatory have been ready for some time. It is hoped that the superstructure will be completed very shortly.

LAHORE VETERINARY COLLEGE.

430. LAHORE VETERINARY COLLEGE.—Several important changes in the system of working the College have taken place during the year under report. In the first place a three years' course of training has been introduced. The Government of India have recommended to the notice of this Government a curriculum for the three years' students which was suggested at a Conference of Veterinary Officers held at Umballa in January 1900. The Local Government have accepted the proposals made by the Government of India, in spite of the fact that the revised curriculum will in all probability necessitate an increase in the teaching staff of the College. Another change which was sanctioned during the course of the year was the imposition of a small tuition fee on all students at the College with the exception of Military students.

431. The results of the final examination held at the end of the winter session of 1899 00 were satisfactory, the number of successful students being 47 out of a total of 54, or 87 per cent. as compared with 82 per cent. last year.

432. The in-door equine patients show an increase of 65 over last year. The out-door equine patients show a decrease of 259 aganist last year. To encourage hospital practice for teaching purposes all patients of this class were treated free of charge. The in-door cattle and other patients show an increase of 20 over last year. The out-door cattle and other patients show a decrease of 587 against last year. This decrease is due to famine and dearness of fodder. The number of daily attendance of all classes of patients during the year is 11,669, giving a daily average of 31·96.

433. The number of surgical operations performed during the year was 882 against 990 last year.

434. The total receipts from fees, hospital bills and shoeing amounted to Rs. 4,035-7-1, a sum which is somewhat below the income of the College in late years; the expenditure on contingencies, on the contrary, was not quite Rs. 5,000, being over Rs. 1,000 less than last year. As was to be expected, a

considerable increase is noticeable in the expenditure on the diet of the hospital cattle and of the patients treated free of cost. There was some economy in the matter of hospital requisites and dissecting room charges and books. Had it not been for the cost of the horse ambulance last year, which came to Rs 800, and which, of course, does not recur, there would have been a difference in the account of the two years of some Rs. 200 only, to the credit of the year under report.

435. HORSE-BREEDING.—The number of horse and donkey stallions belonging to the Imperial Department present at the end of the year under report and at the end of the last year is given in the table below:—

Horse Stallions.	On 1st April 1899.	On 1st April 1900.	Donkey Stallions.	On 1st April 1899.	On 1st April 1900.
Arab	47	56	Catalonian	10	18
English thorough-bred	48	48	Italian	105	99
Do. half-bred	10	10	French	1	1
T. B. Australians	11	16	Persian	17	15
Norfolk trotters	25	18	Arab	6	8
Stud-bred	2	2	Cyprus	38	80
Australian	8	10	Punjabi and Heráti	36	40
Hackney	25	19	Home-bred	2	3
Roadster	1	1	Gujráti	1	1
Three-fourth-bred, English ...	1	2	Zanzibar	2	2
			Country-bred	2	12
TOTAL ...	178	182	TOTAL ...	220	279

The total number of horse stallions has increased by 4. The elimination of Norfolk trotters and the substitution of Arabs and thorough-breds has been continued. Out of the total number of 182 stallions 141 were employed on stud work during the year. Seventeen of these were stationed in the Ráwalpindi District, 15 in Dera Gházi Khan, 10 in Lahore, and 8 each in the districts of Shahpur, Ferozepore, Karnál and Bannu. All these are important horse-breeding districts. The services of these Government stallions are allowed free of charge to branded mares. The total number of branded mares is 13,191, of which nearly one-half are in the seven principal horse-breeding districts above mentioned.

In regard to donkey stallions the number has been increased from 220 to 279. Fresh allotments to the Punjab of animals of the Cyprus breed raised the number of that class of animal from 38 to 80. During the year a number of donkey stallions have been placed in charge of village lambardárs for mule-breeding, and a scheme is under consideration for the purchase of a number of donkey sires suitable for mating with the country donkey, and placing them also in the charge of village lambardárs, in order to improve the breed of the country donkey.

436. The following statement shows the result of the breeding operations of Imperial stallions :—

For Horse-breeding.

Number present on register on 31st March 1900.	Imperial stallions ...	182
	Branded mares ...	13,791
Stallions employed for stud purposes.	In 1898-99	150
	In 1899-00	141
Number of mares covered.	In 1898-99	7,827
	In 1899-00	7,269
Average mares covered per stallion employed at stud work.	In 1898-99	52·18
	In 1899-00	51·55
Results in 1899-00 of coverings of 1898-99.	Number of produce	2,109
	Number not held ...	4,758
	Number not known	960
Average result of previous year's coverings per stallion employed at stud work.	Average of produce	14·06
	Average not held ...	31·7[illegible]
	Average not known.	6·0[illegible]

For Mule and Donkey breeding.

Number of donkey stallions present on 31st March 1900.			279
Stallions employed on stud purposes.	For mule-breeding.	In 1898 99 ...	176
		In 1899-00 ...	209
	For donkey-breeding.	In 1898-99 ...	18
		In 1899-00 ...	18
Number of mares covered	Pony mares	In 1898-99 ...	13,197
		In 1899 00 ...	4,814
	Donkey mares	In 1898 99 ...	1,108
		In 1899-00 ...	1,193
Average of mares covered per stallion employed at stud work.	Pony mares.	In 1898-99 ...	74·98
		In 1899-00 ...	68·01
	Donkey mares.	In 1898-99 ...	61·55
		In 1899-00 ...	66·28
Results in 1899-00 of coverings of 1898 99.	Pony mares	Number of produce.	2,511
		Number not held	8,191
		Number not known.	2,495
	Donkey mares.	Number of produce.	217
		Number not held	749
		Number not known.	142
Average result of previous year's coverings per stallion employed at stud work.	Pony mares.	Average of produce.	14·27
		Average not held	46·54
		Average not known.	14·18
	Donkey mares	Average of produce.	12·06
		Average not held	41·62
		Average not known.	7·9

Out of 182 stallions actually present 141 were employed on stud work and 7,269 mares were covered. The average number of mares covered by each stallion this year was 51·55 against 52·18 last year. The result of the previous year's coverings shows a slight increase in the average number of foals per stallion from 13·47 to 14·06. The number of donkey stallions employed on mule-breeding was 209 and on donkey-breeding 18. The coverings both of pony mares and donkey mares have increased. The average of produce per stallion from the previous year's covering was 14·27 in the case of pony mares and 12·06 in the case of donkey mares. The percentage of successful coverings, leaving out of account the coverings of which the result is not known, was 30·7 in the case of mares for horse-breeding, 23·4 in the case of mares for mule-breeding, and 22·4 in the case of donkey mares. The result of the breeding operations from the previous year's coverings were on the whole satis-

factory. The ill effects of the scarcity of fodder will, however, most likely appear next year. The thorough-bred sire is the most popular. The reasons for this preference are the high prices realized for the progeny of the thorough-bred and his success as a foal-getter and prize-winner. His popularity has proved somewhat a detriment to the appreciation of the Arab sire. During the year the District Boards employed 30 horse stallions and 69 ponies on stud work. There was a decrease of 4 in the number of horse stallions owned by District Boards as compared with last year. The reduction occurred in the districts of the Delhi Division, which, however, still contains a larger number of horse stallions than any other Division. On the other hand, the number of pony stallions is losing none of its popularity among the agricultural classes. The percentage of successful coverings in the North Punjab circle was 33·6 and in the Southern Circle 40·2.

437. There are in the Province only 6 donkey stallions owned by District Boards, the coverings by which were 220 against 311 last year. The number of mares covered per stallion was 36·6 against 44·4 last year. The decrease is due to the scarcity of grass; the owners of pony mares were compelled to move them to places where grass was more plentiful, in many instances to places where there were no stallion stands.

438. The number of castrations performed by the Veterinary Assistants of the Imperial Department was 699 compared with 769 last year, and by Veterinary Assistants in the employ of District Boards 778, which was the same as last year. Considering that the year was one of famine the number of castrations of colts is satisfactory.

439. HORSE FAIRS.—The following table shows the number of animals which attended and competed for prizes at the various horse shows and fairs held during the year:—

No.	Districts in which fairs are held.	1898-99. Number of animals attended.	1898-99. Competed for prizes. Horses.	Donkeys.	Mules.	Pony mares.	1899-00. Number of animals attended.	1899-00. Competed for prizes. Horses.	Donkeys.	Mules.	Pony mares.
1	Hissar (Hánsi)	1,584	179	2	23	7	1,783	...	...	...	...
2	Delhi	295	185	...	2	2	Horse fair not held.				
3	Karnál	500	275	33	13	7					
4	Umballa	970	316	12	22	23	659	199	4	16	29
5	Ferozepore (Jalalabad) ..	6,432	219	11	4	...	6,303	224	27	7	5
6	Mooltan	1,302	346	14	41	14	910	339	27	51	12
7	Jhang	1,468	262	34	18	28	1,705	307	11	37	27
8	Lahore	809	152	18	15	11	509	60	13	12	7
9	Amritsar { Autumn ..	5,289	176		...	...	5,831	...	...	...	...
	{ Spring ...	4,250	151	...	...	...	4,250	...	...	...	...
10	Gujrát	730	200	24	65	11	604	177	20	27	1
11	Shahpur	1,501	423	18	82	38	1,674	406	20	72	51
12	Ráwalpindi	2,890	323	46	55	76	2,730	186	46	22	67
13	Bannu	1,030	541	20	21	25	Horse fair not held.				
14	Dera Ismail Khan ...	755	122	14	18	14					
15	Dera Ghāzi Khan ...	2,275	592	14	41	5	2,900	506	14	49	2
16	Jhelum	304	158	18	31	20	Fair discontinued.				
	Total ...	32,294	4,620	278	450	281	29,948	2,404	182	293	203
	Last year's total ..	...	...	...	...	...	32,294	4,620	278	450	281
	Difference + or − ...	...	...	...	...	...	−2,346	−2,216	−96	−157	−7[illegible]

The fair at Jhelum has been discontinued, and no fair was held at Delhi, Karnal, Bannu or Dera Ismail Khan. The attendance was large in the Hánsi, Jhang,

Amritsar, Shahpur and Dera Gházi Khan horse fairs, and less than usual in other fairs. In consequence of the scarcity of fodder which existed throughout the year, many cattle were brought to the fairs for sale at low rates, as their owners could not afford to keep them.

440. The following is the table of prizes awarded at the different horse shows :—

Details.	Hissar.	Delhi.	Umballa.	Jalalandhar (Ferozepore District).	Mooltan.	Jhang.	Lahore.	Amritsar. Autumn.	Amritsar. Spring.	Gujrát.	Shahpur.	Ráwalpindi.	Bannu.	Dera Ismail Khan.	Dera Ghází Khan.	Jhelum.	Karnál.
	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			Rs.		
I—Branded mares ...			215	170	250	160	125			160	170	440			455		
II—Branded fillies ...			25	130	230	125	105			145	245	160			445		
III—Fillies			210	165	120	95	80			203	235	255			190		
IV—Remounts ...			...	105	170	...	40			110	180	160			255		
V—Yearlings ...			140	145	130	75	45			100	160	145			145		
VI—Colts and fillies over 6 and under 12 months.			135	98	95	65	40			95	90	120			105		
VII—Geldings ...			80	35	115	120	25			106	170	115			340		
VIII—Mules	675	Fair not held.	95	42	85	55	15	400	456	45	110	170	Fair not held.	Fair not held.	50	Fair discontinued under Punjab Government No. 469, dated 8th June 1899.	Fair not held.
IX—Pony mares for mule-breeding.			...	...	...	...	...			...	...	...			...		
X—Donkeys			15	10	35	36	10			115	30	160			35		
XI—Mares branded for District Board stallions.			...	...	...	75	...			...	...	200			242		
XII—Miscellaneous ...			†60	...	...	*210	...			...	...	...			...		
XIII—Produce of District Board stallions.			...	...	320	40	...			...	...	205			365		
Total ...	(1) 675		(2) 975	(3) 900	(4) 1,550	(5) 1,056	(6) 485	(7) 400	(8) 456	(9) 1,081	(10) 1,390	(11) 2,130	...	...	(12) 2,627	...	...

		Rs.
(1)	Imperial	400
	District Fund	275
		675
(2)	Imperial	325
	District Fund	650
		975
(3)	Imperial	‡900
	District Fund	...
		900
(4)	Imperial	1,200
	District Fund	350
		1,550
(5)	Imperial	500
	District Fund	556
		1,056
(6)	Imperial	450
	District Fund	35
		485
(7)	Imperial	300
	District Fund	40
	Municipal Fund	60
		400
(8)	Imperial	...
	District Fund	100
	Municipal Fund	356
		456
(9)	Imperial	1,081
	District Fund	...
		1,081
(10)	Imperial	1,390
	District Fund	...
		1,390
(11)	Imperial	1,730
	District Fund	400
		2,130
(12)	Imperial	2,020
	District Fund	607
		2,627

* Includes Rs. 30 awarded to best riding camels.

† Rs. 30 Consolation prizes.

‡ Besides Rs. 900, Rs. 617 were given in prizes by the Mamdot Estate.

441. CATTLE FAIRS.—The attendance and transactions at the various cattle fairs are shown below :—

NAMES OF FAIRS.		Animals present.	Animals sold.	Fees collected. Rs. A. P.	Amount given in prizes. Rs. A. P.	Average price of animals sold. Rs. A. P.
Hissar (Hissar District) ...	Autumn ...	40,625	27,221	5,319 0 0	414 8 0	12 7 8
	Spring ...	19,520	10,080	2,905 0 0	...	18 7 2
Sirsa (Ditto) ...	Autumn ..	33,069	11,320	3,697 0 0	94 0 0	20 14 5
	Spring ...	6,935	2,719	412 0 0	...	9 10 1
Bhiwáni (Ditto) ...	Autumn ...	45,996	44,448	7,468 0 0	216 0 0	10 11 10
Fatahabad (Ditto) ...	Autumn ...	4,251	2,020	474 0 0	257 0 0	14 15 8
Jaházgarh (Rohtak District)	Autumn ...	28,053	11,577	6,316 0 0	229 0 0	34 14 8
	Spring ...	Fair not	held on ac	count of scarcity.		
Rewári (Gurgaon District) ...	Autumn ...	19,305	5,506	1,619 5 6	109 4 6	39 7 11
	Spring ...	14,830	9,303	1,668 15 6	116 0 0	11 7 8
Jullundur	Autumn ...	6,428	4,493	985 0 0	...	14 4 1
Ludhiána	Spring ...	Fair not	held on ac	count of scarcity.		
Amritsar	Autumn ...	75,003	52,931	15,504 0 0	2,265 0 0	19 10 4
	Spring ...	95,451	71,929	17,416 0 0	2,463 0 0	17 4 4
Dínanagar (Gurdáspur District)	Spring ...	Fair not	held on ac	count of scarcity.		
Eminabad (Gujránwála District)	Spring ...	5,400	4,433	750 2 6	143 0 0	9 13 8
	Total ...	393,966	257,980	64,534 7 6	6,306 12 6	...
	Total of last year ...	433,534	235,712	71,289 5 9	5,619 8 0	...
	Difference + or − ...	− 39,568	+ 22,268	− 6,754 14 3	+ 687 4 6	...

The attendance has decreased from 433,534 to 393,966. No fair was held at Jaházgarh, Ludhiána or Dínanagar on account of scarcity. The fees collected amounted to Rs. 64,534-7-6. The amount given in prizes exceeded that of the previous year by Rs. 687-4-6.

442. LIVE STOCK AND CATTLE DISEASE.—The total number of cases of cattle disease reported was 64,449. Rinderpest and anthrax were severe, and caused the percentage of mortality from disease to rise from 10·1 last year to 25·62 during the present year. The total number of deaths reported from cattle disease was 16,510 against 9,092. Rinderpest was the cause of 11,723 deaths as compared with 3,671 in 1898-99, and the former figure does not include the returns for several districts which suffered severely from this disease. Progress has been made in inoculation for this disease, and it is hoped that this method of treatment may become popular. The largest mortality among cattle, however, seems to be attributed to the fodder famine. It is impossible to obtain any

statistics to show what was the amount of loss from actual starvation, but it must have been enormous, and many cattle were sold or slaughtered for their skin value, when owing to the fodder famine their owners could not afford to keep them.

443. No new Veterinary Dispensaries were established during the year. The total number in the Province is at present 10. They are managed by the District Boards, except in the case of the Amritsar Dispensary, which is managed by the Municipal Committee, and have proved very useful institutions when carefully worked. The Dispensaries at Amritsar and Siálkot especially are very popular. A scheme for the organization of the Veterinary Assistants employed by District Boards as a Provincial Service has received the sanction of the Imperial Government, and will be introduced gradually.

ARBORICULTURE.

444. ARBORICULTURE.—During the year 1899-00 the rainfall was below the average in almost all districts.

445. District avenues were extended by 104 miles as compared with 197 miles last year, and the total length of avenues fully stocked at the end of 1899-00 was 7,781 miles against 7,671 in the preceding year. Under the canal avenues there was an addition of 191 miles, the total length stocked at the end of 1899-00 being 3,771 miles against 3,581 miles in 1898-99. There was a net increase of 45 miles in the Provincial avenues, the total length stocked at the close of the year being 1,133 miles against 1,088 miles last year.

446. The following statements show the area of groves, plantations and nurseries in acres :—

GROVES.

	At commencement of the year.	Planted during the year.	Failures, &c., during the year.	Stocked at end of the year.
Districts	5,132	46	44	5,134
Provincial Roads	1,159	10	46	1,123

PLANTATIONS.

	At commencement of the year.	Planted during the year.	Failures, &c., during the year.	Stocked at end of the year.
Districts	3,014	30	18	3,026
Cana's	18,745	1,368	997	19,116
Provincial Roads	158	42	1	199

NURSERIES.

	At commencement of the year.	Planted during the year.	Failures, &c., during the year.	Stocked at end of the year.
Districts	594	21	42	573
Canals	52	115	26	141
Provincial Roads	13	3	5	11

447. The following statement shows the financial results of the year:—

	Receipts.	Charges.	Surplus.	Deficit.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Districts	1,62,287	2,54,505	...	92,218
Canals	72,257	1,25,105	...	52,848
Provincial Roads	32,361	31,138	1,223	...
TOTAL ...	2,66,905	4,10,748	1,223	1,45,066

Compared with the figures of the previous year there has been a decrease of Rs. 13,912 in the revenue and an increase of Rs. 7,605 in expenditure.

FORESTS.

448. ALTERATIONS OF AREA.—The area of Reserved Forests underwent a net decrease of 416 acres; 171 acres of Chinji Reserve were excluded by Punjab Government Notification No. 391, dated 15th September 1899. The Protected Forests increased in area by 70 acres. Eight thousand four hundred and seven acres of rakhs in the Chenab Division were transferred to the Colonization Department under Punjab Government orders Nos. 131 and 216, dated 9th March 1900 and 19th April 1900, respectively. In the Mooltan District Unclassed Forests aggregating 1,105,632 acres were transferred to the Forest Department from January 1st, 1900, under Punjab Government Order No. 516, dated 7th December 1899. There was a net increase of 1,099,677 acres in the area of Unclassed Forests. At the end of the year the area of forests under the Forest Department stood as follows:—

	Acres.
Reserved Forests	1,850,267
Protected ditto	1,582,883
Unclassed ditto	2,455,848
Total	5,888,998

449. *Forest Settlements.*—The only new work undertaken during the year has been the settlement of a 35 acres plot, known as the Jogiwála well in the Tájwána Reserve, Mooltan District.

450. *Demarcation.*—One hundred and thirteen masonry pillars were put up on new boundaries and 3,161 on boundaries under repairs; 37 miles of boundary trenches were dug. The total expenditure was Rs. 6,479.

451. *Surveys.*—The Imperial Forest Survey Branch worked in the Chamba State and in the Montgomery Forest Division during the year, and considerable progress was made. Party No. 18, Survey of India Department, surveyed 17 forests in Kulu and 67 in Kángra, and in the Sirmúr State 258 square miles of forests at a cost of Rs. 18,060 approximately.

452. *Working Plans.*—New Working Plans for the South Kabírwála and Mailsi Forests, and for the forests of Kaghán Range were sanctioned during the year. The prescriptions of existing plans were generally adhered to, and sanction for deviations obtained. The Murree and Kahuta Plan was completed, and was sent to press. Considerable progress was made in the field work of the Kángra Working Plan.

453. *General Protection and Breaches of Forest Law.*—There were 4,427 cases of forest offences, or an increase of 1,160 on the figure of the preceding year. The increase is mainly attributable to the scarcity of fodder and consequent frequent cattle trespass, but in the Hoshiárpur Reserves of the Kángra Forest Division the main cause was undoubtedly persistent and wilful disregard of rules. Of a total of 1,584 cases taken into court, convictions were obtained in 1,115. Under Section 67 of the Forest Act and Secton 37 of the Hazára Regulations, 2,564 cases, mostly of a petty nature, were compounded. The increases were chiefly in Ráwalpindi, Jhelum, Kángra and Lahore, and were due to a large extent to a larger number of petty cases under the head of "Unauthorized felling and grazing," &c. The average amount per head per case compounded fell from Rs. 2-2-0 to Re. 1-15-0.

454. *Fire Protection.*—The year under report has been singularly free from any extensive and serious forest conflagrations, a result which may be ascribed mainly to the prevailing fodder famine, the villagers not caring to waste any of the old crop by firing it, as is customary, to ensure a good new one, and in part to the scarcity of grass and consequently of inflammable material in the forests. The only serious fires were in the Hazára (2), Chamba (1), Kángra (2) and Mooltan (1) Divisions. The percentage of area burnt of the total area under the Forest Department was 0·2 per cent. as compared with 0·7 per cent. in 1898-99.

455. *Regulation of Grazing.*—The areas under the Forest Department which were opened are as follows:—

Year.	Entirely closed	Partially closed.	Open.
	Square miles.	Square miles.	Square miles.
1898-99	604	1,224	5,656
1899-00	414	1,411	7,376

This shows that whereas the area available for grazing increased by 1,717 square miles, yet no corresponding increases, entirely or partially closed,

took place. Here again, owing to the early cessation of the rains, an acute fodder famine sprang up in the plains divisions. This was relieved as much as possible by the Forest Department, by opening reserves to grazing for longer or shorter periods at reduced rates or in some cases free, and by allowing villagers to lop trees for fodder. The latter concession was grossly abused; the tree growth in many rakhs was seriously injured, whole trees and large branches being cut and the fuel sold.

456. *Reproduction—Natural and Artificial.*—Only the Hazára Division had a good deodár seed crop; in Chamba, Bashahr, and Kulu the crops were poor or at best average. The reproduction of oak continues to be unsatisfactory in Ráwalpindi, and the matter is being watched in order to determine the cause. The drought had a very bad effect on regeneration, both natural and artificial. This was most marked in the plains divisions, where the majority of attempts at artificial reproduction met with no success.

457. *Experiments.*—The results attained by sowings of exotic pine seeds received from the Inspector-General of Forests in the autumn of 1898 have been unsatisfactory, although considerable efforts were made to make the experiments successful. Robinia is doing well at Simla and Jutogh, and in Kángra plants of this species have been put out on land-slips. Plantings of the root of Podophyllum emodi at Kilár in the Chamba Division came up well; the plants are now 4″—8″ high and some are reported to have flowered.

458. *Outturn of Forest Produce.*—The following statement gives a summary of the produce removed from the forests during the year under report:—

AGENCY.	Timber.	Fuel.	Bamboos.	Grass and grazing.	Minor produce.
	Cubic feet.	Cubic feet solid.	Nos.	Rs.	Rs.
Government Agency	1,038,852	4,279,715	912,870	36	25,856
Purchasers	972,630	962,440	114,148	1,45,705	13,323
Free grants	12,999	145,539	...	19,235	238
Right-holders	1,070,354	26,018,321	...	2,96,705	49,569
Total ...	3,094,835	31,406,015	1,027,018	4,61,681	88,986
Total for 1898-99 ...	3,237,892	32,039,366	843,936	4,51,446	66,703

The outturn of timber and fuel has decreased by about 1½ lacs and 63,000 cubic feet respectively, and the receipts under grass and grazing and minor produce show an increase of Rs. 10,235 and Rs. 22,283, respectively, as compared with 1898-99. The increase under grass and grazing is due to larger removals by right-holders and free grantees. The number of bamboos extracted exceeded that of the last year by 183,082.

459. *Financial Results.*—The revenue and expenditure of the last three years compare as follows :—

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure	Surplus.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1897-98	11,57,983	7,81,494	3,76,489
1898-99	14,46,048	9,00,550	5,45,498
1899-00	14,05,538	12,00,459	2,05,079

This shows a decrease in 1899-00 in the surplus revenue of Rs. 3,40,419 as compared with the previous year, which was principally due to short receipts and non-realisation owing to fodder famine and an unusual payment of two lacs made to His Highness the Rája of Chamba on account of his share of the quinquennial profits.

MINES AND QUARRIES.

460. MINES AND QUARRIES.—The results of the working of the Dandot Colliery during the calendar year 1899 were satisfactory. The total output was the largest on record, amounting to 81,219 tons as compared with 74,590 tons in 1898 and 79,646 tons in 1897, which at the time was the best yearly output that had been attained since the commencement of operations. The increase, as in 1897, was chiefly due to labour being more plentiful owing to scarcity and high prices of food-stuffs. The supply of labour nevertheless was still not equal to the demand. On the other hand the scarcity of fodder acted prejudicially on the Pidh Mines as sufficient pack animals could not be obtained.

461. The receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 7,59,091 and the working expenses to Rs. 4,56,643, leaving a net profit of Rs. 3,02,448.

462. The percentage of slack to the total output during the first half year was nearly 31½ per cent. The slack coal available for sale during this period was considerably short of the demand owing to the opening of the Briquette Factory at Haranpur. In the second half-year the percentage of slack amounted to nearly 36 per cent., the increase being due to the working of some soft coal near the out-crop at Pidh, which occasionally gave more than 50 per cent. of slack.

463. The cost per ton of steam coal loaded for despatch averaged Rs. 7-6-6.

464. The Bhágauwála Colliery was closed on the 15th of January 1899 under the orders of the Government of India in the Public Works Department.

MANUFACTURES.

465. MANUFACTURES.—The trade monograph of the year deals with the Ivory Industry of the Punjab, and was prepared by Mr. T. P. Elliss, C. S.

466. Ivory-carving is probably one of the oldest of Indian arts, but of its existence in early history there are neither facts nor fables to prove much. The history of the art so far as it concerns the Punjab is, however, of quite modern date. In Delhi tradition assigns to it no earlier date than last century. The family of Lála Faqír Chand, the present conductor of the works in the Daríba, appears to have commenced work some four generations ago, but the oldest specimen of work, that of an exquisitely carved Hindu pantheon, dates from only 50 or 60 years ago. Since the establishment of the works in Delhi they have been continuously carried on by the family which originally commenced them, and undoubtedly the best work that the Province is able to show is produced here. In Hoshiárpur the in-laying trade is of an ancient date, prior to the British Ráj, in which times it was patronized by the Nawábs and Rájás. Máháraja Ranjít Singh is credited with having employed the services of Hoshiárpur workmen in in-laying with ivory some of the wood-work of the Golden Temple at Amritsar and other buildings in Lahore and different parts of his kingdom. But under native rule the number of workmen was limited. The Hoshiárpur trade has received a great stimulus under the British Government from Anglo-Indian residents and travellers, and one of the results has been large exportations to America, England and the Continent, where the work competes not unfavourably with the best work of China. Of late years the designs and specimens have improved, and the numbers afforded employment have increased rapidly. Formerly in-laying was confined to small boxes used by natives, sticks, *chaukís, takhts,* shoes and *chárpáís,* while at present there is hardly an article of European furniture, tables, chairs, mirrors, easels, picture frames, photograph stands, side-boards, hat-racks, glove-boxes, etc., etc., which is not used for decorative purposes.

The ivory used in India is drawn from three sources, *viz.,* Africa, Burma and India itself. Burmese ivory does not seem to be used to any appreciable extent in the Punjab, and Indian ivory is at a discount. In comparison with the African article the latter is inferior. The former when cut is of a warm transparent tint, with no appreciable appearance of grain. As it dries through exposure, the oil evaporates and the ivory itself grows lighter in colour. Indian ivory, on the other hand, when cut appears more like long exposed African, and has a tendency in time to assume a pale yellowish tint. The former is considerably harder, closer in texture and easier to polish, the lack of polish being one of the best criteria to judge whether an article is made of African or Indian ivory. The ordinary African ivory which is used in Delhi is mostly bought in Bombay, and costs in the block 20 to 24 rupees per seer (2 lbs.); the best Indian ivory is usually charged for at the rate of Rs. 16 per seer. To some extent camel-bone is also used by the in-layers of Hoshiárpur, and except to the expert it is in in-laid work difficult to detect the difference. It is, however, more perishable and liable to decay, and quickly loses its gloss and brilliancy, though by polishing it can be temporarily restored. In addition, *chikri,* a kind of white wood, bearing a superficial resemblance to inferior ivory when new and polished, and costing about 2 annas per seer, is used either as a ground-work or an alternative to ivory.

Except in very few instances the ivory industry is confined to the large towns. Ivory-carving proper is confined to three cities, Delhi and Amritsar in British territory and the capital of the Patiála State. In the former city Lála Faqír Chand of the Daríba practically monopolises the trade, and in fact there is no one in the Province who can in any way compete with him. In Amritsar the quarter known as the "Darsheni Darwáza," contains nearly, if not all, the workers in ornamental products and the manufacture of toys, while the *chúrigars* or bangle-makers live and work in the "Ka'ra Mohr Singh." Bangle-turning, though general throughout the Province, has its chief centres in the Amritsar, Dera Gházi Khan, Gujránwála, Mooltan and Lahore Districts. The great centre of in-laying work is the district of Hoshiárpur. Amritsar has a certain amount, and during the summer months some of the in-layers of Hoshiárpur locate themselves at Simla, charging double prices for the privilege of purchasing there.

Ivory-carving is in Delhi almost exclusively hereditary, the system of training being long and arduous, which tends to the limiting of the acquisition of the art to families. The training of the would-be artist commences at an early age, usually when the boy is about 10 or 12 years of age. For about 4 years the pupil is taught free-hand drawing. From free-hand drawing the pupil advances to model-drawing. After the learner has attained proficiency in this first step he proceeds to learn how to smoothe the ivory and render it fit for the next process. He is kept at this work for from 2 to 2½ years, at the expiration of which term he is initiated into the art of sketching on the smoothed ivory with a lead pencil. From this he proceeds to delineate on the surface of the ivory the lines on which a full figure will be carved. When he has succeeded in adapting himself to his new material he is instructed in the art of filing his figures on the surface. He is then gradually taught to pass from surface to block figures, and when he has attained to proficiency in the latter he passes on to the most difficult art of all, that of perforation, beginning first with coarse work and gradually attaining to the finest qualities, until at length he is able to turn out a beautiful figure richly adorned with tracery and perforated trappings. The master-craftsman employs his carvers at a fixed wage, varying according to the capabilities of the workman, supplies him with the material and sets the task, he himself taking the risk of sale, of the destruction of the material, and the long period of waiting before a return is made for the outlay. The wage of the workers varies from that of the lowest grade earning some Rs. 5 a month to that of the best workman in the shop with his Rs. 50. Of course the apprentice is paid nothing until he is of sufficient skill to turn out a saleable article. This he is able to do in from five to seven years, and the first wage for such employés rarely exceeds one rupee a month. The tools employed are to European eyes of a decidedly primitive character, and it is a matter of more than ordinary surprise that such perfect work is produced by such inadequate means.

The comparative inadequacy of the profits on ivory carving, no doubt, injures the production of highly priced articles, and the risk of a considerable outlay producing no return unless a special order has been placed, added to the desire of obtaining cheap specimens, result in a large quantity of small and therefore cheap objects being manufactured. In the factory at Delhi the carvers

are confined to their particular branch, while side by side with them under the same organization and same roof work miniature painters and workers in sandal-wood, and though the ivory carvers are frequently capable of working in the latter material, they are, as far as their respective crafts are concerned, practically apart. As in all Indian work, there are certain well-defined stock models, which are reproduced time after time, possibly with slight variations in ornamentation as they suggest themselves to the fertile ingenuity of the carver. It would be a mistake, however, to imagine by this that they are incapable of working out of the beaten tracks, for not only are the best carvers possessed of considerable artistic feeling and imagination, and capable of reproducing their ideas in ivory, but they are extremely adept in carving any figure or design which may be specially ordered even from so unsatisfactory a model as a photograph. Some of the best, if not the very best, work produced is that done under these conditions. The purchaser who desires a particular object carved must necessarily be wealthy, and the most skilful worker is put on to execute the commission, and the price, of course, is naturally heavier than what is usual for specimens of stock designs. Most of the designs are essentially Indian, and the carving after European models, so characteristic of other Indian arts, has not as yet begun to influence the Delhi carving to any appreciable extent, and consequently there is an absence of deterioration to imitation. The characteristics of the work may be roughly divided into three :—

I.—Figure or model-carving.
II.—Perforation.
III.—Tracery, usually floral.

These three characteristics are frequently combined in a single specimen, and it is only in the cheaper model specimens that ornamentation is not introduced.

In connection with ivory-carving there is an interesting adjunct—miniature painting conducted in Delhi. The two industries are closely allied, but all that it is necessary to note here is the method of preparing the ivory for the painter. The ordinary method is by sawing the tusk with a fine saw into long thin plates, which are subsequently cut as required into various sizes. The plates are then generally placed in a press with the object of preserving the flattened shape, and kept in that position for four to nine months, until they become properly dry, seasoned and clear of oil, and there remains no further danger of cracking or discolouration. On being taken out the plates are subjected to frequent and careful planing with instruments, gradually becoming finer and finer, until at length they become perfectly smooth, and are passed over to the polisher, who after polishing them for some time with chalk completes the process, and the plates are ready for the miniature painter.

The prospects of the ivory trade in Delhi are stated to be on the whole declining. Pessimistic views are, on the whole, every bit as prevalent with the Indian dealer as with the merchants of the west, and it is not certain that these views are altogether justified.

In Amritsar ivory-carving and bangle-turning are the only occupations to which the artizans are capable of turning their attention. There appears to be in the Amritsar work little or no ambition : a large part of it consists of

plain undecorated pieces, the figure-carving is wooden and clumsy in the extreme, and the perforation work, though at first sight pretty, displays a lack of variety, while the floral designs are essentially simple. At the best Amritsar work can be classed as simply pretty and effective curios, and it has no pretensions to be compared with the best examples of the artistic work of Delhi. One point should be noted, and that is, that it aims at a different market than Delhi. So far as Europeans are concerned, Amritsar only supplies them with small cheap curiosities, but it has, unlike Delhi, a fairly wide native market. As the religious capital of the Sikhs, the ivory combs find a ready sale, and the Amritsar *chúrás* are in fair demand amongst the Ját women of the Central Punjab. But the demand from these two sources is steadily declining. The numbers of workers are steadily decreasing, and both the Rámgariás and the Muhammadan *chúrigars* send their children to school rather than put them to work in their shops. Draftsmanship claims a fair quantity and the Railway workshops attract more. From all the centres of bangle-turning comes the same reply, that the cheapening of silver and the dearness of ivory are gradually but surely driving the latter out of use, and though the ivory *chúra* is not likely to permanently disappear, there is little prospect of the industry recovering its old prosperity.

TRADE.

467. EXTERNAL TRADE.—The total external land trade of the Province during the year under report has been 5,786,522 maunds, valued at Rs. 3,94,13,606. The number of logs has been 20,349. The following table will show a comparison between the trade of the year 1898-99 and 1899-00, with reference to individual countries beyond the border :—

Countries.		Imports.		Difference + or −	Exports.		Difference + or −	Total Trade for	
		1898-99.	1899-00.		1898-99.	1899-00.		1898-99.	1899-00.
Tirah ...	Rupees	1,62,771	2,81,764	+ 1,18,993	2,02,970	3,18,288	+ 1,15,318	3,65,741	6,00,052
	Maunds	97,874	192,537	+ 94,663	36,548	65,851	+ 29,303	134,422	258,388
Kabul ...	Rupees	21,46,836	17,94,014	− 3,52,822	30,93,889	26,57,589	− 4,36,300	52,40,725	44,51,603
	Maunds	237,539	174,659	− 62,880	116,874	100,858	− 16,016	354,413	275,517
	Logs ...	913	480	− 433	...	...	...	913	480
Bajaur ...	Rupees	31,00,717	47,98,405	+ 16,97,688	42,63,750	75,35,423	+ 32,71,673	73,64,467	1,23,33,828
	Maunds	453,854	848,262	+ 394,408	304,760	608,316	+ 303,556	758,614	1,456,578
	Logs ...	7,720	4,440	− 3,280	...	54	+ 54	7,720	4,494
Kashmir ...	Rupees	88,14,531	1,16,98,024	+ 28,83,493	90,39,772	93,59,838	+ 3,20,066	1,78,54,303	2,10,7,862
	Maunds	2,435,500	3,027,146	+ 591,646	766,086	747,556	− 18,530	3,201,586	3,774,702
	Logs ...	11,512	15,320	+ 3,808	377	55	− 322	11,889	15,375
Ladákh ...	Rupees	7,60,161	4,97,364	− 2,62,797	4,56,860	2,98,193	− 1,58,667	12,17,021	7,95,557
	Maunds	9,853	9,038	− 815	10,284	5,063	− 5,221	10,137	14,101
Chinese Tibet	Rupees	1,00,789	1,38,651	+ 37,862	54,720	36,053	− 18,667	1,55,509	1,74,704
	Maunds	5,112	5,885	+ 773	4,943	1,351	− 3,592	10,055	7,236

There has thus been a steady increase in the total trade as compared

with the preceding year, when it amounted to 4,479,227 maunds valued at Rs. 3,21,97,776. This increase, however, must in a great measure be accounted for by the opening of the two new Registration posts in the Peshâwar District and may also partly be accounted for by a higher standard of accuracy obtained in already existing posts, due to more careful supervision, as for instance in the Malakand post, which is now directly under the eye of the Political Agent. There has been some real expansion of trade, though by no means so much as the figures would indicate. For the presence of famine in parts of the Province since October 1899 must necessarily have tended to depress trade, and the high prices locally prevailing have certainly had a marked effect in reducing exports, especially of food-grains, which has not been fully counterbalanced by increased imports.

468. There has again been a very great increase in the Tirah trade, which is almost double what it was last year. This is all the more remarkable because the figures of last year exceeded those of any previous year. The chief increases in imports are under the heads *Canes and Rattans*, *Dying Materials (other kinds)*, *Grain and Pulse*, *Other Rain Crops*, *Hides and Skins*, *other Timber and Firewood*, and in exports under *Dying Materials*, *Grain and Pulse*, *Other Spring Crops*, *Other Rain Crops* and *Salt*. It is curious that there should have been an increase both in the export from and import into Tirah of food-grain. The export probably took place early in the year, when low prices were still prevailing in the Punjab.

469. There has been a very marked decrease both in imports and exports in the Kabul trade. This year's imports are Rs. 3,52,822 less in value than last year's; while the exports of last year exceed this year's in value by Rs. 4,36,300. The decrease in imports is mainly under the heads *Horses, Ponies and Mules*, *Rice* (*husked*), *Tobacco*, *Wool* (*raw*), *Ghi*; and in exports under *Piece-goods* (*both European and Indian*), *Salt* (*all other kinds*). The decline in the import trade of horses and ponies is ascribed to the rigorous prohibition against the export of horses from Afghánistán imposed recently by the Amír. It is said also that His Highness the Amír has laid an embargo on the export of *ghi* with a view to cheapening that commodity in Afghánistán for the benefit of the troops; and that emissaries from Kabul were busily engaged in putting pressure on the Ghilzai merchants to prevent them selling *ghi* in British territory. The prohibitive tariff on British salt and the extra facilities afforded by the Amír to the Balkh salt dealers account for the falling-off in the export of salt from the Punjab to Kabul. It is said that a duty of only 4 annas per camel-load is levied in Afghánistán on Balkh salt.

470. One of the most remarkable features of the year under report is the enormous increase in the Bajaur trade. Last year some 7 lakhs of maunds composed the total trade with Bajaur as measured by weight. This year it has risen to some 14 lakhs. And the value has increased in almost a corresponding degree. The increase may be due in some measure to improved registration at the Malakand Pass, but it must in a great measure be real. The increase in imports was chiefly under the heads *Wheat*, *Gram*,

and *Pulse and Rice (husked and unhusked)*, and *Other Rain Crops* and *Logs of Timber*. This large import of food-grain was doubtless due to the high prices prevailing in the Province during the latter half of the year under report. Exports have increased under the heads *Piece-goods (both European and Indian)*, *Brass and Copper*, *Salt (both Lahori and all other kinds)*.

471. As regards the trade with Kashmír, the total value shows a considerable increase on the last year's figures. The great increase both in bulk and value was due to the change in classification of the Siálkot-Jummoo Railway traffic. During the year there has been a large increase in the import trade; while exports have decreased slightly in bulk but have increased by some three lakhs in value. *Ghi*, *Wheat*, *Gram and Pulse*, and *Other Rain Crops* have been imported in increased quantities. There was a slight falling-off in the import of *Fruits*, due probably to the season. The decrease in exports is chiefly under the heads *Coal and Coke (public)*, *Indigo*, *Leather (unmanufactured)*, *Iron and Silver*. The following table will show a comparison of the exports and imports carried by the Siálkot-Jummoo Railway during the year 1898-99 and 1899-00:—

	Imports.		Exports.	
	Maunds.	Rupees.	Maunds.	Rupees.
1898-99	72,286	9,30,595	343,465	28,99,252
1899-00	126,455	12 92,226	227,557	14.99,798

472. There has been a decided falling-off in the trade with Ladákh. This is accounted for almost entirely by the dislocation of the *charas* trade owing to the tax in the Punjab. Not only has there been a decrease in the actual amount of *charas* imported, but the price of that drug, which was in years past the only profitable medium of transmitting to India the capital realized by the sale of imports from India, has fallen to about Rs. 130 per maund from Rs. 160 last year. In Leh itself the price has fallen in the last four years considerably, *e.g.*, in 1896 a pony-load of *charas* fetched Rs. 190, in 1898 it was only worth Rs. 67. It is anticipated, however, that the decrease in price will cease when the conditions of the trade are adjusted to the new duty.

473. There has been a slight increase in the value of the trade with Chinese Tibet, while there has been a slight decrease in the bulk. The decrease in the export trade is ascribed partly to the fact that in the previous year the traders had encountered such difficulties owing to the state of the roads and weather that many were deterred from venturing forth again this year with their goods. The proposal to extend the Hindustán-Tibet road is still under consideration. Its effect in stimulating the Tibetan trade would doubtless be considerable.

474. The following statement is interesting as showing the proportion borne by the trade of each country to the whole body of trade:—

Countries.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-00.
Tirah	0·9	1·1	1·6
Kabul	15·7	16·2	11·3
Bajaur	22·4	22·9	31·3
Kashmír	56·6	55·5	53·4
Ladákh	3·8	3·8	2·5
Chinese Tibet	0·6	0·5	0·4
TOTAL	100·	100·	100·

The chief increases in imports were as follows:—

I.—Between ten and eleven lakhs of rupees ... Ghi.

II.—Between four and five lakhs of rupees ... Rice (husked), other rain crops and other timber.

III.—Between two and three lakhs of rupees ... Rice (unhusked), Hides of Cattle, Specie and Bullion, Government, (*b*) Silver.

IV.—Between one or two lakhs of rupees ... Fruits and Nuts (all other kinds), Wheat, Gram and Pulse, Skins of Sheep and Goats, &c., Silk (raw), and Specie and Bullion, Public (*b*) Silver.

The principal decrease was to be seen in the import of *charas.*

475. The Kashmír and Bajaur trade accounts for the increase in the first two items, and for the increased import of *Rice (unhusked)*; Kashmír alone for the enhanced import of *Hides of Cattle* and *Specie* and *Bullion*; Kabul for the increase under *Fruits (all other kinds)*. The Kabul fruit trade has been almost entirely diverted from the Kohát direction to Peshdwar. The enhanced import of *Gram and Pulse* comes for the most part from Bajaur. Kashmír alone is responsible for the increased import of *Skins of Sheep and Goats*, of *Silk (raw)*, of *Specie, (b) Silver.*

476. The chief increases in exports were as follows:—

I.—Between twenty and twenty-one lakhs of rupees Cotton Piece-goods (European).

II.—Between eleven and twelve lakhs of rupees ... Ditto (Indian).

III.—Between seven and eight lakhs of rupees ... Specie and Bullion, Government, (*b*) Silver.

IV.—Between four and five lakhs of rupees ... Salt (all other kinds).

V.—Between two and three lakhs of rupees ... Tea (Indian).

VI.—Between one and two lakhs of rupees ... Wheat.

477. Large decreases occurred in the export of the following articles:—

I.—Between twelve and thirteen lakhs of rupees	Specie and Bullion, Public, (*b*) Silver.
II.—Between two and three lakhs of rupees ...	Cotton Twist and Yarn (European).
III.—Between one and two lakhs of rupees ...	Ditto ditto. (Indian). Iron and Tea (Foreign).

The increase in the export of *Cotton Piece-goods (European)* has been almost entirely to Bajaur and that of *Cotton Piece-goods (Indian)* to Bajaur and Kashmír. In trade with latter country occurred also the increase in *Specie and Bullion, Government, (b) Silver.* The enhanced export of *Salt (all other kinds)* has been mainly to Bajaur; Kashmír accounts for the increase in the export of *Indian Tea and Wheat*, as also for the decrease in the export of *Silver Bullion, Public.* The decreased export of *Cotton Twist and Yarn (European and Indian)* has been chiefly in the direction of Kashmír and Bajaur.

478. INTERNAL TRADE.—The year under report was marked by an almost complete failure of the monsoon rains in most districts of the Province; and this followed, as it was, by late and scanty winter showers, caused in some places acute agricultural distress. The rise in the prices of food grains began as early as July 1899, contracting exports and attracting imports. In the Ferozepore market, for instance, wheat, which was steady at 20 seers the rupee in May—June 1899, had risen to 9 seers the rupee by October. In Rájpútána and Central India the conditions were much worse—a water famine in many places accompanying the scarcity of food and fodder and causing enormous loss of cattle. This mortality of animals has had its natural effect upon the leather trade of the Province. The unfortunate conditions of the year do not, however, seem to have so seriously affected the total volume of trade as might have been expected. No doubt the export trade of wheat and other grains was considerably depressed towards the latter part of the year. But the fact that the large European firms had in many districts bought up through their agents a great part of the standing crops before famine had declared itself, prevented the full depression of the export trade from manifesting itself, and must be taken into consideration in weighing the figures for the year.

479. The following table shows the total body of trade for the last three years, exclusive of animals and treasure:—

Year.		Imports.			Exports.		
		By Rail.	By River.	Total.	By Rail.	By River.	Total.
1897-98 ...	Weight, maunds	14,047,141	149,151	14,196,292	14,008,885	1,055,297	15,064,182
	Value, rupees ...	12,34,73,897	9,48,106	12,44,22,003	8,27,01,012	40,32,578	8,67,33,590
1898-99 ...	Weight, maunds	14,825,412	110,814	14,936,226	22,565,864	1,758,575	24,324,439
	Value, rupees ...	12,55,01,976	8,44,077	12,63,46,053	10,00,07,007	50,75,847	10,50,82,854
1899-00 ...	Weight, maunds	19,919,199 $\frac{37}{40}$	146,100	20,065,299 $\frac{37}{40}$	20,364,616	1,339,486	21,704,102
	Value, rupees ...	12,66,40,348	10,06,603	12,76,46,951	11,63,73,967	49,52,470	12,13,26,437

480. It will be seen that imports by rail have increased in value by some 11 lakhs of rupees and in weight by some 51 lakhs of maunds. Exports by rail shew an increase of about 164 lakhs in value, and a decrease of some 22 lakhs of maunds in weight. The provincial value rates assigned to food-grains have increased by about 30 per cent., and those assigned to oilseeds have been similarly raised since last year.

481. Taking the total volume of Provincial trade, both rail and river-borne, the chief increases in imports are found in the following articles:—

IMPORTS: INCREASES.

Articles.	*Increases in lakhs of rupees.*
Gram and Pulse	$76\frac{4}{5}$
Sugar (Unrefined)	$33\frac{1}{5}$
Hides of Cattle (Raw)	30
Wheat	$22\frac{1}{5}$
Silver Coin (Government rupees)	14
Other Grains	$11\frac{1}{5}$
Other sorts of Railway Materials	$8\frac{3}{10}$
Woollen Piece-goods (European)	$7\frac{7}{10}$
Cotton Piece-goods (Indian)	$6\frac{2}{5}$
Skins of Sheep (Raw)	$5\frac{2}{5}$
Jowár and Bájra	4

The increase in the imports of food-grains began as early as the first quarter of the year, when it was anticipated by the more speculative of the dealers that the *kharíf* harvest would in all probability be extremely meagre, if not an almost complete failure, and when low prices were still prevailing in the North-Western Provinces and Bengal. By October the famine had plainly declared itself in some parts of the Punjab and prices had risen from 75 to 100 per cent. in many districts; so the cheaper forms of food-grains were naturally attracted from other provinces, and a considerable increase is noticeable under the heads *Gram and Pulse, Other Grains, Jowár and Bájra.* There was moreover a sufficient demand for *Wheat* at the enhanced price among the richer classes to cause an increase of over 22 lakhs in the import value. The increase under *Sugar* (*Unrefined*) follows on a decrease in the preceding year. *Hides of Cattle* (*Raw*) were imported in largely increased quantities from the States of Rájpútána and Central India. The mortality of cattle in those States owing to the famine reduced the price of *Raw Hides* so far as to make it profitable for Punjab leather-dealers to import, dress and then export them. The increase in the import of rupees is due in part probably to the remittance by Government of money to meet the needs of the famine-stricken districts, as a great part of the import is to the Cis-Sutlej Section. A great part of the import of other Railway Materials is in the direction of Kohát and Pesháwar: and is doubtless accounted for by the construction of the Pesháwar-Jamrúd and Nowshera-Mardán Railways.

482. The increased import of *Woollen Piece-goods* (*European*) is almost entirely from Karáchi; but there is also a slight increase from the North-Western Provinces, which shows that the Mills at Cawnpore and Meerut are beginning to find a larger market in the Province. Bombay and Karáchi are mainly responsible for the increased import of *Cotton Piece-goods* (*Indian*) which occurred almost entirely in the last quarter of the year under report.

483. The most important decreases in import are as follows:—

IMPORTS: DECREASES.

Articles.	*Decreases in lakhs of rupees.*
Cotton Piece-goods (European)	$132\frac{9}{10}$
Silver Bullion	$91\frac{4}{5}$
Gunny-bags	$14\frac{3}{5}$
Sugar (Refined)	$10\frac{3}{5}$
Wine	$9\frac{3}{4}$
Iron and Steel...	$7\frac{3}{5}$
All other Articles of merchandise	$5\frac{7}{10}$
Other Provisions	5
Leather, Manufactured	$4\frac{9}{10}$
Other Drugs	$4\frac{3}{5}$
Ale and Beer	$3\frac{3}{10}$

The falling-off in the import of silver bullion occurred for the most part in the Bombay trade, which fell from an import of 193 lakhs in 1898-99 to an import of only 116 lakhs during the year under report. The general depression caused by the prevailing scarcity is in a great measure accountable for this decrease. The same cause doubtless is responsible for the marked decrease in *Cotton Piece-goods* (*European*), the import of which from Karáchi, Bombay and Calcutta shows a falling-off of 72, 39 and 22 lakhs, respectively. The decline in the import of *Gunny-bags* is due to the falling-off in the export trade of wheat and other food-grains. It is curious that while there has been a marked decrease of nearly 19 lakhs in the import of *Sugar* (*Refined*) from the North-Western Provinces, there has at the same time been an increase of some 11 lakhs under this head from Karáchi. The decrease in the import of *Wine* is difficult to account for, as the wine-drinking class would not naturally be much affected by the general financial depression. The falling off has perhaps to some extent been compensated by an increase of $1\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs in value of spirits imported,—a fact which indicates that whisky and other foreign spirits are gradually displacing wine as an article of daily consumption. The falling-off in *Ale and Beer* may be partly accounted for in the same way. But the efforts of the Temperance Party among the soldiers of British Regiments may have contributed to this result. In any case, the demand for heavy wines such as Port and Madeira and for British beers is not what it was, and yearly we may expect to see the import trade of *Spirits* increasing at the expense of that of *Wine* and *Ale and Beer*.

The decrease under *All other kinds of Merchandise* and *Other Provisions* is due doubtless to the general depression. With regard to the decrease under *Leather, manufactured*, there has been a considerable increase in the

import of *Raw Hides.* These doubtless when duly manufactured supplied the needs of the Province at a sufficiently low figure, to cause a falling-off in the import trade.

484. Turning to exports the chief increases are as follows:—

EXPORTS: INCREASES.

Articles.	*Increases in lakhs of rupees.*
Cotton (Raw)	$66\frac{7}{10}$
Hides of Cattle (Raw)...	57
Other Metals	29
Other Grains	19
All other Articles of Merchandise	$16\frac{3}{10}$
Hides of Cattle (Dressed)	$16\frac{1}{5}$
Silver Coin	16
Skins of Sheep (Raw)...	12
Woollen Piece-goods (Indian)	$10\frac{2}{5}$
Woollen Piece-goods (European)	$10\frac{3}{10}$

The increase in the exports of *Cotton* (*Raw*) follows on a decrease in the preceding year. The high rate of exchange to which the decrease in the export to the chief sea-port towns was attributed last year and which continued during the year under report does not seem to have affected the trade this year. For, while there is an unexplained falling-off in the exports to the North-Western Provinces, there is an increase of 38 lakhs, 21 lakhs and 7 lakhs in the value of the exports to Bombay, Karáchi and Calcutta, respectively. It is curious that there has been an increase in both imports and exports of *Raw Hides*; the former has already been explained; the latter is due doubtless to the mortality of cattle owing to the famine, especially in the Cis-Sutlej Districts of the Province, where prices were running sufficiently low to attract the North-Western Provinces, Bombay and Karáchi dealers to buy. The export of *Other Grains* and *Jowár and Bájra* was mainly in the direction of Rájpútana, where famine declared itself earlier than in the Punjab, and where there was a greater demand for the cheaper food-grains. The increased export of *Hides of Cattle* (*Dressed*) was the natural consequence of an increased import of *Hides of Cattle* (*Raw*) from Rájpútána, as already explained. The increased export of *Woollen Piece-goods* (*Indian*) has been chiefly to the North-Western Provinces and Calcutta, while that of *Woollen Piece-goods* (*European*) has been almost entirely to the North-Western Provinces.

485. The most important decreases in exports are as follows:—

EXPORTS: DECREASES.

Articles.	*Decreases in lakhs of rupees.*
Wheat	$62\frac{4}{5}$
Wool (Raw)	$51\frac{2}{5}$
Gram and Pulse	$24\frac{1}{2}$
Rape and Mustard Seed	$12\frac{9}{10}$
Cotton Piece-goods (European)	$11\frac{7}{10}$
Ale and Beer	7
Sugar (Unrefined)	$5\frac{1}{5}$

The falling-off in the export of *Wheat and Gram* and *Pulse* was

due to the prevailing scarcity and high prices. The decrease under *Wool (Raw)* follows on an increase of almost 55 lakhs in value in the preceding year. The *Rape and Mustard Seed Crop* suffered with the rest of the produce of the Punjab: hence a decrease in the export trade which, moreover, follows on an increase in the preceding year. The decline under *Cotton Piece-goods (European)* is chiefly in the direction of the North-Western Provinces. The decrease in the export of *Ale and Beer* is almost entirely in the trade with the North-Western Provinces, and seems to have mainly affected the Cis-Sutlej Breweries, *i.e.*, at Simla, Solon, Kasauli, &c.

486. With regard to the movements of treasure during the year there was an increase in value of about 14 lakhs in the import and of about 16 lakhs in the export of Government rupees, while there was a considerable falling-off in the import of bullion and coin other than Government rupees. The enormous imports of bullion in the preceding year represented in part payment for Provincial exports of grain. The decrease of these exports naturally resulted therefore in a decrease in the import of bullion. There has moreover been a natural falling-off in the demand for silver ornaments among the poorer classes.

487. RIVER-BORNE TRADE.—The following table shows the weight and value of the river-borne trade of the Punjab for the last five years:—

Year.	Imports.		Exports.	
	Quantity in maunds.	Value in rupees.	Quantity in maunds.	Value in rupees.
1895-96	273,207	16,14,255	1,900,307	65,30,084
1896-97	240,874	16,71,610	1,437,321	66,26,948
1897-98	149,151	9,48,106	1,055,297	40,32,578
1898-99	110,814	8,44,077	1,758,575	50,75,847
1899-00	146,100	10,06,603	1,339,486	49,52,470

Imports show an increase of 35,286 maunds in weight and Rs. 1,62,526 in value. This is a partial regaining of the ground lost by the plague. The years 1897-98 and 1898-99, when the plague in Karáchi was at its worst, reduced the import trade to less than half what it had been in 1895-96.

The increase in imports was chiefly under the heads *Cotton Piece-goods (European), Rice, Gram and Pulse, Stone and Lime,* and *Sugar (Refined)*. The export trade shows a decrease of 419,089 in weight and of Rs. 1,23,377 in value. This decrease is due almost entirely to the falling-off in the export of wheat, *i.e.* by 403,860 maunds. The falling-off under this head is due partly to the high prices prevailing in the Punjab, partly to the fact that the Sukkur merchants had large stocks in hand over from the previous year, and partly to the facilities provided for through booking by the new Kotri-Rohri Railway.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.

488. COMPANIES.—There were at the end of the year 1898-99, 70 companies on the registers of this office, 60 of which were shown as working and 10 as in process of winding up.

489. Ten new companies were registered during the year under report, while 6 went into liquidation, and 1, the Hoshiárpur Co-operative Stores, Limited, was dissolved by order of Court during the same period.

490. The names and objects of the companies registered during the year are given below:—

(1) The Pesháwar Club, Limited. To afford to its members all the usual privileges, advantages, conveniences and accommodation of a club, and to borrow money for the purpose of the club or to purchase or take on lease moveable and immoveable property for the club. (Registered 12th June 1899.)

(2) The Punjab Silk Mills Company, Limited. The spinning, weaving and manufacturing of silk, cotton, flax, jute, hemp and all fibres and fibrous materials at Delhi and other places. (Registered 30th June 1899.)

(3) The Hosiery Works Company, Limited. To supply articles of hosiery of a better quality at cheaper rates both in and out of British India, and to erect and work factories for the manufacture of textiles, knitted and embroidery goods. (Registered 14th July 1899.)

(4) The General Printing and Stationery Company, Limited. To acquire gain by starting and keeping up a printing and publishing business, trading in stationery, and speculating in the purchase and sale of copy-rights and books. (Registered 24th July 1899.)

(5) The Raghunandan Mills Company, Limited. The ginning, spinning, weaving, manufacture and sale of silk and cotton materials. (Registered 12th August 1899.)

(6) The Stone Flour Mills Company, Limited. To acquire gain by grinding flour by machinery. (Registered 15th September 1899.)

(7) The Upper India Iron Rolling Mills Company, Limited. The working of scrap and other iron into bars and other products. (Registered 29th September 1899.)

(8) The Indraprástha Trading Company, Limited. To trade in goods of all kinds and to act as agents in the said line. (Registered 30th October 1899.)

(9) The Imperial Carrying Company, Limited. To carry on the business of general carriers, railway and forwarding agents, warehousemen, bonded carmen and common carmen, and any other business which can be conveniently carried on in connection with the above. (Registered 25th January 1900.)

(10) The Amritsar Flour and General Mills Company, Limited. To erect a Roller Mill at Amritsar for the purpose of grinding wheat and other suitable grain. (Registered 27th February 1900.)

There were thus at the close of the year 77 companies on the books of this office, 63 of which were working at the end of the year and 14 in process of winding up.

491. The following table shows the classification of the 77 companies existing at the end of the year on the registers of the Registrar's Office :—

No.	Names of Companies.	Working.	Winding up.
1	Banking, Loan and Insurance Companies	6	2
2	Trading Companies	15	7
3	Mills and Presses	26	3
4	Tea and other Planting Companies	1	1
5	Mining and Quarrying Companies	1	...
6	Ice Manufacture	1	...
7	Sugar Manufacture	1	...
8	Breweries	1	...
9	Other Joint Stock Companies, including companies limited by guarantee ...	11	1
	TOTAL	63	14

492. The total realizations under the Indian Companies Act, VI of 1882, and Act XXI of 1860, an Act for the registration of literary, scientific and charitable societies, amounted to Rs. 3,063-2-0 as shown below :—

	Rs.	A.	P.
(1) New companies; (2) Miscellaneous documents connected with Joint Stock Companies; and (3) for granting copies under Act VI of 1882.	2,763	2	0
(2) Fees for registering five new societies and one old society *de novo* (The Young Men's Christian Association).	300	0	0
TOTAL ...	3,063	2	0

GENERAL.

493. A good many companies fail to punctually conduct their business in accordance with the provisions of the Act and reminders have fairly frequently to issue from the Registrar's Office, sometimes being accompanied by threats of levy of penalty. These omissions occur principally owing to want of cohesion in the companies and the neglect to draw up proper rules of business; also to the want of proper legal advice and only a superficial knowledge of the provisions of the Act.

494. Only in one case has fraud been alleged against the persons entrusted to the working of a company. The company in question was the Punjab Carpet and General Manufacturing Company, Limited, Amritsar.

495. Six companies have been remiss in complying with the provisions of the Act as to the regular submission of statements and returns.

PUBLIC WORKS.

496. GENERAL REMARKS.—The year under review opened prosperously and the grant stood at Rs. 34,90,000. Suddenly the rains failed, and orders were issued to stop all expenditure on Public Works which could possibly be postponed without much loss. These orders were put into effect, and eventually the grant was reduced to Rs. 29,00,000. Numbers of works were stopped or held in abeyance; the establishment in many divisions was not properly utilized; yet very little reduction was possible, because of the large areas over which the existing works had to be maintained.

497. The famine became the main feature of the year. It was acute only in the south-east of the Province, though Gujrát and Shahpur were affected. It became necessary to form a Special Famine Circle for the Hissar, Rohtak, Gurgaon, Delhi, Karnál, and Umballa Districts. Two new Divisions were formed, one for the Hissar and the other for the Rohtak District, leaving only Delhi and Gurgaon in the Delhi Division. A very large amount of extra establishment had to be hastily engaged and trained for the preparation of projects and for the supervision of the famine works. There were no large projects altogether suitable for famine works available. Several thousand men were drafted to the Jhelum Canal; cholera broke out among them and caused much mortality and distress, but afterwards matters settled down quickly, and the rest of the draft worked steadily and well. The question of commencing work on the Lower Bári Doáb Canal was mooted, but partly because of the trouble above mentioned, and partly because the only part of the project which was ready and available for works was in a waterless barren plain, this work was not put into execution. In the Hissar and Rohtak Districts the main works carried out were large tanks to supply water for cattle and possibly for little lift irrigation. In the Gurgaon District the chief works were the enlargement or the construction of irrigation bunds. This class of work is likely to be very useful. Also the earthwork of the Delhi-Agra and Rewári-Phulera Railways, within the limits of the district. The latter was carried on beyond the limits of the Rewári Tahsíl into the Native States. In the Delhi District the earthwork of the Delhi-Agra Railway was the chief work. In the Karnál District a branch of the Sársuti Canal was made and some large tanks.

498. The total numbers on the relief works in charge of this Department reached 3,895,098 workers and 1,434,888 dependents in March 1900. The departmental expenditure was Rs. 18,89,290, including Rs. 1,78,130 from District and Rs. 30,622 from Municipal Funds. The operations were very successful in saving life at a moderate cost, and a great deal of very valuable experience as to the best methods of conducting famine works has been acquired. Famine Inspecting Officers, Military and Civil, have for the first time been employed in this Province under the Superintending Engineer. Native Non-Commissioned Officers have also been employed. Discipline was made far stricter than ever before, and in various ways many who could just manage to support themselves, apart from the famine works, were prevented from coming to them. Cholera increased the difficulties of the works, as it repeatedly broke

out at one or another of the works. Another advance that has been made is the outturn of work, and in some cases it has been found possible to do work on approximately normal rates. If the difficulties connected with drafting on a large scale can also be overcome, then, when there is a large work at a not prohibitive distance, the cost of famine works will be greatly reduced in future. A very appreciable advance has been made in this direction during the current famine.

499. The expenditure on Original Works in the Province was Rs. 11,31,856. This is considerably above the average of recent years, but much less than what the expenditure would have been had it not been for the famine and much less than the Province actually needs. The worst effect of the famine will be seen in the year 1900-01.

500. The total expenditure this year on Original Works, Buildings, was Rs. 6,22,845. The annual requirements for satisfactory progress are about 8 lakhs.

501. TOTAL EXPENDITURE.—Excluding a sum of Rs. 18,89,290 spent by Civil and Public Works Officers on Famine Relief Works, the total expenditure on Public Works proper amounted to Rs. 58,69,290 against Rs. 60,85,273 in the preceding year. The decrease is due to (1) expenditure having been restricted, as far as possible, to provide for famine purposes, (2) the transfer to the Accountant-General, Punjab, of the audit of Provincial expenditure on petty construction and repairs in charge of Civil Officers on items not exceeding Rs. 1,000 each, and (3) the transfer to the Military Works Services of all the military works in the Kurram Valley, including Hangu, Thal, and the Samána Outposts, with the road and works in the Tochi Valley, as also all the Civil Works within those areas.

502. Deducting the expenditure under Imperial Military, Rs. 5,16,469, Imperial Civil, Rs. 6,48,013, and Private contributions, &c, Rs. 1,39,768, for which the Public Works Department merely acts as an agent, the net outlay incurred on works in the Province amounted to Rs. 45,65,040, of which Rs 29,40,811 were for Provincial Works. The District Fund Public Works Establishment, besides carrying out works and repairs from that fund to the extent of Rs. 5,92,773, executed works and repairs for Imperial Military costing Rs. 1,000, Imperial Civil costing Rs. 4,153, and Provincial costing Rs. 38,169. The Municipalities carried out only their own works and repairs to the extent of Rs. 6,98,690. The Provincial establishment executed District and Municipal works and repairs to the extent of Rs. 6,147 and Rs. 2,01,595 respectively, and the rest of the funds from other sources.

503. *Famine Relief Works.*—The total expenditure of the year amounted to Rs. 18,89,290.

504. This includes Rs. 16,961 incurred by the Public Works Department for the Irrigation Branch on the Lower Bári Doáb Canal and the Ganda Nullah project and Rs. 86,514 on the earthwork and collection of stone metal for Delhi-Agra Chord and Rewári Phulera Railways. Towards the close of the year it was apparent that the burden of famine expenditure on Provincial

Funds would be too heavy, and the Government of India were pleased to order that the entire famine outlay, met from Provincial Funds, should be charged to Imperial during 1899-00.

505. *Transfer of Public Works to Local Bodies.*—Under the scheme of Local Self-Government inaugurated by the District Boards Act of 1883 and the Municipal Act of 1884 certain Provincial buildings have been made over to District Boards and Municipal Committees for maintenance with fixed annual grants, supplemented, in the case of District Boards, by yearly contributions as grants-in-aid for their Engineering Establishments. The total grants for maintenance and grants-in-aid for Engineering Establishments in the past five years have been as follows :—

Years.	To District Boards.		To Municipal Committees.
	For Maintenance.	For Establishment.	For Maintenance.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1895-96	88,186	27,600	5,298
1896-97	73,455	27,600	5,069
1897-98	74,180	27,600	5,534
1898-99	74,196	27,600	5,534
1899-00	61,302	25,850	5,534

506. The transfers of Public Works *to* Local Bodies during the year were as follows :—

Civil Rest-house at Mukerián.

507. *Unification of Provincial and District Board Public Works Establishments.*—In pursuance of the policy of unification of establishments, some of the Public Works made over to District Boards have in recent years been retransferred to the Public Works Department for maintenance. In addition, certain District Boards have made over a number of their roads to the Public Works Department to be repaired, with fixed annual assignments, as follows :—

	Rs.
1894-95	19,279
1895-96	29,003
1896-97	29,240
1897-98	48,999
1898-99	46,955
1899-00	50,765

508. The transfers of Public Works *from* Local Bodies during the year were as follows :—

Amritsar-Ajnála and Mooltan-Bunderghât roads.

509. DETAILS OF EXPENDITURE.—*Total Expenditure.*—The total expenditure of the year amounted to Rs. 58,69,290,—*vide* Table A,—of which Rs. 56,00,554 were charged against the various grants of the General Public Works Budget Estimates prepared by the Local Government, as noted below. The balance, Rs. 2,68,736, was charged to Contributions :—

MAJOR HEADS.	Works.	Repairs.	Establishment.	Tools and Plant.	Barrack Department.	Suspense	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Imperial Military	1,07,263	3,07,271	89,187	5,795	(a) 6,632	321	5,16,469
Do. Civil	3,97,842	1,15,234	84,721	5,327	...	44,889	6,48,013
Provincial	11,31,856	10,74,245	7,16,491	34,361	...	—16,142	29,40,811
Incorporated Local	1,81,248	4,15,135	88,996	2,537	...	...	6,87,916
Municipal	3,51,074	4,18,073	36,671	1,527	...	...	8,07,345
Total ...	21,69,283	23,29,958	10,16,066	49,547	6,632	29,068	56,00,554
Deduct expenditure in England including loss by exchange ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	75,950
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55,24,604

(*a*) Includes Rs. 597 on account of Establishment charges.

510. EXPENDITURE ON FAMINE RELIEF.—The total expenditure of the year on "33—Famine Relief" amounted to Rs. 18,89,290, as distributed below :—

MAJOR HEADS.	Works.	Repairs.	Establishment.	Tools and Plant.	Gratuitous Relief.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Imperial—						
I.—Railways	83,868	...	...	...	2,646	86,514
II.—Irrigation	8,655	...	218	8,088	...	16,961
III.—Civil works	11,06,491	2,92,350	20,009	51,160	1,07,053	15,77,063
Incorporated Local	85,183	84,816	1,200	6,931	...	1,78,130
Municipal	18,662	11,960	...	...	...	30,622
TOTAL ...	13,02,859	3,89,126	21,427	66,179	1,09,699	18,89,290

511. *Comparison between Actuals and Budget and Revised Estimates.*—The total actual outlay, the Budget and Revised Estimates of the year, and the actuals of 1898-99 are compared in the following table :—

MAJOR HEADS.	Actuals, 1898-99.	1899-00.		
		Budget Estimate.	Revised Estimate.	Actuals.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Imperial Military	9,25,818	5,26,000	5,23,000	5,16,469
Do. Civil	4,76,500	4,52,500	7,07,500	6,48,013
Provincial Civil	28,29,204	34,90,000	29,00,000	29,40,811
Incorporated Local	7,98,868	9,20,000	7,34,000	6,87,916
Municipal	7,59,468	9,03,373	(a)	8,07,345
TOTAL ...	57,89,858	62,91,873	48,64,500	56,00,554

(a) No Revised Estimate has been prepared.

512. *Imperial Military.*—The decrease in expenditure, as compared with the previous year, is due partly to the transfer of military works in the Kurram and Tochi Valleys to the Military Works Services, and partly to the completion during the previous year of several large works—the Bannu-Datta Khel Road, the Khagán Valley Road, the new infantry lines, Kohát, and accommodation for troops in the Tochi Valley.

513. *Imperial Civil.*—Compared with the previous year, the excess outlay was chiefly due to expenditure on the "electric light installation," Viceregal Lodge, Simla, and a contribution, to the Municipality of Rs. 66,oco, towards the extension and improvements of Simla. The excess over the Budget Estimate occurred in consequence of large grants having been assigned subsequent to the issue of Budget orders. Compared with the Revised Estimate, the short outlay occurred chiefly owing to lapses against grants for (1) the underground water tanks at Viceregal Lodge, which work was not completed before the close of the year as anticipated ; and (2) furniture for Viceregal Lodge, Simla.

514. *Provincial.*—The excess of the Budget Estimate over the actuals of 1898-99 was in consequence of a larger grant having been made to make up for short outlay in previous years on account of famine. The great difference between Actuals and the Budget figures of the year under review is due to the subsequent curtailing of expenditure for famine relief purposes. The excess over the Revised Estimate is accounted for by the fact that the share of outlay incurred on the Dera Gházi Khan Protective Works, amounting to Rs. 37,511, which was recoverable from the Dera Gházi Khan Municipality, was debited to Provincial works pending issue of further orders.

515. *Incorporated Local.*—The differences between actuals of this and the previous year and the Budget Estimate are due to restriction of ordinary outlay to meet expenditure on famine relief works; whilst the short outlay, as compared with the Revised Estimate, is the result of the stoppage of works to save money for further famine expenditure, if needed.

516. *Municipal.*—The Budget Estimate was prepared for Rs. 9,03,373, but was subsequently reduced, from time to time, to Rs. 8,76,600 chiefly with a view to provide a reserve for famine. The reduced actual outlay is due to a further reserve of funds for the same purpose.

517. BOOK-VALUE OF PROVINCIAL BUILDINGS.—The total value on 31st March 1899 was Rs. 1,87,46,372 and on 31st March 1900 Rs. 1,84,19,856. The expenditure on maintenance during the year was Rs. 2,47,603, or a rate of Rs. 1·321 per cent. of the capital cost at the beginning of the year.

518. COMPARATIVE EXPENDITURE ON CIVIL BUILDINGS AND COMMUNICATIONS.—The following figures compare the outlay of the year with that of the previous four years:—

FUNDS.	ORIGINAL WORKS.									
	Civil Buildings.					*Communications.*				
	1895-96	1896 97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-00	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99	1899-00.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Imperial	1,90,424	4,63,111	2,14,978	2,15,563	3,17,643	11,175	62,616	24 444	18,027	14,199
Provincial ...	1,98,051	1,68,717	2,21,411	5,01,027	6,22,845	2,02,532	1,41,241	1,52,339	3,86,567	3,34,281
Incorporated Local	78,447	55,454	45,288	68,277	80,951	1,22,282	1,29,927	1,25,301	94,343	54,914
TOTAL ...	4,66,922	6,87,282	4,81,677	7,84,867	10,21,439	3,35,989	3,33,784	3 02,084	4,98,937	4,03 394

FUNDS.	REPAIRS.									
	Civil Buildings.					*Communications.*				
	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98	1898-99.	1899-00	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1899 00.
	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Imperial	1,00,652	1,02,854	1,00,713	1,24,640	1,11,549	16,541	15,809	18,104	20 963	3,685
Provincial ...	2,20 570	2,25,274	2,26,125	2,55,913	1,99,417	0,19,880	9,10,604	9 33,197	8,07,806	8,32,382
Incorporated Local	84 705	62,115	82,778	83,284	68,447	4,32,496	2,94 903	3,02,495	3,35,110	2 90,119
TOTAL ...	4,05,927	3,97,243	4,09,616	4,63,837	3,79,413	4,68,917	12,21,316	2,53,796	11,63,879	11,26,186

519. MILITARY WORKS.—The *total expenditure* was Rs. 5,16,469. The outlay on Major Works amounted to Rs. 64,055 and on Minor Works to Rs. 43,197.

520. The *chief works* carried out, or in course of construction, were as noted below:—

A portion of the *Transport Mule Lines at Abbott-abad* was re-roofed with galvanised sheet iron.

Owing to the transfer of the 42nd Gurkhas from Assam to Abbott-abad, *additional quarters for* 164 *families* were required at the latter station. The quarters were put in hand early in December 1899, but, owing to unfavourable weather, it was not possible to do more during the year than collect materials and obtain English stores through the Secretary of State.

A new *rifle range for the cavalry regiment at Kohát* was almost completed.

A new *combined magazine for the cavalry and infantry of the Guides at Mardán* was started in February 1900. The old magazine, which was found to be too small, was dismantled.

The *roofs of many of the Hissar Cattle Farm buildings* had decayed and were in an unsafe state. These were renewed.

Six steel rain *water tanks* capable of holding 50,000 gallons were provided to supplement the water-supply of the *Lawrence Military Asylum*. The rain water was caught from the roofs of the Infants' barrack.

Khagán Valley Road.—The object of the improvement of this road was to facilitate the transport of Military stores and supplies to the garrisons at Chilás and Gilgit. The whole of the work on this road, with the exception of the supply houses and a rest-house at Burowai (the estimate for which has been sanctioned, but funds not yet allotted) is now complete, and the road is open for pack traffic from about the end of May to the middle of October of each year. The total expenditure to date on both sections has been Rs. 1,56,099.

No Major Works were carried out during the year in Southern Wazíristán. The following were the more important of the Minor Works: (1) *supply of storage tanks for water in the Jandola Post*, and (2) the *construction of quarters for Commissariat followers at Khajuri Kach and Tánk*.

Dera Ismail Khan-Tánk-Murtaza Road.—Though the ordinary maintenance of this road is carried out from Provincial Funds, the renewal of its metal is an Imperial Military charge. The road was originally metalled with brick ballast in the Dera Ismail Khan-Tánk section (42 miles). This, though cheap, has not been effective. It has consequently been found necessary to do all the renewals with limestone metal. The quantity which could be annually consolidated with this material was smaller, on account of the great expense due to carriage of stone metal, but the advantage of the change is now becoming apparent, and there are only six brick miles now remaining.

North-West Frontier Road, Kohat-Bannu section.—The Chingoshta Nullah has now been metalled. The metalling of this nullah has been

a great boon to wheeled traffic. Formerly tongas and carts were often several hours getting across the heavy sand, whereas tonga ponies can now trot across without any difficulty.

Contribution works.—The troops at Sarwekai and some of those at Jandola (both in Southern Wazíristán) were formerly located in grass huts which had been built by regimental agency some four years ago. In addition to the danger from fire, these grass huts afforded inadequate protection in a climate so variable as that of Wazíristán. A sum of about Rs. 8,000 was placed at the disposal of the Public Works Department as a contribution from the Military Department in order to improve the accommodation. The work at Jandola was completed during the year, and that at Sarwekai has since been finished.

521. IMPERIAL CIVIL WORKS.—*Expenditure.*—The total expenditure was Rs. 6,48,013. The outlay on Major Works was Rs. 3,01,278, and on Minor Works Rs. 96,564. The chief works carried out and in hand are noted below :—

The *telegraph office at Murree* has been enlarged.

Two sets of new quarters for Military signallers have been erected at the *Telegraph Office, Ráwalpindi.*

The *Post Office at Ráwalpindi* has been very much improved by the construction of proper counters inside the building, and the public can now transact business in greater comfort.

Viceregal Lodge buildings, Simla.—The electric light installation which was put in with the building when it was constructed in 1883 by Messrs. Siemens & Co. had shown signs of being worn out. The engines and dynamos were not up to date, and the wiring, particularly in the main building, was defective and dangerous. The entire renovation of the installation was decided on. A preliminary estimate to cover urgent work to be put in prior to the season of 1899 was sanctioned for Rs. 22,611, and this covered the cost of the interior rewiring and refitting of about 400 lights with the most recent improvements. A larger estimate for Rs. 1,10,394, including new tandem engines and new dynamos, was prepared with the assistance of Mr. Meares, the Electrician to the Bengal Government. The new plant was ordered from England and reached India last February. Extensive alterations to the engine and boiler house and workshop were included in the improvements. When the alterations have been completed the whole installation will be equal to running 1,400 lights in the building and on the approach roads.

The next most important work of the year at Viceregal Lodge was the *construction of a double-storeyed building for accommodation of* four *Aides-de-Camp.* The lower storey is of stone and the upper timber framed. Electric light and water-supply will be laid on; the quarters were ready for occupation during April.

Two underground cast iron tanks were provided for storage of rain water from the roof of the Lodge. Each tank holds 50,000 gallons.

Secretariat buildings, Simla.—An additional wing was found to be urgently necessary for the Foreign Office to accommodate the offices of the Thaggi and Dacoity Department, and of the Inspector-General, Imperial Service Troops. A suitable site eastward of the main block was fortunately found to have good foundations. The work was put in hand during November, and was nearly finished to the lower storey by April, when construction was suspended owing to the noise which would have been inconvenient for work in the main block during the season. It will be taken up again next November.

It was decided to substitute *electric light* for kerosene oil lamps *in the Central Press building at Simla.* The lamps were condemned as dangerous. They, moreover, produced a foul atmosphere and the oil was expensive. The small installation put in will give a better light and the recurring charge for maintenance will be lower. The machinery was obtained during the year.

An estimate was sanctioned for the *extension of the water-supply system* to new hydrants placed closer *to the many Government offices at Simla,* in order to reduce risks from fire and to gain better fire control. Some of the fittings had not been received in time to be put up, but the work was nearly finished during the year.

The Government of India purchased the *furniture of the house at "Snowdon,"* the Simla residence of the Commander-in-Chief, and its cost, Rs. 22,480, was added to the capital cost of the building.

A small church of 39 *seats and a cemetery were constructed at Khewra,* the head-quarters of the Salt Department in the Pind Dádan Khan District. The estimate amounted to Rs. 5,000, of which Government contributed Rs. 3,000.

Certain *additions to the Levy Post at Khajuri Kach* (commenced during the previous year) were completed. Two sets of rooms have been added for the use of officers on tour, with kitchen, stabling, and out-houses; also quarters for native travellers and an enclosure for animals.

A number of Minor Works were undertaken in Southern Wazíristán, of which the following are the more important :—

(a). Improvements to the Levy Post at Haidari Kach with a view to strengthening its defences.

(b). Double-storeyed towers at the east and west entrances to the Shahur Tangi at Dargaioba and in the Tiárza Valley. The two former will command the Shahur Tangi, a narrow defile between Jandola and Haidari Kach.

(c). Combined cattle pound and camel enclosure adjoining the Civil Post at Wána.

(d). A special barrack for Wazíri Levies at Haidari Kach.

522. Provincial Civil Works (*including Incorporated Local (District), Municipal and Contribution Works*).—Excluding the outlay on Contribution Works, Rs. 3,40,720, Table D, the aggregate expenditure amounted

to Rs. 44,36,072, of which Rs. 16,64,178 were spent on Original Works; Rs. 19,07,453 on Repairs; Rs. 8,42,158 on Establishment; Rs. 38,425 on Tools and Plant; and there was a reduction in the suspense balance to the extent of Rs. 16,142.

523. CIVIL BUILDINGS.—The outlay on Original Provincial Works buildings was Rs. 6,22,845. The chief works on which expenditure was incurred are as follows:—

A large building containing *six court rooms,* with retiring and record rooms, was constructed in the Katcheri compound *at Hoshiárpur.*

New combined offices for the Punjab Government have for a long time been much needed at Simla. Work has hitherto been carried on in two buildings known as "Benmore" and "Ellerslie," which are a quarter of a mile apart. It has been decided to sell "Benmore," which is one of the best estates in Simla, and valued at one lakh of rupees, and to build on the "Ellerslie" site a three-storeyed building capable of giving good accommodation for the Secretariats and Heads of Departments, and their staff, together with visitors' rooms, luncheon rooms, &c.

The design is so arranged that a fourth storey can be added eventually if it should be required. The building will be fire-proof throughout, being of stone with concrete floors, turned in arches over steel beams, the outer verandahs being carried on cast iron columns. The estimate for the work amounts to nearly 3 lakhs. A good start was made on the main building, and all the new out-offices and the Press building were finished.

Additions to the Boarding House, Government College, Lahore.—The lower storey, consisting of 28 cubicles, which was reported last year to be in progress, was completed during the year. The total accommodation now provided for students is 138 cubicles. The second storey will, when constructed, give 28 more cubicles.

Chemical Lecture Room and Laboratory, Government College, Lahore.—The funds allotted for this building being limited, only the rolled steel beams were procured through the Secretary of State. The building will consist of a properly equipped laboratory for chemical instruction, with a lecture room and working hall for 50 students. A professor's room will also be provided.

Roman Catholic Chapel for the Railway community, Lahore.—This building was practically completed last year. Only the steeple, and a few other minor details were added during the current year. The total cost of the work was Rs. 19,507, of which the Government contributed Rs. 10,950. It provides 223 sittings. The total cost *per* seat comes to Rs. 87.

A *District Court* was practically completed at *Lyallpur.* It has been constructed on the plan of the Lahore Court.

The temporary jail at Mung Rasúl, Gujrát District, was completed during the year. The jail is the largest in the Province, and was built in nine months from the date of commencement of works.

A fortified *Border Military Police Post at Torawari* and a fortified *Police Post at Gurguri*, in the Kurram Valley, were constructed during the year and have since (with other works) been transferred to the Military Works Services for maintenance.

The construction of a *1st Class Police Station at Nisang*, Karnál District, was started.

The old *Police Station at Shujabad*, in the Mooltan District, was flooded in 1893, and as it was of sundried bricks laid in mud it fell in. A new police station has been constructed to take its place.

The old *Police building at Jalálpur*, Mooltan District, was unsafe. It has been dismantled and a new Police Station has been constructed on the same site.

The following *additional accommodation* was provided *at the Mayo Hospital at Lahore*: 3 rooms, a dressing-room and bath-room for the Lady Superintendent and six cubicles for the nurses. Also a double-storeyed block of out-offices, having 9 rooms below for servants and 3 above for godowns.

A hall 44′ × 30′ for instruction in Pathology and Physiology was added to the *Medical College, Lahore*. It has been furnished with suitable tables, marble platforms, water-supply fittings, &c., so that scientific lectures and researches can be carried on with facility. A professor's room and bath-room have also been provided.

An official residence was constructed for the *Deputy Commissioner at Karnál*, as there are no suitable private houses for rent at that station.

524. COMMUNICATIONS.—*Metalled and unmetalled roads.*—The expenditure on Original Provincial Works, Communications, was Rs. 3,34,281. The chief works carried out with this expenditure were as follows :—

Hazára Trunk road.—This important line of communication connects the Kashmír cart road at Domel with the North-Western Railway at Hasan Abdál. The first section, 44 miles, from Hasan Abdál to Abbott-abad, is metalled. The second section, 36½ miles, from Abbott-abad to the boundary of the Kashmír territory (2½ miles beyond Garhi Habibulla) is partly metalled in about 13 miles with a soling coat of limestone and other hard stone and a top dressing of bajjri. The last 2½ miles beyond Garhi Habibulla are metalled with limestone. Cart traffic is rapidly developing on the second section, and when the bridges over the Jhelum River at Domel and over the Kishngunga at Muzaffar-abad have been erected by the Kashmír State, it is expected that most of the traffic with Kashmír will pass over this road. The highest point on the road is 4,300 feet above sea level against 6,500 feet on the Murree route, whilst the distance from the North-Western Railway to Domel by both routes is very much the same. Against the Murree route is, of course, the fact that it is blocked for 3 to 4 months in the winter, whereas the Abbott-abad route is open all through the year. A girder bridge at Garhi Habibulla, over the Kunhar River, consisting of a central span of 104 feet and 4 side spans of 25 feet each, was opened for

traffic in May 1900. The old suspension bridge with a timber roadway, 4 feet wide, was dismantled and its piers have been utilized for the new girder bridge. Beyond the Kunhar bridge at Garhi Habibulla the road for 2½ miles was completed with earthwork, barrel culverts, parapet walling, and metalling. It is intended to convert the second section of this Trunk road into a cart road, and with that view estimates are being prepared for widening the road, bridging the Matrandi Nullah and certain other alterations. After this work is finished, it will only be necessary (when cart traffic develops sufficiently to warrant the expenditure) to metal the road with a finishing coat of limestone at a cost of Rs. 75,000.

Some important work was also done on the first section of the road, *viz.*—

(*a*) Improving and regrading the approaches to a bridge in mile 4.

(*b*) Construction of a masonry arch bridge (1 span of 40 feet) over the Salhad Nullah, at Khota-ki-kabar, in mile 39.

Bridge over Baracao Nullah.—This bridge, in mile 14 of the Ráwalpindi-Murree road, was completed and opened for traffic before the rains set in. This was the last link required to complete the bridges on this road.

Owing to the heavy traffic on the *Ráwalpindi-Murree road*, it has been decided to extend the width of metal from 9 to 12 feet on the last 15 miles at the Murree end.

Stone block parapet, Murree-Kohála Cart road.—An estimate for Rs. 10,000 was sanctioned for completing the protection of the outer edge of the road to prevent accidents, and an expenditure of Rs. 7,000 was incurred during the year.

Bára bridge.—The old bowstring timber bridge over the Bára River, in mile 265 of the Lahore-Peshâwar road, was dismantled, as it had warped to such an extent as to be unsafe. A new bridge having a roadway 14 feet wide has been constructed. The iron work was manufactured in India by Messrs. Burn & Co. of Howrah.

The metalling of the *Mooltan-Bunderghât road*, which lies between the Mooltan District Jail and the left bank of the Chenab, was completed. The metal was stone from the Salt Range which was railed to Mooltan. The traffic on this road between the Mooltan City and the left bank of the Chenab is considerable, as there is a large trade in grain, wood, lime, &c., which are conveyed by boats down the Chenab, and deposited for sale on the bank.

Work on the improvement of the *Kángra Valley road* from Patháнkot to Pálampur was pushed on steadily. A fourth estimate, amounting to Rs. 29,051, was sanctioned so as to complete the whole length of 71½ miles. At the beginning of the year about 37¼ miles in all had been metalled, more or less in patches and not in continuous lengths; during the current year the remaining miles will be completed. The total expenditure for metalling the road will come to about Rs. 1,450 a mile. Plans and estimates were also got out for completing the bridging over major and minor

streams along the road. There are three of the former, *viz.* those over the Grail, the Bhod and the Bher torrents, across which the road is now carried on masonry causeways. The minor drainages occur chiefly between Núrpur and the Chakki, and, though they do not cause much hindrance to traffic, it will be as well to bridge them properly. There is still a good deal of regrading to be done, especially at the Pálampur end, before the road can be classed as a good one for carts throughout. There are occasional short lengths of 1 in 15 or worse, and these are all to be taken out and eased. It is expected that, inclusive of the metalling estimate for Rs. 29,051 referred to, the whole of the improvements wanted to make the road a really good one will cost a little over Rs. 1,00,000.

In continuation of the main trunk line the road from Pálampur to Baijnáth and on to the Mandi State border is also being improved into a good unmetalled cart road. Work was started in 1898-99 and was continued throughout this year. The largest masonry work is a 50 feet span arched bridge over the Phoon khud. This was ready for the turning of the arch. The road was expected to be open as far as Baijnáth by July. When it is completed right through it will be possible to travel by ekka from Pálampur to Mandi, nearly 120 miles. With some improvements to the Mandi road between Dhelu and Kurla it would be possible to take carts through, but for the present any through traffic would most likely come on camels.

Works in Kulu.—On the 3rd August 1899 there was unusually heavy rainfall along the southern ridge of the Beas valley overlooking Kulu. There was much loss of life both of human beings and cattle, and the damage done to roads and bridges was serious. The road that ran from the Dulchi Pass to Bajaura in Mandi territory was wrecked by landslips in the higher part of the Valley and by direct erosion by the nullah at the lower end near Bajaura. The same thing happened to the Mandi road which runs down to Kataula. The bridge at Bajaura was washed away, and so was that, 4 miles further on, over the Mohal khud. The most serious loss was that of the Delasni bridge over the Beas. A small nullah behind the right abutment of the bridge (one of the old Sanghai type) changed its course owing to the mass of trees and boulders it brought down, swung into the bridge, and in a few minutes carried the abutment into the main river. The whole of the bridge disappeared and none of the timbers even were recovered. Some idea of the rainfall and the flood may be formed from the fact that the Rupru (Bajaura Nullah, in ordinary floods about 50 feet wide and 4 feet deep, came down 200 feet wide and 10 feet deep. It was decided to make a new road from the Dulchi to Bajaura along the left, instead of the right, bank of the nullah and in British territory throughout. It will be about 8½ miles long and cost about Rs. 17,000. Work was put in hand in December, and some 3 miles were finished during the year.

An estimate is being prepared for a new bridge over the Beas. It will be 4 miles lower down and will be a wire suspension, costing about Rs. 10,000. At the same time the road between Bajaura and Larji will be realigned and be carried along the river gorge, at a nearly level grade, instead of going up and down nearly 1,000 feet as the existing road does. The cost will be Rs. 14,000, but the improvement is very much wanted and will be a great boon to traders. In fact when it is done there should be no hindrance in getting camels to work between Sultánpur and Banjar Tahsíls.

Improved communications between Hill States and British Territory.—The question of improving communications between the various Hill States, trans and cis Sutlej, and British territory, and of improving routes between the hills and the plains has recently come under consideration. Trade is much hampered at present by bad roads or by having no roads at all along which laden mules can ply. Kulu and its sub-districts of Saraj, also the Mandi and Suket States are badly off in this respect. A beginning has been made to improve things by getting out a project for a new road from Mashobra *viá* Naldera to Sunni, the capital of the Bhajji State, on the Sutlej, whence by a suspension bridge communication can be got along a good mule road to Suket and Mandi. A sum of Rs. 8,000 is being spent on improving the Hindustán-Thibet road between Lipi and Shipki (34 miles) which has hitherto not been passable for mules and ponies.

Kohát-Peshάwar Cart road.—A project is under preparation for a road *viá* Kohát Kotal, Khanimela, Aímal Chabutra and Matanni.

525. Feeder Roads.—The *Khusháb-Shahpur road*, 7 miles in length, connects the City and Civil station of Shahpur with the North-Western Railway. It should increase in importance on the opening of the Jhelum Canal when grain traffic to the Railway will certainly increase. The metalling of this road was commenced in 1898-99, but owing to paucity of funds, only two-fifths of the work was done up to the end of the year.

The *Taraki-Domeli road* was nearly brought to completion. It is to be unmetalled and unbridged. During the year 1898-99, 4½ miles were completed, and during 1899-00, 5½ miles. A very short length, within Railway limits, remains to be made which will be finished in the current year.

On the *Mankiála-Kahúta road* wheeled traffic was difficult at two nullah crossings (Dakali and Kalána). The gradients into, and out of, these nullahs have been eased off.

Metalling Karnál-Kaithal feeder road.—This road is 40 miles long; 2½ miles were already metalled, and the sanctioned estimate provides for metalling the balance, *i. e.* 37½ miles. All the metal was collected, but owing to the failure of the rains only 24 miles out of the 37½ could be consolidated.

The *Tohána-Jamálpur road* was raised and otherwise improved.

The metalling of the portion of the *Shekhupura-Pindi Bhatián road* between the Sukheki Railway station and Khángah Dográn, 7½ miles in length, was completed. The road connects Pindi Bhatián with Lahore. The portion of the road from Lahore to Shekhupura is metalled, and it will be necessary to extend the metalling eventually to Pindi Bhatián.

Road from Chiniot Road Railway Station to Chiniot.—This road (16 miles in length) in the Chenab Colony connects the town of Chiniot with the Wazírabad-

Lyallpur Railway. The work done consisted of metalling 6 miles of the most sandy portions of the road, and improving two gaps across the Kanserwála and Budh Nullah drainage channels. Eventually the whole of this road will have to be metalled.

The *Jhang-Toba Tek Singh road* connects the town and Civil station of Jhang with the Wazírabad-Khánewál Railway at Toba Tek Singh. It was an unmetalled one, and very sandy in some places: about 4 miles of the road have now been metalled.

526. RAILWAYS.—In connection with Communications, it may be noted that the following railways were under construction during the year by the Railway Department or by Railway Companies:—

Lyallpur-Khánewál extension.—The Lyallpur-Toba Tek Singh section, 49 miles in length, was completed and opened for public traffic on 22nd June 1899. The extension of the line from Toba Tek Singh to Khánewál, 57 miles in length, was completed and opened for traffic on the 16th April 1900.

Nowshera to Dargái.—The railway from Nowshera to Dargái, about 42 miles in length, on the 2′ 6″ gauge was in progress.

Baha-ud-dín to Rasúl.—A railway line, on behalf of the Punjab Irrigation Branch, from Baha-ud-dín (a station on the Sind Ságar Railway) to Rasúl, 9 miles in length, was completed and opened for stone traffic on the 4th January 1900.

The Ludhiána-Dhuri-Jakhal Railway, about 80 miles in length, was in progress.

527. ROADS MAINTAINED.—The total road mileage at the end of the year, including station roads, was 26,499·48, classified as under:—

Class of road and Fund head.		Roads in charge of Public Works Department. Length maintained in miles.			Roads in charge of Civil Officers. Length maintained in miles.			Total.
		In the hills.	In the plains.	Total.	In the hills.	In the plains.	Total.	
Metalled roads ...	Imperial ...	43·88	282·12	326·00	...	...	...	326·00
	Provincial	207·40	1,120·25	1,327·65	...	146·56	146·56	1,474·21
	District ...	...	150·14	150·14	5	450·81	455·81	605·95
Unmetalled roads	Imperial ...	120·21	98·30	218·51	...	65	65	283·51
	Provincial	1,350·41	766·39	2,116·80	137	652·21	789·21	2,906·01
	District ...	...	112·02	112·02	3,114·72	17,677·06	20,791·78	20,903·80
Total of both classes ...		1,721·90	2,529·22	4,251·12	3,256·72	18,991·64	22,248·36	26,499·48

The cost of their maintenance was as follows :—

	Roads in charge of the Public Works Department.						Roads in charge of Civil Officers.					
	Metalled.			*Unmetalled.*			*Metalled.*			*Unmetalled.*		
	Mileage.	Cost.	Rate per mile.	Mileage.	Cost.	Rate per mile.	Mileage.	Cost.	Rate per mile.	Mileage.	Cost.	Rate per mile.
		Rs.			Rs.			Rs.			Rs.	
Imperial ...	326·00	2,09,954	644·03	218·51	15,251	69·79	...	...	...	65	1,535	23·61
Provincial	1,327·65	4,59,644	346·20	2,116·8	1,25,622	59·34	146·56	33,333	227·43	789·21	55,516	70·34
District ..	150·14	32,000	213·13	112·02	5,108	45·59	455·81	1,36,474	299·40	20,791·78	2,07,269	9·96

528. Boat-bridges and Ferries.—In August 1899 a large number of logs, belonging to a contractor of Pesháwar, broke loose from their moorings and destroyed the Khiáli boat-bridge, on the Nahakki-Chársadda road. Several boats were sunk, and others washed away, with a large quantity of bridge superstructure. Fortunately, early in July 1899, a written agreement was taken, on behalf of Government, from the wood contractors that they would be personally responsible for damage to the boat-bridges in the event of their logs breaking loose and injuring them. A sum of Rs. 3,759 on account of damages was realized from the contractor responsible for the accident, and the boats and superstructure lost and damaged were replaced.

The Khushálgarh Boat-Bridge was kept up throughout the year without accident. The extra cost of keeping it up all the year round was borne by Imperial Military Funds.

Boat-bridges were maintained as usual on important trade or military routes. During the rainy season ferries were worked at Khusháb over the River Jhelum; at Daudzai over the Adozai branch of the Kabul River; at Kund over the Kabul River; at Dalmohat; at Dera Gopípur over the River Beas; and at Mirghan, Rájghât, Sanauli, Khojkipur, Hamírpur and Chaunsa over the River Jumna.

Steam ferry services continued to be worked over the River Indus at Dera Ismail Khan and Dera Ghází Khan under the management of the North-Western Railway for a fixed annual payment of Rs. 33,000 including 10 per cent. for supervision.

The capital cost of all boat-bridges and major ferries on the 31st March 1900 was Rs. 5,53,091, and the cost of their maintenance during the year Rs. 1,40,846.

The financial results of the year were :—

	Rs.
Gross income	1,60,989
Cost of maintenance	1,40,846
Net income ...	20,143
4 per. cent. on Capital cost	22,123
Net loss	1,980

The net income credited to Provincial Funds from major and minor ferries was Rs. 1,87,077.

RECEIPTS.

		Rs.
Major ferries	...	1,39,639
Minor ferries	...	47,438
	Total ...	1,87,077

EXPENDITURE.

	Rs.	
Ferry establishment ...	8,272	
Ferry contingencies ...	1,102	9,756
Dearness of provisions ...	157	
Repairs ...	225	
Net income ...		1,77,321

529. MISCELLANEOUS PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.—*Sanitary Works—Extension of Simla.*—Considerable progress was made with the works which were referred to in last year's report as having been commended for the improvement and extension of Simla. The most important result of these is the assurance of a sufficient water-supply. At the beginning of the year the works in hand were the storage reservoir at Seog on the old gravitation pipe line, and the new or lower gravitation main in the Cherot Nullah, with the necessary enlargement of the pumping station. Both these works have been practically finished. The reservoir holds 2,400,000 gallons, and from the lower pumping station an average supply of 260,000 gallons a day can be forced up to the gravitation main. The available supply, including that from the reservoir and the old main, is now 400,000 gallons a day throughout the dry months preceding the monsoon, and this will probably suffice for the needs of the population, even if it should considerably expand, during the next five years. To meet further possible demands at the end of that period, investigations have been continued to determine other sources of supply. To reduce expenditure on pumping charges, which are necessarily high on a 1,400 feet lift, experiments were made in order to ascertain whether a high level reservoir on the top of the Mahásu ridge, for storage of rain water out of *nullahs*, could not be constructed. The experiments were distinctly unfavourable as far as they went, but they will be continued. The pumping charges during the rains can be reduced by running in more water along the old gravitation main, and a project for this has been got out.

An officer was also deputed to make a further examination of the streams near Simla to see whether any favourable sites could be found where water power could be utilized and electrical power brought into Simla for working pumps, lighting, &c. Two fairly good sites were found, both within 10 miles of the pumping station. A scheme for utilising the power of one of these streams is now under consideration.

Extension of sewerage system.—The next most important work to be attended to in Simla is the extension of the present sewerage system which has long been urgently wanted. Sanitary Scientists in England have of recent years given careful attention to the subject of sewage disposal, and advantage was taken of the visit to India of Mr. Santo Crimp, a well known expert, to seek his advice about Simla. He recommended that the sewage should be dealt with in macerating tanks and filter beds. These are being constructed for experimental purposes on the main south outfall immediately below the first waterfall. A project for the complete sewerage of the station was prepared in the Secretariat by Mr. Younghusband under the personal direction of the Chief Engineer. This project has been accepted by the Municipal Committee and approved by the Government of India, and it is hoped that the necessary works will be carried out entirely within the next two years. In connection with this scheme separate projects are being prepared for the collection of sullage water in the bazár and for storing rain water for flushing the sewage mains instead of having to use potable water.

The expenditure during the year on these works has been as follows:—

	Rs.
Seog reservoir	1,01,175
New gravitation main including new engine and boiler	1,14,130

The estimate for the sewerage system extension amounts to Rs. 5,86,079, including the disposal works which will cost about Rs. 1,15,962, if carried out on the lines recommended by Mr. Santo Crimp.

Water-Supply Works at Delhi.—During the year settling tanks and filters were constructed, and the pipes and machinery indented for from England.

Water-Supply project for Amritsar.—This very important and long deferred project was recast during the year, in order to bring the cost of works within reasonable limits. The scheme now consists of pumping from a series of 56 wells, 12 feet diameter, stretched across a line of country lying between the Majítha and Batála roads. The water will be pumped from these wells through duplicate 16-inch rising mains into four wrought iron tank pipes. Each of these tank pipes will hold 100,000 gallons. They will be constructed at the highest part of the city, near the Mission School House, and water will be delivered through them to the city by a network of distribution pipes. The daily supply for the present will be 1,200,000 gallons for a population of 150,000. The approximate cost of the work, including the usual charges for Establishment, and Tools and Plant, amounts to Rs. 12½ lakhs round. The estimate has been approved by the Municipal Committee, but they have not yet negotiated a loan to carry out the work. The scheme will shortly be submitted for sanction to the Secretary of State.

Sewage and drainage scheme, Lahore City.—This project originally provided for remodelling the minor drains and constructing new ones, where the latter did not exist.

A large number of the existing drains used to flow under houses for distances of 10 to 100 feet and had no man-holes, so it was impossible for

sweepers to clean them. All such drains have been reconstructed and made to run as open channels. These were not provided for in the original estimate, but they have been carried out at the request of the Municipal Committee. The scheme has been nearly completed at a cost, up to date, of Rs. 65,140. A further expenditure of Rs. 10,000 will be necessary to complete the City drains.

The results obtained apparently justify the heavy excess expenditure which has been incurred. There is now no drain in the City which runs at a less velocity than 2½ feet per second.

Mozang and Anárkali Outfall, Lahore.—Owing to the Municipality not being able to provide more funds, this useful work has, practically speaking, been at a standstill throughout the year. As matters now stand, the outfall drain, precipitation tanks, pumping engine, distribution outfall, and ventilating shafts, are all constructed and in working order. The sullage water is in great request for the irrigation of the adjoining fields. The most urgent part of the scheme, which still remains to be carried out, is the supply of a flushing tank at the head of the system to prevent the objectionable deposit of solid matter in the outfall drain.

Fázilka Drainage Scheme, Ferozepore District.—The revised estimate was approved in March 1899. All the intramural drains were completed during the year, and the remodelling of the outfall, *i.e.* converting it into an underground tube drain, is awaiting the approval of the Municipal Committee. The scheme consists of constructing bazár drains and arteries from drinking wells to convey the sullage water (which mainly consists of waste from wells through a tube channel outfall, into a tank, where it will be lifted by *jhallárs*, and used for irrigation purposes.

Mooltan City Drainage.—A project has been prepared for this work. It consists of a circular intercepting drain surrounding the town which catches and collects the intramural drainage; an outfall drain which leads it to a *pacca* tank some distance from the City in a south-easterly direction; a raised outfall drain into which the sullage is pumped from the collecting tank and from which it is to be distributed for irrigation to some low-lying land on the north of the Railway line. The entire estimated cost of this scheme is Rs. 1,75,000. The Municipal Committee is financing the scheme.

Ferozepore City Drainage.—A scheme, costing Rs. 70,000 round, has been prepared for the Ferozepore City. It is very similar to that for Mooltan City which has been described *supra.*

Experimental bacteria beds on the Mozang outfall at Lahore.—Dibdin bacteria beds were constructed for purposes of experiment and worked for two months under the direction of the Executive Engineer, Lahore. The results were not satisfactory owing, probably, to want of attention on the part of the subordinates in charge.

The method of disposal now being adopted in the Punjab is that of land irrigation some distance out of the town. The sewage is greedily taken by land-owners, and Municipalities derive an income in some cases from its sale.

Bacteria beds will not, it is feared, be suitable for Punjab towns, as they require close intelligent supervision, which they are not likely to receive from Municipal subordinate officials.

530. RIVER PROTECTIVE WORKS.—*Dera Ismail Khan.*—The extent and success of the Indus training works, for the protection of Dera Ismail Khan, during the past 23 years, is striking. Large threatening channels have been completely effaced, the network of waterways between the bank and the main river resolving themselves into a single broad defined channel, remote from the bank, running parallel to the main channel and spilling into it by two wide junctions, without any offshoots towards the bank. A large portion of what was sand on the cantonment side of the river is now cultivation, in one part of which (formerly cut up by channels) two villages have planted themselves. Immediately adjoining the cantonments a thick belt of *shisham* trees, now 50 feet high, has been reared as a protection. Outside this, and between it and the nearest spill channel (now comparatively small and not dangerous), a further area of 117 acres has been planted with young *shishams*. This last work was the contribution of the year.

Dera Ghází Khan.—The town was considered to be in an unsafe condition at the end of the year under review, and a Committee convened by the Lieutenant-Governor to discuss the situation in December 1899 decided that it would be futile to adopt further measures to protect it, as the expenditure involved was prohibitive if the work was to be done thoroughly. Towards the end of the year two Sub-Committees were held to decide upon measures to be adopted to protect the residents in case of heavy floods in the ensuing flood season, and the reports of these sub-committees were circulated for guidance to all concerned.

531. FAMINE RELIEF WORKS.—*Delhi Civil Division.*—In September 1899 it was realized that famine operations on a considerable scale would have to be undertaken in the Punjab. Operations were put in hand in the Hissar District, and it soon became apparent that extensive measures would be necessary to meet the distress which passed rapidly into the acute stage. The district of Rohtak was also seriously affected by the failure of the rains, and, although the situation was never quite so serious as in Hissar, the state of affairs was such as to necessitate prompt measures for relieving the distress which became daily more accentuated as the winter months approached. Gurgaon was able to hold out for a time, but, unfortunately, both this district and that of Karnál had eventually to be brought under relief operations.

In addition to the works required in the localities above mentioned, some small works were started in the Delhi and Umballa Districts for the relief of immigrants from the more marked centres of distress. The distress also extended to the Native States bordering on the affected tracts under the British Government, and many of the people from those States sought relief from time to time on the works opened in British territory.

Relief works were in the first instance in the hands of Civil Officers, but subsequently, when they became so extensive as to necessitate professional assistance, the services of the Public Works Department were utilized. In order

to provide effective supervision, it became necessary to form temporary divisions at Hissar and Rohtak, and to open out famine sub-divisions in the other affected tracts. These sub-divisions formed part of the ordinary Roads and Buildings Divisions in which they were located. To meet the increase of work, various members of the regular establishment were transferred to the centres of distress, and temporary hands were engaged to the extent considered necessary.

By the winter of 1899 all operations were in thorough working order, so that when the winter rains failed no difficulty was experienced in extending them to the desired extent. Such rain, as there was, was confined to very limited areas of the affected tracts, and the numbers on relief works, during the *rabi* harvesting operations, showed that a serious state of affairs was to be apprehended in the coming hot weather.

Prior to the transfer of the relief works from the Civil Department to the Public Works Department the works upon which the people were employed were confined chiefly to the raising of unmetalled roads and other petty works of a like nature, but on the transfer being effected regular famine camps were formed and the labour concentrated for the excavation of large district tanks and other public works. Among the latter may be mentioned the construction of embankments for the Delhi-Agra and Rewári-Phulera Railways in the Delhi and Gurgaon Districts and of irrigation bunds in the Gurgaon District.

To prevent abuse it was necessary to exercise a certain amount of strictness. That the relief workers were ready to submit to discipline and give a fair day's work for their wages may be accepted as a convincing proof that the distress was somewhat more than nominal. Wages were kept to the lowest figure compatible with providing means for subsistence, but where the system of work was other than task work extra exertion on the part of the workers was rewarded by a corresponding increase in pay.

The food supply throughout the affected areas was scarce, but it was supplemented by the importation of grain to a sufficient extent to keep the price at a fairly reasonable figure.

In all camps special attention was paid to the sick and weakly people, and hospitals were provided at which all those requiring medical attendance received careful attention. To all that were unable to work gratuitous relief was afforded either in money or in kind.

Lower Bári Doáb Canal.—Preparations were made in the Montgomery District for the employment of 40,000 famine people from Hissar, on the proposed Lower Bári Doáb Canal, but, owing to an outbreak of cholera in the Hissar District, it was not deemed advisable to transport the coolís to this locality. The idea was therefore abandoned.

Annhi Inundation canal in the Lahore District.—This work consisted of clearing and widening the bed of the Annhi Nullah, which takes its rise about a mile and a half from the bridge-of-boats over the Ravi at Lahore, and runs southwards beyond Sharakpur.

The work was opened as a famine relief work in November 1899, and continued as such to the end of the financial year. An average number of about 600 men, women and children were employed on the works.

The actual working rates were as follows :—

In clay, Rs. 2-11-0 ‰ ...	These rates include cost of work establishment, Medical establishment, Tools and Plant, hutting arrangement, &c., &c.
In sand, Rs. 2-8-0 ‰ ...	

About half the people who were employed were refugees from Bikáner; the remainder were mostly men of low caste from the surrounding villages.

Dera Ghási Khan District.—The Civil Officers having reported serious scarcity amongst the hill Bilochís, it was decided to employ them on improving the communications in their own country, as they will not leave their native hills. They were therefore employed under their own chiefs on this work.

532. Works carried out by the Irrigation Branch.—The following is an account of the work done by the Irrigation Branch on behalf of the Buildings and Roads Branch :—

I.—Surveys for an Escape from the Western Jumna Canal to the Sársuti Nadi in the Karnál and Umballa Districts and thence into the Ghaggar Nadi were undertaken to see if such an escape was feasible.

II.—Ghaggar Bye-wash Channel.—Work started on the 10th October, with 614 souls ; the numbers increased rapidly to 9,090 on the 28th of the same month, which was as many as the works could accommodate.

The average number employed was between 4,000 and 5,000, and the work lasted till February. The amount of earthwork done was 158 lakhs of cubic feet.

III.—Rangoi Canal.—This work started on the 1st November. A daily average of about 4,000 people were relieved and the work lasted till the middle of May. The quantity of work done was 175 lakhs of cubic feet.

IV.—Jhelum Canal.—The northern and southern Branches of the Jhelum Canal were opened as a famine relief work for the people of the Hissar District; a total of about 11,029 souls were railed to Bhera and began work in the beginning of February. Unfortunately they imported cholera with them and some died, while many wandered away to escape the disease. Those that remained on the work were railed back in good condition in the first week of June.

The average number of relief workers during this period was 5,745 ; and the average number gratuitously relieved was 128 ; the average outturn per working unit was 48 cubic feet and the average cost per 1,000 cubic feet, including all charges, was Rs. 3-8-4. The total quantity of work done was about 351 lakhs. The work was done on the task-work system.

It was also intended to open Famine Camps on the Sulki Branch, and over Rs. 14,000 was spent in preliminary operations, but the outbreak of cholera interfered with the proposal and it was abandoned.

V.—Jalálpur Canal.—The Jalálpur Inundation Canal, which is designed to take off from the right bank of the Jhelum River in the neighbourhood of the town of Jalálpur in the Pind Dádan Khan Tahsíl of the Jhelum District, was commenced as a famine relief work in the second week of February and was closed on the outbreak of cholera on the 4th August 1900. In the first 10 weeks, *i e.* up to the middle of April, the average daily attendance of famine relief workers was 2,870, and their average daily outturn was 40 cubic feet, the average cost, including all charges, being Rs. 2-7-1 per 1,000 cubic feet. The number then fell off and the average daily attendance from the middle of April till the work closed was 581, and the average daily outturn 52 cubic feet, the average cost, including all charges, Rs. 2-3-9 per 100 cubic feet. The total quantity of work done was about 112 lakhs. The work was done entirely on the family piece-work system, and no one was gratuitously relieved.

VI.—Shekhupura or Kala Canal.—A survey was made for a canal to take out of the right bank of the Jhelum River above Jhelum City in case work was required for famine relief in that neighbourhood. The surveys showed that a small canal was feasible, but no relief measures were needed, and the work has been dropped as a famine work.

VII.—Mooltan Canals.—Amalgamation of Gajjuhatta and Sikandarabad Canals. This scheme contained 80 lakhs of earthwork and was calculated to suffice for 1,350 units for six months, and it was in the first instance proposed to reserve it for Hissarís. The necessary arrangements for receiving famine labour were made, but, owing to the outbreak of cholera amongst the men brought from Hissar to the Jhelum Canal, it was found advisable to abandon the proposal. The work was afterwards done by ordinary labour, but Rs. 1,951 was charged to "33" Famine Relief, being the expenditure on preparing huts, &c.

Total numbers on Works and Expenditure.—The total numbers on the relief works in charge of the Buildings and Roads Branch of the Public Works Department reached 3,895,098 workers and 1,434,888 dependents in March 1900. The departmental expenditure was Rs. 18,89,290, including Rs. 1,78,130 from District and Rs. 30,622 from Municipal Funds.

533. PERCENTAGE CHARGES OF ESTABLISHMENT.—The table below shows the financial adjustment of the outlay on Works and Repairs and Establishment, and the percentage which the charges for Establishment bear to the expenditure under the former heads :—

Major Heads.	Expenditure on		Establishment percentages.
	Works and Repairs.	Establishment.	
	Rs.	Rs.	
Imperial Military (including Barrack Department) ...	4,20,569	89,784	21·11
Imperial Civil	5,13,076	84,721	10·66
Total Imperial	9,33,645	1,74,505	18·69
Provincial	22,05,101	7,16,491	32·53
Contributions	3,19,925	19,251	6·01
Total Provincial	25,26,026	7,35,742	29·12
Local District	5,96,383	88,596	14·91
Municipal	7,69,147	36,671	4·76

The above percentages do not, however, represent the actual rate on the entire work performed by the various establishments which would be as below :—

Public Works Establishment.	Expenditure on Works and Repairs.	Expenditure on Establishment.	Establishment percentages.
	Rs.	Rs.	
Provincial	34,16,461	9,10,321	26·64
Local District	6,33,558	88,922	14·19
Municipal	6,97,163	36,671	5·26

And, if the Provincial Establishment had received the percentages shown further on, the credit would have been Rs. 2,03,151, instead of Rs. 19,947, and the net Provincial charge would have been reduced from Rs. 7,16,491 to Rs. 5,33,287 and the percentage from 32·53 to 24·17.

534. The works undertaken for District Boards and Municipalities is summarised below :—

Circle.	Estimates and plans prepared by Local Boards and checked by Public Works Department. No.	Estimates and plans prepared by Local Boards and checked by Public Works Department. Amount of estimate.	Projects prepared by Public Works Department. No.	Projects prepared by Public Works Department. Amount of estimate.	Remarks.
		Rs.		Rs.	
First	18	42,884	3 A	38,770	A Of these one was carried out by Public Works Department.
Second	4	19,032	4 B	6,10,049	B Three of these were carried out by Public Works Department.
Special Famine Circle ...	8	28,647	3 C	1,45,989	C None of these were carried out by Public Works Department.
Third	18	1,36,992	15 D	4,54,896	D Four of these were carried out by Public Works Department.
Total ...	48	2,27,555	25	12,49,704	

535. The above table does not include figures of assistance rendered to District Boards and Municipalities in connection with Famine Relief Works, which is as follows :—

Circle.	Estimates and Plans prepared by Local Boards and checked by Public Works Department.		Projects prepared by Public Works Department.		Remarks.
	No.	Amount of estimate.	No.	Amount of estimate.	
		Rs.		Rs.	
First	...	...	...	...	
Second	...	...	...	...	
Special Famine Circle ...	63 A	9,16,940	3	31,122	A Two of these were carried out by Public Works Department.
Third	...	...	3	6,42,823	One work carried out under Public Works Department management.
Total ...	63	9,16,940	6	6,73,945	

These figures show to what extent assistance is given by the Public Works Department to Local and other Bodies in professional matters. No charge is made by Government for the preparation of such projects, nor for scrutinising the details of estimates prepared by the Public Works Establishment of Municipalities and District Boards, nor for exercising general supervision over the works carried out by these Bodies. For this reason the percentages of the cost of establishment to that of works are necessarily somewhat misleading.

536. WORKS OF PUBLIC UTILITY.—Miscellaneous works of public utility (exceeding rupees one thousand in value) were constructed by private individuals, from private contributions, at a cost of Rs. 1,27,746.

537. REVENUE RECEIPTS.—The following table shows the receipts realized as compared with the actuals of 1898-99 and the Budget and Revised Estimates of the year :—

Major Heads.	Funds.	Actuals, 1898-99.	1899-00.		
			Budget Estimate.	Revised Estimate.	Actuals.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
XXXI.—Military Works ...	Imperial ...	7,417	9,000	7,000	7,072
XXXII.—Civil Works	Imperial ...	40,871	46,000	45,000	46,571
	Provincial ...	87,419	1,60,000	65,000	66,956
	Incorporated Local...	471	1,000	1,000	614
	Total ...	1,36,178	2,16,000	1,18,000	1,21,213

538. The short receipt under Provincial, as compared with the previous year's Actuals, was the result of the following abnormal items, *viz*. Rs. 12,126 for sale of site of Sirsa Jail and Rs. 5,000 for sale of old Sessions House and Distillery building at Jhelum being included in the figures for 1898-99. The difference between Actuals and Budget Estimate was due to the postponement of the sale of "Benmore" Estate, which was estimated to realize about Rs. 1,00,000.

TABLE A.

Statement showing the Public Works Expenditure incurred by the Punjab Provincial, District and Municipal Funds Public Works Establishment during 1899-00.

Heads.	Expenditure.							Remarks.
	Imperial Military.	Imperial Civil.	Provincial.	District.	Municipal and Loans.	Private and other funds.	Total.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
By Provincial Public Works Establishment.								
Works	1,07,263	3,93,689	11,31,599	4,365	1,87,928	92,527	19,17,371	
Repairs	3,06,271	1,15,234	10,36,333	1,782	13,055	25,815	14,99,090	
Barrack Department	6,035	...	...	...	...	...	6,035	
Tools and Plant	5,795	5,327	34,361	...	12	1,532	47,027	
Total	4,25,364	5,14,250	22,02,293	6,147	2,01,595	1,19,874	34,69,523	
Establishment charges	89,784	84,721	7,15,869	696	— 643	19,894	9,10,321	
Total	5,15,148	5,98,971	29,18,162	6,843	2,00,952	1,39,768	43,79,844	
By District Fund Public Works Establishment.								
Works	...	4,153	257	1,76,883	...	...	1,81,293	
Repairs	1,000	...	37,912	4,13,353	...	...	4,52,265	
Tools and Plant	...	...	...	2,537	...	...	2,537	
Total	1,000	4,153	38,169	5,92,773	...	...	6,36,095	
Establishment charges	...	...	622	88,300	...	...	88,922	
Total	1,000	4,153	38,791	6,81,073	...	...	7,25,017	
By Municipal Public Works Establishment.								
Works	...	...	...	...	(a) 2,92,286	...	2,92,286	
Repairs	...	...	...	...	(b) 4,04,877	...	4,04,877	
Tools and Plant	...	...	...	...	1,527	...	1,527	
Total	...	...	...	...	6,98,690	...	6,98,690	
Establishment charges	...	...	...	...	36,671	...	36,671	
Total	...	...	...	...	7,35,361	...	7,35,361	
Suspense account	321	44,889	— 16,142	...	...	...	29,068	
Grand Total	5,16,469	6,48,013	29,40,811	6,87,916	9,36,313	1,39,768	58,69,290	

Remarks:

(a) Excludes Rs. 58,788 paid to Public Works Department for works executed for Municipalities.

(b) Excludes Rs. 13,196 paid to Public Works Department for repairs executed for Municipalities.

TABLE B.

Statement of Expenditure from Imperial Funds on Public Works during 1899-00.

Details.	Original works.	Repairs.	Total.
IMPERIAL.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
44—MILITARY WORKS.			
Buildings for accommodation of European troops	...	1,825	1,825
Ditto Native troops	33,236	30,679	63,915
Ordnance buildings	2 210	1,332	3,542
Commissariat buildings	1,025	459	1,484
Staff and miscellaneous	20,211	4,570	24,781
Stud buildings	2,624	7,562	10,186
Roads and hills stations on lines of military communication	31,802	2,18,141	2,49,943
General Cantonment works	10,258	12,525	22,783
Fortification	5,897	28,894	34,791
Rents of buildings or compensation for quarters	...	1,284	1,284
Total	1,07,263	3,07,271	4,14,534
Establishment	...	...	89,187
Tools and Plant	...	...	5,795
Barrack Department (exclusive of establishment)	...	...	6,035
Establishment	...	...	597
Suspense	...	...	321
GRAND TOTAL, MILITARY WORKS	...	...	5,16,469
Deduct—(*a*) Credits to "Expenditure in England" at 2 shillings per rupee	...	...	5,213
(*b*) Credits to "Loss by Exchange" at estimated average rate of Secretary of State's drawings for value of English Stores received and other items charged off finally in England	...	...	2,573
Net expenditure in India, Imperial Military Works	...	...	5,08,683
IMPERIAL.			
45—CIVIL WORKS.			
Civil Buildings.			
Post Office	9,185	15,277	24,462
Telegraph	13,434	4,984	18,418
Administration	1,97,077	78,551	2,75,628
Ecclesiastical	3,000	...	3,000
Miscellaneous	8,279	11,170	19,449
Printing	86,668	1,567	88,235
Total Civil Buildings	3,17,643	1,11,549	4,29,192
Communications.			
Metalled and bridged roads	4,786	...	4,786
Unmetalled roads	9,413	3,685	13,098
Total Communications	14,199	3,685	17,884
Miscellaneous Public Improvements.			
Miscellaneous	66,000	...	66,000
Total Miscellaneous Public Improvements	65,000	...	66,000
Total	3,97,842	1,15,234	5,13,076
Establishment	...	...	84,721
Tools and Plant	...	...	5,327
Suspense	...	...	44,889
GRAND TOTAL, IMPERIAL CIVIL WORKS	...	...	6,48,013
Deduct—(*a*) Credits to "Expenditure in England" at 2 shillings per rupee	...	...	45,635
(*b*) Credits to "Loss by Exchange" as estimated average rate of Secretary of State's drawings for value of English Stores received and other items charged off finally in England	...	...	22,529
Net Expenditure in India, Imperial Civil Works	...	...	5,79,849

TABLE C.

Statement of Expenditure on Public Works for Provincial, Local (Incorporated) District and Municipal Funds during 1899-00.

Heads.	Provincial Fund.		Incorporated Local District Fund.		Municipal Funds.		Grand Total.	
	Original Works.	Repairs.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Original Works.	Repairs.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
CIVIL BUILDINGS.								
Administration	2,68,901	56,321	646	11,807	...	2,712	2,69,547	71,340
Minor Departments	...	8,208	...	1,000	...	...	...	9,208
Law and Justice	— 14,884	10,240	...	2,698	...	521	— 14,884	13,459
Ecclesiastical	24,324	12,220	...	...	...	25	24,324	12,245
Jails	75,646	46,154	...	...	...	...	75,646	46,154
Police	45,932	17,975	...	...	11,265	7,817	57,197	25,792
Educational	25,297	18,242	41,417	25,959	36,290	10,912	1,03,004	55,114
Medical	1,68,187	7,788	32,041	14,094	19,622	14,780	2,19,850	36,662
Miscellaneous	29,442	21,769	6,847	12,889	221	1,071	36,510	35,723
Total ...	6,22,845	1,99,417	80,951	68,447	67,398	37,838	7,71,194	3,05,702
COMMUNICATIONS.								
Metalled roads ... A. Bridged and drained throughout.	1,05,908	5,11,725	— 445	1,07,341	39	60	1,05,502	6,19,126
Metalled roads ... B. Partially bridged and drained.	54,317	...	4,474	7,315	488	62	59,279	7,377
Unmetalled roads A. Bridged and drained throughout.	80,312	69,489	8,295	40,650	...	838	88,607	1,10,977
Unmetalled roads B. Partially bridged and drained.	84,487	80,289	30,752	85,710	...	...	1,15,239	1,65,999
Roads ... ... Banked and surfaced with "Muram" or similar materials, but not drained.	...	...	...	1,514	...	...	...	1,514
Roads ... ... Banked, but not surfaced, partially bridged and drained.	...	4,325	...	143	...	...	...	4,468
Roads ... ... Cleared, partially bridged and drained.	...	...	1,761	6,752	...	...	1,761	6,752
Roads ... ... Cleared only	...	6,186	837	14,753	...	...	837	20,939
Boat-bridges and ferries	48	1,28,804	868	4,770	...	...	916	1,33,574
Accommodation for travellers	5,885	15,419	8,372	21,171	1,498	1,335	15,755	37,925
Arboriculture	3,324	16,145	...	...	...	5,320	3,324	21,465
Total ...	3,34,281	8,32,382	54,914	2,00,119	2,025	7,615	3,91,220	11,30,116
MISCELLANEOUS PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.								
Improvements to towns	30	...	18,258	1,932	38,920	24,488	57,208	25,420
Paving streets	696	32,502	407	12,329	54,828	2,35,090	55,931	2,80,921
Water-supply	82,108	1,873	20,619	36,107	73,281	44,874	1,76,008	82,854
Sewage and drainage	986	...	891	335	76,893	47,815	78,770	48,150
Markets	1,129	...	...	...	12,803	6,512	13,932	6,512
Miscellaneous	89,781	8,071	5,208	5,851	11,099	4,081	1,06,088	18,003
Lighting	...	...	...	...	411	109	411	109
Conservancy	...	...	...	15	3,416	8,651	13,416	8,666
Total ...	1,71,730	42,446	45,383	56,569	2,81,651	3,72,620	5,01,764	4,71,635
	11,31,856	10,74,245	1,81,248	4,15,135	3,51,074	4,18,073	16,64,178	19,07,453
Total Works and Repairs ...	22,06,101		5,96,383		7,69,147		35,71,631	
Establishment	7,16,491		83,996		36,671		8,42,158	
Tools and Plant	34,361		2,537		1,527		38,425	
Suspense balances	— 16,142		...		...		— 16,142	
Grand Total ...	29,40,811		6,87,916		8,07,345		44,36,672	

TABLE C.

33—FAMINE RELIEF WORKS.

Statement showing Expenditure on Public Works from Imperial, Local (Incorporated) District and Municipal Funds during 1899-00.

Heads.	Imperial.		Incorporated Local (District) Funds.		Municipal Funds.		Total.	
	Original Works.	Repairs.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Original Works.	Repairs.
I.—RAILWAYS.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
III.—Formation—								
1.—Earthwork	81,214	...	...	...	...	...	81,214	...
VII.—Ballast and Permanent way—								
1.—Ballast	2,654	...	...	...	...	...	2,654	...
D. Gratuitous Relief	2,646	...	...	...	...	...	2,646	...
Total I.—Railways ...	86,514	...	...	...	...	...	86,514	...
II.—IRRIGATION WORKS.								
MINOR WORKS AND NAVIGATION.								
Works for which neither Capital nor Revenue Accounts are kept.								
(2)—Main Canal and Branches—								
A.—Preliminary expenses	7,789	...	...	...	...	...	7,789	...
4.—Drainage and Protective Works—								
L.—Earthwork	866	...	...	...	...	...	866	...
Total ...	8,655	...	...	...	...	...	8,655	...
Establishment	218	...	...	...	...	...	218	...
Tools and Plant	8,088	...	...	...	...	...	8,088	...
Total II.—Irrigation ...	16,961	...	...	...	...	...	16,961	...
III.—CIVIL WORKS.								
Civil Buildings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	...	...	250	...	...	...	250	...
Total ...	...	...	250	...	...	...	250	...
COMMUNICATIONS.								
Metalled Roads.								
A.—Bridged and drained throughout	23	...	...	4,681	...	...	23	4,681
Unmetalled Roads.								
A.—Bridged and drained throughout	178	...	...	29,537	...	...	178	29,537
B.—Partially bridged and drained	14,866	...	26,810	14,718	...	...	41,676	14,718
Roads cleared, partially bridged and drained ...	...	2,92,350	...	33,787	...	...	...	3,26,137
Total ...	15,067	2,92,350	26,810	82,723	...	...	41,877	3,75,073
MISCELLANEOUS PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.								
Improvements to towns	...	...	1,285	...	850	...	2,135	...
Paving streets	...	...	...	...	11,571	11,960	11,571	11,960
Water-supply	3,57,986	...	48,286	2,093	1,256	...	4,07,528	2,093
Markets	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sewage and drainage	...	...	...	...	4,165	...	4,165	...
Miscellaneous	7,33,438	...	8,552	...	820	...	7,42,810	...
Total ...	10,91,424	...	58,123	2,093	18,662	11,960	11,68,209	14,053
Total Civil Works, Original Works and Repairs	11,06,491	2,92,350	85,183	84,816	10,662	11,960	12,10,336	3,89,1[illegible]
	13,98,841		1,69,999		30,622		15,99,462	
Establishment	20,009		1,200		...		21,209	
Tools and Plant	51,160		6,931		...		58,091	
D.—Gratuitous Relief	1,07,053		...		...		1,07,053	
Grand Total, Civil Works. ...	15,77,063		1,78,130		30,622		17,85,815	
TOTAL 33—FAMINE RELIEF ...	16,80,538		1,78,130		30,622		18,89,290	

TABLE D.

Statement of Expenditure on Contribution Works from Municipal, Private and other Funds during 1899-00.

Heads.	Municipal and Loans.		Private and other Funds.		Grand Total.	
	Original Works.	Repairs.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Original Works.	Repairs.
CONTRIBUTIONS.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Civil Buildings.						
Administration	...	...	747	...	747	...
Minor Departments	597	...	...	...	597	...
Law and Justice	269	177	...	...	269	177
Ecclesiastical	...	...	7,177	...	7,177	...
Police	...	...	...	166	...	166
Educational	...	...	298	...	298	...
Miscellaneous	556	1,261	...	307	556	1,568
Total Civil Buildings ...	1,422	1,438	8,222	473	9,644	1,911
Communications.						
1. Metalled roads. A. Bridged and drained throughout.	...	803	...	21	...	824
1. Metalled roads. B. Partially bridged and drained.	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Unmetalled roads. A. Bridged and drained throughout.	...	208	...	42	...	250
2. Unmetalled roads. B. Partially bridged and drained.	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Boat-bridges and ferries	...	...	1,500	...	1,500	...
Total Communications ...	...	1,011	1,500	63	1,500	1,074
Miscellaneous Public Improvements.						
Town buildings	15	...	...	...	15	...
Water-supply	1,42,270	11,002	125	2,120	1,42,395	13,122
Sewage and drainage	44,221	...	...	...	44,221	...
Miscellaneous	...	204	40	770	40	974
Total Miscellaneous Public Improvements	1,86,506	11,206	165	2,890	1,86,671	14,096
	1,87,928	13,655	9,887	3,426	1,97,815	17,081
Works done for Military and other Departments.	...	...	82,640	22,389	82,640	22,389
Total ...	1,87,928	13,655	92,527	25,815	2,80,455	39,470
	2,01,583		1,18,342		3,19,925	
Establishment	— 643		19,894		19,251	
Tools and Plant	12		1,532		1,544	
Total Contributions ...	2,00,952		1,39,768		3,40,720	
Total Works and Repairs ...	2,00,952		1,39,768		3,40,720	

TABLE E.

Provincial Public Works Establishment Charges and Expenditure incurred by such Establishment during the official year 1899-00.

Circle.	Public Works Division.	Cost of Establishment.	Expenditure on Works and Repairs, excluding cost of Establishment, Suspense and Tools and Plant. Imperial.	Provincial.	Local Incorporated.	Municipal and Loans.	Private and other funds.	Total.	Percentage of Establishment to outlay.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
First	Hazára	62,863	1,30,430	1,95,836	95	773	24,622	3,51,756	17·87
	Ráwalpindi	48,842	21,137	1,75,567	...	726	1,149	1,98,579	24·54
	Kohát	61,461	1,53,846	68,010	...	...	71,551	2,93,407	20·94
	Dera Ismail Khan	40,433	1,24,915	93,930	...	...	4,175	2,23,020	18·12
	Total ...	2,13,599	4,30,328	5,33,343	95	1,499	1,01,497	10,66,762	...
	Superintending Engineer	36,764	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Second	Simla	61,593	3,55,091	1,67,401	...	5,018	87	5,27,597	11·67
	Ludhiána	48,352	1,784	2,32,026	505	...	894	2,35,209	20·55
	Simla Water-Works	29,019	77,932	80,622	...	82,999	...	2,41,553	12·01
	Umballa	38,179	15,455	1,70,714	349	10,420	3,165	2,00,103	19·08
	Delhi	39,115	1,391	65,031	...	56,666	5,736	1,28,824	30·36
	Rohtak	5,661	266	28,654	...	...	...	28,920	19·57
	Hissar	9,632	10,842	6,576	...	...	166	17,584	54·78
	Total ...	2,31,551	4,62,761	7,51,024	854	1,55,103	10,048	13,79,790	...
	Superintending Engineer	53,617	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Third	Dera Gházi Khan	44,213	28,796	2,09,894	...	1,708	4	2,40,402	18·39
	Lahore	53,491	4,443	3,78,313	4,256	43,193	4,520	4,34,725	12·30
	Gujránwála	42,619	920	2,26,424	702	5	112	2,28,163	18·68
	Amritsar	31,460	1,071	68,934	240	75	2,161	72,481	43·40
	Total ...	1,71,783	35,230	8,83,565	5,198	44,981	6,797	9,75,771	...
	Superintending Engineer	34,273	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Direction	Chief Engineer and Secretary	1,23,097	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Accounts	Examiner, Public Works Accounts (99,482 — 53,845)	45,637	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Examiner's Auxiliary Accounts	...	173	...	...	...	...	173	...
	Total ...	9,10,321	9,28,492	21,67,932	6,147	2,01,583	1,18,342	34,22,496	...

POST OFFICE.

539. POSTAL TRAFFIC.—The total number of articles of all kinds received for delivery during the year 1899-00 was calculated to be 65,513,407 against 60,116,230 in the previous year, showing an increase of 5,397,177, or 9 per cent. The statement attached contains details of the number of articles of each class delivered. It will be seen that there was a decrease of 39,783, or 9 per cent., in the number of paid and unpaid registered parcels received for delivery in the year 1899-00 as compared with the figures for the previous year. In all there was a net increase of 26,747, or 6 per cent. in the total number of parcel-mail articles received for delivery. There was also a decrease of 234,330, or 6 per cent., in the number of newspapers, and of 65,178, or about 2½ per cent., in the number of unregistered book packets received for delivery in the year under report. This decrease is due in the case of newspapers to the stricter definition of a newspaper, and in the others the absence of several regiments from the Punjab in connection with the war in South Africa may account for part of the decrease.

Enumeration of articles in the several Head, Sub and Branch Post Offices in the Punjab Postal Circle during 1899-00 as compared with 1898-99.

Description of Articles.	Number given out for delivery. 1899-00.	Number given out for delivery. 1898-99.	Increase.	Decrease.
Letters—Paid ...	22,803,140	21,150,447	1,652,693	...
Do. Unpaid ...	2,354,198	2,240,031	1,14,167	...
Do. Registered ...	1,219,230	1,115,362	103,868	...
Do. Value-payable registered ...	75,346	77,363	...	2,217
Do. Insured ...	14,913	9,647	5,266	...
Do. Service privileged ...	948,974	795,961	153,013	...
Post-cards—Single ...	30,126,500	26,658,505	3,467,995	...
Do. Reply ...	1,238,106	1,068,772	169,334	...
Newspapers ...	3,532,522	3,766,852	...	234,330
Book and pattern packets—Unregistered ...	2,431,161	2,496,339	...	65,178
Do. do. Registered ...	52,039	45,808	6,231	...
Book packets—Value-payable registered ...	27,271	27,349	...	78
Do. Do. unregistered ...	252,971	199,811	53,160	...
Registered parcels—Paid ...	219,157	230,471	...	11,314
Do. Unpaid ...	69,715	88,773	...	19,058
Do. Insured ...	18,928	20,466	...	1,538
Do. Value-payable ...	80,561	88,434	...	7,873
Unregistered parcels ...	38,195	32,954	5,241	...
Do. parcels—Value-payable ...	10,480	2,685	7,795	...
TOTAL ...	65,513,407	60,116,230	5,738,763	341,586

540. REVENUE AND GOVERNMENT-DUE MONEY ORDERS.—During the year 13,140 land revenue money orders were paid amounting to Rs. 8,66,365-9-8 against 14,065 such orders to the aggregage value of Rs. 9,51,617-13-7 paid during the preceding year. It will be seen that 925 less money orders were paid during the year under review, while the amount was Rs. 85,252-3-11 less than in 1898-99. The decrease is attributed to the drought which has in several districts led to a very considerable reduction in the amount of land revenue required to be paid to Government. With regard to Government-due money orders, there has been a decrease of 452 in the number of such money orders, while the total amount was Rs. 3,648-2-10 more than in the preceding year. The payments were 5,040 in number and Rs. 1,43,540-4-9 in value as compared with 5,492 and Rs. 1,39,892-1-11 respectively during the year 1898-99.

541. PAYMENT OF LAND COMPENSATION BY MONEY ORDERS.—During the year 1,987 money orders to the value of Rs. 1,33,625-9-7 were issued, on which a commission amounting to Rs. 1,452-14-0 was realized. In the year 1898-99 there were 1,776 such money orders amounting to Rs. 90,688-4-0 and yielding a commission of Rs. 977-12-0. There has been an increase in the number and amount of this class of money-order, but the transactions are necessarily dependent on the nature and quantity of land taken up for public purposes.

542. PAYMENT OF REFUNDS OF OCTROI BY MONEY ORDER.—The system of paying octroi refunds by money order which the Amritsar Municipality have adopted continues to be a source of profit to the Postal Department. During the year a commission of Rs. 1,053-4-0 on such money orders was realized against Rs. 920-2-0 in the year 1898-99.

543. TRANSMISSION OF COPIES OF COURT DOCUMENTS BY VALUE-PAYABLE POST.—The scheme under which Court documents are forwarded by value-payable post to applicants is in force in thirty districts in the Punjab. The total number of such documents posted during the year was 78,865 against 83,092 in the preceding year. The total income, including postage realized on Court documents, was Rs. 13,881-12-9 as compared with Rs. 15,139-2-0 during the year 1898-99.

In the Punjab special measures are taken to ensure the speedy delivery of Court documents. All cases of non-delivery are reported to the Postmaster-General, and every possible inquiry is made either to cause delivery or to ascertain the reason why delivery cannot be effected. The decrease in the number of Court documents posted and the corresponding fall in the revenue derived from this source is considered to be due to the prevailing scarcity, as would-be litigants have been obliged to put a curb on their love of litigation owing to a scarcity of funds.

544. PAYMENT OF NATIVE MILITARY PENSIONERS.—During the year 27,279 Native Military pensioners were paid through the Post Office a sum of Rs. 19,59,822-5-8, while during the preceding year 26,075 pensioners were paid Rs. 18,71,515-12-10. There was an increase of 1,204 in the number of pensioners and of Rs. 88,306-8-10 in the amount paid, while the

commission realized was Rs. 662-4-11 more than in the preceding year. Under the rules Native Military pensioners are ordinarily paid quarterly, but on representations made by several pensioners in districts in which the scarcity has been most felt monthly payments were authorized to be made until such time as the existing high prices of food-grains are reduced to normal rates.

545. DEAD LETTER OFFICE.—In the local Dead Letter Office 508,608 articles were received from Post Offices in the home circle and 131,493 from other Dead Letter Offices, so that 640,101 articles in all were received against 669,398 in 1898-99. The decrease of 4½ per cent. is apparently due partly to some of the British troops from the Punjab having been sent to South Africa.

The Dead Letter Office redirected 139,276 articles to their addressees during the year against 144,001 in the preceding year. The percentage to the total was 21·7 as against 21·5 in the previous year. Steps will be taken to ensure better results this year, as it seems clear that more attention is required to be paid to this most important function of a Dead Letter Office.

It appears that 248,154 articles were returned to the senders and 124,010 were transferred to other Dead Letter Offices compared with 256,750 and 138,873 articles respectively similarly disposed of in 1898-99. There has been a decrease of about 1½ per cent. in the number of articles sent to other Dead Letter Offices. During the year 130,597 articles were placed in deposit as dead against 131,155 articles so treated in 1898-99. Hundís, currency notes, cheques, stamps, cash, promissory notes, &c., to the aggregate value of Rs. 46,930-15-1 were received in the Dead Letter Office, and British postal orders and foreign cheques to the value of £362-2-0. Of these amounts Rs. 42,424-4-1 and £351-7-0 respectively were restored to the owners, leaving Rs. 4,506-11-0 and £11-15-0 as unclaimed at the close of the year under review.

546. SAVINGS BANK STATISTICS.—There were 70,702 Savings Bank accounts open at the close of the year against 66,002 such accounts at the end of 1898-99, so that there has been an increase of 4,700 during the year under review.

547. PUBLIC ACCOUNTS IN THE POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANK.—Two or three bodies of agriculturists in the Mooltan and Dera Ismail Khan Districts have formed funds for mutual help in agricultural matters. The aims of the fund are to prevent sale or mortgage of lands, to redeem lands already incumbered, to clear members of debt, and to advance money at a small interest for seed, corn, purchase of cattle and small improvements. The money collected for these very laudable purposes has been deposited in public accounts in the Post Office Savings Bank, and it has been arranged that the Postmasters concerned should render every help to the Presidents of the funds both in depositing and in withdrawing money. Allusion is made to these accounts as they appear to indicate that agriculturists have been induced

to make some attempt to help themselves to keep out of the clutches of money-lenders, and it is satisfactory to know that the Post Office is able to help and encourage the movement.

548. SALE OF NON-JUDICIAL STAMPS BY POST OFFICE.—The number of offices at the close of the year authorized to sell non-judicial stamps was 334 as compared with 316 in the preceding year. Thirteen offices ceased to sell them during the year under report, while 31 new ones were added to the list, the net result being an increase of 18 in the number of offices at which non-judicial stamps could be purchased.

549. SALE OF QUININE BY THE POST OFFICE.—The system of selling quinine through the agency of the Post Office was re-introduced in January 1899 in twelve districts in the Punjab. Up to the 31st of March 1899 the sale of the drug realized only Rs. 4-4-0.

During the year under review one pound and 4,735 grains of quinine were sold and Rs. 34-8-3 were realized.

The sale of the drug has not been as satisfactory as might reasonably have been expected, but the prevailing scarcity has probably induced this unfavourable result, and also the fact that in some districts quinine is issued free through the headmen of villages. It is believed that a portion of this free supply finds its way into districts in which quinine is sold, and thus retards the sale of the drug in the latter.

550. EXTENSION OF SCHOOL POST OFFICES.—The policy of extending the School Post Office system has been adhered to in the Punjab Potal Circle, and 73 new Post Offices of this class have been opened during the year. A great deal, however, still remains to be done in this direction as is clear from the fact that the proportion of school offices to schools is only 13 per cent. Special attention has been paid to this matter, but the scarcity which prevailed throughout the year under review prevented District Boards generally from providing funds for the extension of the District Post. The Educational authorities have as usual continued to give this Department every assistance in permitting and encouraging School Masters to do postal work.

The measure under which District Inspectors of Schools were employed as Supplementary Postal Inspectors proved to be a failure, and was, with the concurrence of the Director of Public Instruction, discontinued in all but a few Postal Divisions, where the staff of Postal Inspectors was not large enough to allow of an increase to their work. Many serious irregularities were found to exist in school offices because of the ignorance of the school teachers of postal rules and postal work—coupled with the inability of the District Inspectors of Schools to instruct their subordinates in postal matters. Now that it is the duty of Postal Inspectors to inspect School Post Offices, it is expected that most of these irregularities will be put a stop to, and that proper attention will be paid by school teachers to their postal duties.

551. RAILWAY MAIL SERVICE, PUNJAB DIVISION.—A large number of minor changes were made during the year in the Railway Mail Service, Punjab Division, with the object of expediting the transmission of mails. Among other changes it was arranged that certain sections of the Railway Mail Service should sort registered and unregistered articles of the letter mail for Simla and its town sub-offices according to the localities, and should also make up closed bundles for ticket-holders at Simla. The arrangements worked well and have very considerably expedited the delivery of mails in Simla.

552 POSTAL ARRANGEMENTS IN NATIVE STATES IN WHICH THERE ARE IMPERIAL POST OFFICES.—The Superintendent, Simla Division, under whose control the Imperial Post Offices in the Eastern Native States of the circle have been placed, has been endeavouring to improve the arrangements in such offices by affording every postal facility that can reasonably be expected by the Native Chiefs concerned. Arrangements have been made to open additional Post Offices and to replace a few of the most unsatisfactory extraneous agents by Departmental Branch Postmasters. It is proposed later on to increase the staff of postmen and village postmen. The object of these measures is to show the rulers of these States that the Postal Department is prepared to provide them with the same conveniences as are enjoyed by the public in British territory and to encourage other Chiefs to entrust the postal arrangements in their territories to us. Special attention has been given to the village delivery work in the Jammu-Kashmir State. Much has been done in this direction, but much remains to be done before even reasonably satisfactory arrangements are completed.

553. IMPROVED DELIVERY ARRANGEMENT AT SIMLA.—In the Simla Head Office several important changes were made to improve the arrangements for the delivery of mails to the public. The town sub-offices at Chota Simla and Boileauganj were constituted delivery offices, and received their mails direct from the Railway Mail Service. Under this arrangement mails which were formerly delivered by the Head Office alone are now distributed among three Post Offices, thus expediting the work of delivery to a very appreciable extent. The public convenience was further met by the opening of several new "Kiosk" Post Offices in central positions, and by extending telegraph facilities considerably.

554. BICYCLE SERVICE.—The system of clearing outside letter-boxes by cyclists has proved that letter-boxes suitably situated can be cleared at a much later hour than would be possible if double the number of peons were employed to do the work on foot. Mails have been regularly and satisfactorily conveyed between the Meean Meer and Lahore Post Offices, a distance of nearly 6 miles, by two cyclists who are required to make two trips each, so that each machine travels about 24 miles a day. The letter box cyclists at Lahore have also to travel between 20 and 30 miles a day. It will be seen that the bicyclists are hard worked. This combined with the fact that the machines are used regularly during the hot summer days and during the rains, when the roads are wet, means a great deal of wear and tear. As an experiment bicycles have been hired at Lahore instead of being purchased, the owner agreeing

to keep the machines in good working order at his own expense. So far the new arrangement has worked satisfactorily, and our future progress in these matters must be along these lines.

555. EMPLOYMENT OF EUROPEAN AND NATIVE WOMEN.—The employment of European female clerks at Post Offices in the hills has been encouraged, and it is hoped that more progress will be shown in this direction next year. Two additional female clerks were taken on at Simla, so that at the close of the year two European Postmistresses and three European female clerks were in the service of this Department in the Punjab Postal Circle. There has been no change with regard to the number of native females employed.

556. EMPLOYMENT OF NATIVE MILITARY PENSIONERS IN THE POST OFFICE.—The policy of giving employment in the Post Office to Native Military pensioners has been persevered in, but pensioned native soldiers are not, as a rule, very keen about accepting service owing to the arduous nature of the duties required of them. At the close of the year there were 15 pensioned non-commissioned officers and 77 sepoys in employ as compared with 17 and 81 respectively in service at the end of 1898-99. The decrease of 6 is due to men having either left their appointments voluntarily or to their having been discharged as too old to continue to perform their duties satisfactorily.

557. SYSTEM OF OBTAINING THUMB-IMPRESSIONS.—In August 1899 the system of obtaining thumb-impressions of illiterate payees was introduced under instructions from the Director-General. Very great difficulty is experienced in obtaining proper thumb-impressions in spite of the clear instructions which have been issued on the subject. The system is quite new and there is no reason to suppose that it will not work well in time.

558. EXPANSION OF THE POST OFFICE IN THE PUNJAB.—The appended statement shows the number of Post Offices, letter-boxes, postmen and village postmen as they stood on 31st March 1899 and on 31st March 1900.

The scarcity which prevailed during the year has to some extent hampered the operations of the Post Office, more especially with regard to the extension of the District Post, and has also prevented the normal growth of money order and savings bank business. In spite of the experienced during the year in obtaining funds from District Boards for the extension of the Post Offices in the interior of districts, fairly satisfactory progress in providing increased postal facilities has been made as will be seen from the appended statement and the following remarks.

On 31st May 1900 there were in all 1,950 Post Offices of all descriptions, Head, Sub and Branch, Imperial and District Dâk, as compared with 1,812 on the last day of the previous year. At the close of the previous year there were in the Punjab in all 2,681 letter-boxes, 934 postmen and 1,434 village postmen, but on the 31st March 1900 their number had increased to 2,802, 964 and 1,497 respectively.

Statement showing the number of Imperial and District Dâk Post Offices, letter-boxes, postmen and village postmen, &c., during 1899-00 as compared with the year 1898-99.

Description.	1898-99.	1899-00.	Increase or decrease.
Number of Post Offices, Imperial, as it stood on 31st March of the year	1,444	1,530	+ 86
Ditto District Dâk ditto ditto ...	368	420	+ 52
Both Imperial and District Dâk ditto ditto ...	1,812	1,950	+ 138
Number of letter-boxes, Imperial, as it stood on 31st March of the year	2,064	2,185	+ 121
Ditto District Dâk ditto ditto ...	617	617	...
Both Imperial and District Dâk ditto ditto ...	2,681	2,802	+ 121
Number of postmen, Imperial, as it stood on 31st March of the year ...	925	956	+ 31
Ditto District Dâk ditto ditto ...	9	8	— 1
Both Imperial and District Dâk ditto ditto ...	934	964	+ 30
Number of village postmen, Imperial, as it stood on 31st March of the year	713	738	+ 25
Ditto District Dâk ditto ditto ...	721	759	+ 38
Both Imperial and District Dâk ditto ditto ...	1,434	1,497	+ 63
Number of Post and Telegraph Combined Offices as it stood on 31st March of the year.	180	202	+ 22
Number of articles of all kinds (excluding money orders) delivered ...	60,116,230	65,513,407	+ 5,397,177
Number of money orders issued	1,206,679	1,237,188	+ 30,509
Number of money orders paid	1,253,427	1,346,983	+ 93,556
Number of Savings Bank accounts	66,002	70,702	+ 4,700

559. Offences punishable by Law committed by Postal Officials and Highway Robberies.—The number of offences punishable by law reported during the year was 72 against 47 such cases during the preceding year. The cause of this increase is mainly due to the greater vigilance insisted on by the present Postmaster-General and also in part to the prevailing scarcity, under pressure of which postmen, village postmen, and runners have succumbed to temptations which in happier circumstances they might have been able to resist. The offenders were punished by Courts of Law in 28 instances, while in 31 cases they were punished departmentally. In the remaining 13 cases the accused were either acquitted, or the cases against them were under inquiry at

close of the year. It may be remarked that nearly half of the criminal offences were committed by postmen and village postmen. Every year these officials are responsible for a large number of offences, because most of their work is done out of the sight of their departmental supervisors, and the men have more opportunities of misappropriating money than any other class of postal officials.

560. In 1899-00 there were, as in 1898-99, 48 cases which involved the loss of Government money. Of these 48 cases 26 cases were the result of theft and burglary, 13 were money order frauds, and 9 were cases of misappropriation of office cash. In those cases 63 persons were concerned, of whom 12 were criminally prosecuted and convicted, 31 were punished departmentally, and 20 either evaded punishment or their cases had not been finally decided at the close of the year.

561. The amount of the defalcations and losses was Rs. 2,789-5-2 as compared with Rs. 4,172-9-9 in the previous year. A sum of Rs. 1,190-6-1 was recovered from the offenders or their sureties, Rs. 365-13-4 were decreed against the Post Office Guarantee Fund, a sum of Rs. 75-12-10 was written off as finally lost, while the balance of Rs. 1,157-4-11 remained unadjusted at the close of the year.

562. There were 9 cases of highway robbery of mails during the year 1898-99, and the same number of cases were reported during the year under review. Of these 8 occurred in British territory and 1 in that portion of the Chitrál line which is in the Dir State. There were also 5 cases of attempts at highway robbery, of which 2 occurred in the British territory, 2 in the Dir territory, and 1 in the Loháru State.

563. COMBINED OFFICES AND TELEGRAPH STATISTICS.—The number of combined offices in the Punjab was 202 on the 31st March 1900 against 180 on the same date in 1899.

564. Twenty-four new combined offices were opened and 2 were closed during the year, so that there has been a net increase during the year of 22 such offices.

565. There were 71,873 more messages sent, 69,708 more were received, and 5,544 more transit messages were dealt with than in 1898-99. Altogether there was a net increase of 147,125, or 28 per cent., in the number of messages dealt with. Aportion of this increase is due to the 24 new combined offices opened during the year and the rest to a great extent to the large number of telegrams sent in connection with the arrangements made to send troops to South Africa.

566. PASSENGER AND BULLOCK TRAIN SERVICE.—The total income derived during the year from the passenger and bullock train services on the Kálka-Simla line amounted to Rs. 3,18,210-1-2 as compared with Rs. 3,25,712-5-2 during the year 1898-99. The expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 3,67,816-13-2 against Rs. 3,37,457-7-7 in the previous year. It will be seen that there has been a decrease of Rs. 7,502-4-0 in the revenue and an increase of Rs. 30,359-5-7 in the expenditure. The decrease in revenue is due to the fact that there was a considerable falling-off in goods traffic in the year under report. As regards the increase in the expenditure, it may be mentioned

that in order to maintain both the passenger service and the bullock train in a proper state of efficiency it was found necessary to create a new stage for the latter at Boileauganj, to increase the number of horses and cattle, and to employ two additional Overseers. Extra expenditure had to be incurred on this account as also on account of additional famine allowances granted to the horse and bullock contractors. Regard being had to the prevailing scarcity better financial results could not reasonably have been expected.

TELEGRAPHS.

567. TELEGRAPHS.—During the year under report 143 offices were opened and 29 were closed as against 57 opened and 25 closed during the year 1898-99.

568. Five hundred and twenty-seven miles of line and 1,393 miles of wire were added during the year.

569. The following statement shows the number of offices open at the close of the year 1899-00 :—

Government offices	230
Railway and Canal offices	314
Offices not open for paid telegrams	348
TOTAL ...	892

570. The number of messages despatched from Government offices was 575,337, representing an increase of 39,244 as compared with the figures for 1898-99.

571. The Indian share of the collections amounted to Rs. 8,38,468, or Rs. 21,296 less than in the year 1898-99.

IRRIGATION.

572. CANALS.—The direct receipts and expenditure of the Irrigation Department during the year were as follows :—

Class of Works.		Direct Receipts.	Direct Expenditure.		
			Capital.	Working Expenses.	Total.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Major Irrigation Works.	Imperial	1,26,31,784	44,97,371	38,78,492	83,75,863
	Contributions ...	36,936	8,587	3,41,647	3,50,234
Minor Irrigation Works.	Imperia	8,94,368	54,099	13,31,906	13,86,005
	Contributions ...	...	1,070	8,471	9,541
Provincial Canals		41,428	1,520	28,316	29,836
Grand Total		1,36,04,516	45,62,647	55,88,832	1,01,51,479
GRAND TOTAL, 1898-99 ...		1,27,36,719	27,23,549	49,67,095	76,90,644

573. In addition to the direct receipts, the indirect revenue credited to the Canals on account of Enhanced Land Revenue amounted to Rs. 17,29,477 against Rs. 17,34,193 in 1898-99.

574. The following table gives the areas irrigated by the several canals in 1899-00 compared with those for the year 1898-99 :—

Names of Canals.		1898-99.	1899-00.	Difference.
Major Irrigation Works.		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Swát River Canal		139.759	158,106	+ 18,347
Western Jumna Canal	Imperial	(a) 649,148	(b) 612,041	– 37,107
	Patiála State (Contributions)	51,043	49,779	– 1,264
Bári Doáb Canal		771,451	762,078	– 9,373
Sirhind Canal	Imperial	782,730	929,177	+ 146,447
	Native States Branches (Contributions).	361,699	441,558	+ 79,859
Chenab Canal		957,705	1,353,223	+ 395,518
Lower Soh́ág and Pára (Inundation)		74,660	52,745	– 21,915
Sidhnai Canal		84,306	26,265	– 58,041
Total Major Irrigation Works.	Imperial	3,459,759	3,893,635	+ 433,876
	Contributions	412,742	491,337	+ 78,595
Minor Irrigation Works.				
Upper Sutlej Series		151,459	130,937	– 20,522
Lower Sutlej and Chenab Series		307,115	225,270	– 81,845
Indus Series		163,654	171,638	+ 7,984
Shahpur Canals	Imperial	24,762	33,597	+ 8,835
	Provincial	18,407	19,619	+ 1,212
Muzaffargarh Series		287,639	257,153	– 30,486
Ghaggar Canals	Imperial	17,223	11,480	– 5,743
	Contributions	14,005	10,287	– 3,718
Total Minor Irrigation Works.	Imperial	951,852	830,075	– 121,777
	Provincial	18,407	19.619	+ 1,212
	Contributions	14,005	10,287	– 3,718
Total Major and Minor Irrigation Works.	Imperial	4,411,611	4.723,710	+ 312,099
	Provincial	18,407	19,619	+ 1,212
	Contributions	426,747	501,624	+ 74,877
Grand Total		4,856,765	5,244,953	+ 388,188

(a) Includes 40,477 acres in Jínd State.
(b) " 37,703 " " " "

Major Irrigation Works.

I.—Swat River Canal.

575. *Capital Account.*—The only work of any importance carried out during the year was the Nowshera Minor, which was practically completed.

576. *Extensions and Improvements.*—The protection of the Kalpáni and Bhagiári Syphons was also completed.

577. *Maintenance and Repairs.*—The boulder bund in the Swat River below the canal head, which had been a good deal damaged by the floods of 1898, was practically rebuilt, and has held out very satisfactorily. The supply has been kept up better than in previous years.

The rapids of No. IX Distributary have for some time given much trouble owing to the large supplies carried for the Kalpáni extension. These works were not originally intended to be permanent structures, but by repeated repairs have served for many years. During the year they were again repaired, parts of the slope being made into long steps, and they have so far stood well.

578. *Irrigation.*—The irrigation effected is again a record in both crops. This is mainly due to the natural expansion of the trans-Kalpáni system. The following table shows the irrigation effected during 1899-00 as compared with the average of the two previous triennia :—

Crops.	Average of the three years ending 1895-96.	Average of the three years ending 1898-99.	1899-00.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Kharíf	30,321	47,308	54,545
Rabi	64,319	86,493	103,561
Total ...	94,640	133,801	158,106

579. *Financial results based on Collections.*—The operations of the year resulted in a profit of Rs. 3,95,393, which is equivalent to 9·57 per cent. on the Capital invested. In the previous year the profit and percentage were Rs. 3,46,726 and 8·61 respectively.

580. *General Remarks.*—Remissions amounting to Rs. 1,840 were given on crops damaged by hail.

The duty obtained by the supply entering the canal was only fair, being 88 acres per cusec in the kharíf, and 171 in the rabi. The area and percentage of sugarcane grown was above the average, while the percentages of other crops were normal. The rainfall throughout the district was normal in the rabi, but little more than half of the normal in the kharíf.

II.—Western Jumna Canal.

581. *Capital Account.*—The Jaidhri Suspension Bridge iron-work was received from England, and the foundations of piers started.

The Buria Bridge was arched and the Mámida Bridge about half built.

Residential quarters for the Executive Engineer at Karnál have been nearly completed.

The Nardak Distributary system has been completed, with the exception of a few outlets and profile walls.

The scheme for canalizing the Chautang Nullah is also practically complete; all that remain are the outlets and a few buildings including the rest-house at Sonkra.

A syphon under the new Delhi Branch at R. D. 123,300 was built.

All the works on the Ismaila Branch of the Bhalot Major Distributary were completed during the year.

582. *Extensions and Improvements.*—New ferry-boats were provided for the Damla and Mámidi Ferries.

New Revenue quarters were built at Indri, Jáni, Satrod, Thurána, Naráina, Rithal, Kakroi and Bainsi.

The new Ghogripur Minor Head has been built. The Karnál Depôt Minor has also been constructed for the Karnál Remount Depôt as a contribution work.

The Mamrezpur direct water-course to replace the old Mamrezpur Major Distributary is approaching completion.

Work on the new head for the Khánda Major Distributary from the Petwár Major Distributary to replace the old direct head through Jínd State was well advanced.

Quarters for the Superintending Engineer have been added to the Canal Office at Delhi.

Work on remodelling Distributaries is well in hand. The following have been completed :—Goli, Nardak, Narnaund, Adampur and Rohtak Major Distributaries, and Kaul, Karsa, Chandána, Mohamedpur and Hansawála Direct Minors. A few others are very nearly completed. It is hoped that the major part of the work will be done next year.

583. *Maintenance and Repairs.*—The Dádupur Regulator Rapid was entirely rebuilt, a diversion of the land being made to enable the work to be put in hand.

The Grand Trunk Road Bridge at Ucháña has been completed and opened to traffic.

The gates of the Indri Regulator have been renewed.

Widening the first 4½ miles of the Hánsi Branch commenced.

The Chalaundi Swamp was converted into a silt trap to be worked from June to September.

The Delhi Branch has been widened from Munak to Khubru Fall.

584. *Irrigation.*—The following table shows the irrigation effected during 1899-00, as compared with the average of the two previous triennia :—

Crops.	Average of the three years ending 1895-96.	Average of the three years ending 1898-99.	1899-00.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Kharif ...	207,726	349,412	347,115
Rabi ...	252,287	385,334	314,705
TOTAL ...	(a) 460,013	(b) 734,746	(c) 661,820

(a) Includes 42,920 acres irrigated on the Sirsa Branch in the Patiála State.
(b) Do. 57,149 ditto ditto ditto ditto.
(c) Do. 49,779 ditto ditto ditto ditto.

The irrigation in the Jínd State amounted to 37,703 acres only against 50,000, for which area water should, if possible, be given. The falling-off is in both crops, so cannot be altogether accounted for by the low rabi supply in the river.

585. *Navigation.*—The receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 60,962, and the maintenance charges to Rs. 7,755, showing a profit of Rs. 53,207, as against a profit of Rs. 5,461 in 1898-99 and Rs. 49,231 in 1897-98.

586. *Financial results based on Collections.*—The net income of the year amounted to Rs. 20,17,608, equivalent to a return of 11·82 per cent. on the Capital expenditure. In the previous year the corresponding figures were Rs. 18,79,517 and 11·32 respectively. The increase in 1899-00 is chiefly due to the realization of large outstandings of the previous year. Owners' rate to the amount of Rs. 30,416 was remitted on well lands and to revenue-free holders or assigness.

587. *General Remarks.*—The area irrigated is less than in any of the previous four years, and is due to the low supply in the river, which was considerably less than the demand, especially in the rabi. Remissions of the demand aggregating Rs. 22,982 were also given on this account on land actually irrigated. Much work was done during the year in abolishing *tátils* and amalgamating outlets, &c., with a view to equalising supplies, prevention of silting, and minimising waste. About half the entire system is nearly complete. Considering the great demand, the duty obtained from the supply was only fair, having been 78 acres per cusec in the kharíf and 141 acres in the rabi. The number of villages obtaining the benefits of irrigation has increased very largely. In 1895-96, in which the area irrigated was almost exactly the same as the year under review, the numbers were 838 in kharíf and 1,028 in the rabi, while in 1899-00 they were 1,230 and 1,245 respectively.

The area under cotton increased very largely, and reached the high percentage of 41 on the total kharíf irrigation, the actual area (141,782 acres) falling little short of that of 1897-98 (153,587 acres), in which year the total area of kharíf irrigation was 75,000 acres more than in the year under review.

III.—Bari Doab Canal.

588. *Capital Account.*—The following new channels were completed and opened:—Taláwan, Machiki and Govindwál Minors. Others practically complete were Jandoki Minor, Barwála Branch of the Rasúlpur Distributary and its two Minors, the Malmori, Chuslewár Minor, Usmán Branch, and its two Minors. The following were under construction:—Algun, Dholàn and Rattoki Minors of the Khem Karn Distributary, Keri Bodal Minor, Manochahal Branch and its two Minors of the Tarn Táran Distributary.

A new head was built for the Nanunangal Mills, and a start made in building mills at Tughiál. On the Lahore Branch the Ràniwáli-Hasli Distributary was remodelled, and two Minors from it were completed and opened for irrigation. On the Main Branch Lower a rest-house at Jaintipura was built and sub-divisional quarters at Bhambah. The following Minors were commenced:—The Daleri of the Gilpan, Kale, Tail Extension of the Handal Distributary, Sirháli, Jadodhir Minor of Ráewind, Dafthu Direct, Sattoki, Mír Muhammad, Museh Branch and Tatley Minor of the Chabhal Distributary, the Moujoki Direct Minor, the Deo, Upal, Núrpur, Hodiára, Karbath, Jahmán, Julke and Lakoki of the Bhuchar system, the Sukarchak and Lehián Direct Minors. Most of these will be worked during the kharíf season of 1900.

589. *Extensions and Improvements.*—The expenditure was again very large, amounting to Rs. 79,963, but is justified by the continued prosperity of the Canal. It was incurred chiefly on the following works :—

A latrine at Mádhopur; a room for a ferrotype office at Amritsar; needle dam on the Main Line at Sujánpur; outhouses at Mádhopur and Tibri; subordinates' rest-house at Bhímpur; combined cook-house and servants' quarters at Nanunangal; Haveli Minor of the Gujrát Drain; re-modelling the rest-houses at Oujla, Lodipur, Rajowál, Pakoki, Naushera, Jaura, Kanwen, Lalughumán, Kasel, Fattahgarh, Dhingnangal, Ugar Aulakh, Lopoki, Doburji and Her. New bridges were built on the Tarn Táran Distributary; a cart-bridge at B. M. 82, Kasúr Branch; the Kalu Sohal foot-bridge was widened; the Kasúr Branch Upper was re-modelled; a new cart-bridge was built at Toghal-wála; and new bridges on the Kotla, Thiriawál, Thaman, Vahn and other distributaries and mill channels. Additional outhouses are being constructed at Ali-wál, Májhupur, Koháli, Wághe, Niáz-Beg, Bhuchar Mills, Aliwál Mills, China and Pattoki, Gilpan, Rukhanwála, Bhambeh and Amarsidhu. In connection with the new colonies the Vahn and Handal Distributaries were improved and Minors were extended and taken over from the colonists. The following Distributaries were altered, extended or improved:—Dodeh, Luliáni, Sirháli, Ráewind and Nág. Scouring escapes to expedite silt clearances were made to the Bishniwál and Niáz-Beg Minors at a point a short distance below their head Regulators. The Ræniwáli Mills were rebuilt. A Khui-Mirán Minor was made to the City of Lahore Distributary in which a large number of water-courses was combined. A small Minor at Madhoki was made on the Koháli Distributary. The tributary drain at Variámnangal was made.

590. *Maintenance and Repairs.*—The Canal was maintained in first class order, considerable widening and clearances being carried out to the Main Lines and Branches, in continuation of the approved working plan, with the result that the supply at Mádhopur can be raised without danger to over 6,000 cusecs. A general closure was not found to be possible, but most of the repairs were carried out during rotational closures. For the first time the Salámpur and Farídnagar Feeders were fully used as supply channels, and their use admitted of the thorough repairs of the Rapids from No. 1 to 17 inclusive. These feeders can now carry 2,000 cusecs. The inference is that general annual closures will seldom be necessary, and when they occur the closures will be restricted to much shorter periods than prevailed in former years.

591. *Irrigation.*—The following table shows the areas irrigated during 1899-00 as compared with the average of the two previous triennia :—

Crops.	Average of the three years ending 1895-96.	Average of the three years ending 1898-99.	1899-00.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Kharif	228,849	358,808	386,464
Rabi	335,223	425,348	375,614
TOTAL ...	564,072	784,156	762,078

592. *Financial results based on Collections.*—The net income of the year amounted to Rs. 23,50,647, or 12·87 per cent. on the Capital outlay. In the previous year the figures were Rs. 23,91,351 and 13·17 respectively.

The balance of occupier's rate uncollected at the end of the year was abnormally large, and amounted to Rs. 34,620.

593. *General Remarks.*—The work of *chak-bandi*, or canal settlement, was well advanced, and has already had the effect of reducing the number of civil suits, while it facilitates the prompt decision of those which come up from time to time. Arrangements have also been made to continue the system of amalgamation of the multitudinous water-courses on those distributaries which have not hitherto been worked up. These arrangements depend on the *chak-bandis* to some extent, and are facilitated by the construction of the new Branches and Minors being made.

The great increase in the capacity to the Canal points to the urgent necessity for further extensions of the Distributary system, especially in the kharíf, and the advisability of constructing the Riárki and the Bet Bangar Distributaries is now under consideration.

The intensity of the irrigation is shown by the following figures:—

	Acres.	Acres.
Gross area commanded		1,641,660
Unculturable	162,403	
Commanded by wells	249,576	
		411,979
Net area for Canal irrigation ...		1,229,681
Area irrigated in kharíf	386,464	
" " " rabi	375,614	
Total area irrigated in 1899-00 ...		762,078

equal to 62 per cent. of the total area of culturable *baráni* land.

It is obvious that if this is the average over the whole Upper Bári Doáb there must be many tracts, or villages, which are greatly over-irrigated, while the capacity of the Canal has been still further increased in the kharíf since the above results were attained. As evidence of the possibility of making water available for further extensions even in the rabi, it may be stated that the new colonies formed in the Crown waste land, although situated at the extreme end of the system, did remarkably well, and are flourishing.

The area irrigated in kharíf was the highest on record; the rabi area, in spite of the low river, has only twice been exceeded. The rabi season was marked by an early falling-off of the supply, and an abnormally low river, reducing the supply below the demand. The supply, however, recovered itself in March, and enabled the crops to be matured. The percentages of all the chief crops were normal. Remissions were given to the extent of Rs. 10,404 on an area of 1,319 acres, principally on account of short supply. The duties were about the same as the last two years, *viz.* 74 in kharíf and 164 in rabi.

The mean rainfall of the year compared with the average is shown below :—

District.	1899-00.	Average.
	Inches.	Inches.
Gurdáspur	15·46	37·11
Amritsar	6·89	24·10
Lahore	5·44	19·37
Montgomery	1·78	8·46

IV.—Sirhind Canal.

594. *Capital Account* (*Imperial*).—Four new Telegraph Offices and Signallers' quarters were built on the British Branches, and the wire was extended to mile 112, Abohar Branch, and to mile 90, Bhatinda Branch. A connection was also made along the Sutlej Navigation Channel between Gholia and the Divisional Head-quarters at Ferozepore.

Five additional Inspection-houses were sanctioned for the Rupána, Kalián, Teona and Sehna (two) Distributaries ; of these one was completed, and four were in progress during the year.

New outhouses and stables were also built at Mahárájwála.

The existing foot-bridge at mile 16, Abohar Branch, was converted into a cart-bridge, the work being completed except as regards erection of the girders, which were received at the end of the year.

A Needle Regulator at mile 6, Bhatinda Branch, was sanctioned and partly built, and similar regulators were added to the up-stream faces of the falls at miles 22, 26 and 37 for the purpose of utilizing small supplies to the best advantage.

A new Flour Mill with six pairs of stones was built at Chak Bhái, mile 37, Bhatinda Branch, but, owing to faulty design, it failed immediately water was admitted, and will have to be nearly re-built.

Two new Minor Distributaries from Abohar Branch, *viz.* the Bassián Minor from the Núrpur Branch of Talwandi Distributary and Kaoni Direct Minor, were sanctioned and completed during the year.

Permanent outlets were built on the Malúkpur Distributary system of Abohar Branch. The only Distributary on this Branch for which masonry outlets remain to be built is the Raotah.

On the Bhatinda Branch the construction of permanent outlets was in progress on the Badhour and Lambi Distributary systems, and was practically completed in the latter.

The Domwála Branch of Teona Distributary was extended during the year, and iron gates and gearing were fixed to the head Regulators of 5 Major and 12 Minor Distributaries.

595. *Capital Account (Contributions).*—On the Native States Branches of the Canal the following works were undertaken :—

The work of raising the banks of First Feeder, and of remodelling the Kotla Branch was completed. The similar work on Ghaggar Branch was in progress, about two-thirds having been completed. Four Telegraph Offices and Signallers' quarters were built on the Kotla and Ghaggar Branches, and the telegraph line was extended from the heads of these Branches to miles 75 of the former Branch, and to mile 27 of the latter.

596. *Extensions and Improvements (Imperial).*—The expenditure under this head was very large (Rs. 74,521), due greatly to the cost of the old shutters of the Rúpar Weir having been written back to that head. A new crane was made for lifting the weir shutters at Rúpar.

On the Abohar Branch the following works were executed :—Constructing a weir and fall at mile 86, and raising the banks between miles 81 and 86; widening Abohar Branch between miles 91 and 99; constructing the Dangián Direct Minor; enlarging the Akhára Inspection-house, and provision of distance marks on some of the Major and Minor Distributaries of Ludhiána Division.

On the Bhatinda Branch the conversion of the Bila Foot-bridge at mile 42 was partially completed.

Alterations were made to Bassián Inspection-house, and new out-houses were provided. Distance marks were erected on about one-half of the distributaries in Ludhiána Division. Gates and gearing were fitted to the few remaining distributaries requiring them.

597. *Extensions and Improvements (Contributions).*—On the Native States Branches the widening of the Second Feeder was almost completed; the Lehal Inspection-house was enlarged; one discharge run was made on the Second Feeder and another on the Kotla Branch; and the foot-bridge at mile 77, Kotla Branch, was converted into a cart-bridge.

598. *Maintenance and Repairs (Imperial).*—A curtain wall of brick wells was constructed below the *talus* of the weir in the right flank bay, to take the place of the former shallow toe wall which was undermined during the flood season of 1899.

In addition to the ordinary maintenance of channels and works, the following special works were carried out :—A further length of the inner slopes in the Main Line channel was protected by shingle pitching; additional pitching was laid on the banks below several falls on the Abohar and Bhatinda Branches; the banks in a total length of about 5 miles were raised and strengthened.

The remodelling of a great many distributaries was carried out on the Abohar and Bhatinda Branches during the year. These channels were re-graded, and their bed widths and supply depths altered in accordance with latest practice, so as to obviate, as much as possible, the deposition of silt.

599. *Maintenance and Repairs (Contributions).*—The left bank of the First Feeder at its head was protected by brick pitching; in the first 15 miles of the Choa Branch the bed was regraded and remodelled with a view to prevent-

ing the growth of weeds; new silting reaches were made in the 11th and 12th miles, Kotla Branch, right bank; plantations were extended on the Feeder Lines and on the Kotla Branch, and a large new plantation established on the Second Feeder.

600. *Irrigation.*—The following table shows the irrigation effected during 1899-00 as compared with the average of the two previous triennia :—

Crops.	Average of the three years ending 1895-96.	Average of the three years ending 1898-99.	1899-00.
British Branches.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Kharif	81,968	290,881	373,473
Rabi	321,063	571,565	555,704
Total ...	403,031	862,446	929,177
Native States Branches.			
Kharif	36,506	120,347	183,856
Rabi	134,338	246,793	257,702
Total ...	170,844	367,140	441,558
British and Native States Branches.			
Kharif	118,474	411,228	557,329
Rabi	455,401	818,358	813,406
Total ...	573,875	1,229,586	1,370,735

The area irrigated during the kharíf, both on the British and Native States Branches, is the largest on record, and on the British Branches amounted to 38 per cent. of the total commanded culturable *baráni* land.

601. *Navigation.*—The traffic amounted to 18,173 tons, valued at Rs. 3,38,592. The receipts from tolls amounted to Rs. 7,029, and were mostly due to rafting, on which there was an increase of Rs. 683 as compared with last year's figures. The maintenance charges amounted to Rs. 9,733, resulting in a loss of Rs. 2,704 against a loss of Rs. 3,561 in 1898-99.

The number of passengers showed a large increase, *viz.* from 15,200 in 1898-99 to 23,032, due to the continued low fares consequent on competition among boat contractors.

602. *Financial results based on collections, British Branches.*—The profit earned on the British Branches amounted to Rs. 21,81,403, or 8·96 per cent. on the Capital invested. In 1898-99 the profit and percentage were Rs. 20,33,710 and 8·38 respectively. This satisfactory result has been attained notwithstanding the fact that the Working Expenses were over two lakhs more than they were on

the average of the previous four years; the improvement is almost wholly due to the large occupier's rates collections, which amounted to Rs. 29,27,238 against Rs. 25,25,547 in 1898-99.

The amount of occupier's rates uncollected at the end of the year was very large (Rs. 3,15,724). The Civil Officers account for this as due to the press of famine, but it is difficult to understand why this should be so, as the increased prices and ready market should have made it easier for those having crops to dispose of the produce.

603. *Native States Branches.*—Taken as a whole, the working of the Native States Branches, during the year under review, whether based on Collections or Assessments, showed results greatly in advance of those of 1898-99.

The Collections amounted to Rs. 15,55,253, or Rs. 3,08,585 more than in the previous year, and the Assessments to Rs. 16,20,651, or Rs. 2,40,212 more.

The profit earned by the Native States Branches was 7·55 per cent. by Collections and 8·02 per cent. by Assessments on the total Capital expenditure incurred to the end of the year.

604. *General Remarks.*—The area and percentage of barley was exceptionally large, and was sown at the expense of wheat, as the cultivators had been advised to do so in anticipation of the low rabi supply, a forethought which speaks well for the administration.

The duties on the supply utilized were 87 kharíf and 199 rabi, the combined duty being the highest on record.

The large kharíf crop necessitated higher supplies than had been previously run; as a result, the silt deposited in the Main Line was higher than usual, and reached a maximum of 262 lakhs in August, which, however, was successfully scoured away in time for rabi sowings.

Remissions to the extent of Rs. 89,130 on an area of 19,230 acres were given; considerable remissions were given on account of short supply, but nearly half the total amount (Rs. 41,747) was given on account of damage to crops caused by caterpillars.

The mean rainfall of the year in each district is compared below with the average mean on 16 years' records :—

District.	1899-00.	Average.
	Inches.	Inches.
Ludhiána ...	10·23	18·36
Ferozepore ...	4·11	13·22
Native States ...	7·22	17·21

The Canal was closed for 17 days in April and May for the purpose of annual repairs and for scouring the river bed. Owing to the early cessation of the rains the demand was intense and the supplies run in September were considerably in excess of the maximum previously recorded, and reached 8,677 cusecs.

The rotational working of the Branches during the rabi season began on 22nd October, and was continued until 12th April 1900. The extensions of the telegraph system greatly facilitated the efficient regulation of the supplies.

V.—CHENAB CANAL.

605. *Capital Account.*—The expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 9,28,602 only, and brought up the total Capital expenditure on the Canal (Direct and Indirect) to Rs. 2,51,69,735 as compared with the sanctioned estimate of Rs. 2,56,84,175. In accordance with instructions from the Government of India the Construction Estimate was closed at the end of the year, and the Completion Report is now under compilation. The expenditure was mainly incurred on the following works :—

Excavation of the central bund, of which nearly 80 lakhs of cubic feet of earthwork were removed during a short closure, thus completing the Main Line of this grand Canal.

A groyne and subsidiary spurs situated above the weir in the river bed; iron gates for the Regulators on the Main Line; earthwork of the Gugera Branch Upper and the constructing of Direct outlets from that Branch; the Lagar, Ghaurdaur, Bath and Adhan Distributaries; a survey for the extension of the Canal into the Sharakpur Tahsíl; the Bhagat Escape Head and channel, and the completion of the Distributaries of the Gugera Lower, and Buralla Branches, which included the construction of the Samundri, the Killiánwála, the Kanya Major Distributaries and seven minors of the Tandliwála Distributary; six new Inspection-houses; three sets of quarters for Sub-Divisional Establishments; six new Telegraph Offices and quarters; 58 Patwárkhánás and many other minor buildings; the extension of plantations, also numerous other works of lesser importance.

606. *For the Settlers.*—Very good progress was made on the various water-course schemes of the Gugera Branch system, and the whole of the work was nearly completed at the close of the year. Many improvements were carried out in the channels of the Jhang Branch.

607. *Extensions and Improvements.*—The expenditure under this head was mainly incurred on works connected with the safety of the Main Line and Branches, such as the extension of the pitching below the Khánki Regulator; protection of the Main Line bridges; setting back the banks of the Gugera Branch; constructing silting channels on the Jhang Branch Upper, and extensions of the protection below falls on the Branches of the Canal; improving the command of distributaries by linking up the Bhún and Mugli Distributaries and adding regulating piers to a bridge on the Gugera Branch Lower. Some improvements were also made to the Khánki Weir shutters, and a number of buildings were constructed to provide additional accommodation for subordinates, Munshís and Zilladárs.

608. *Maintenance and Repairs.*—Owing to the failure of the rains, and the necessity for running high supplies, all channels had to be maintained in a high state of efficiency. Much work was done in setting back and strengthening banks, and in generally improving the *regimé* of the Canal bed.

Special attention was paid to the completion of silting banks on Jhang Branch Upper and Lower. The charges to the Revenue account necessarily increased considerably, and will probably continue to do so for some years, but the great profits brought in by the scheme justify the expenditure, and it will certainly be to the ultimate interests of the projects that Extensions and Improvements as well as Maintenance and Repairs should not be starved.

609. *Irrigation.*—The following table shows the irrigation effected during 1899-00 as compared with the average of the two previous triennia :—

Crops.	Average of the three years ending 1895-96.	Average of the three years ending 1898-99.	1899-00.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Kharif	124,105	288,250	488,645
Rabi	179,127	474,411	864,578
TOTAL	303,232	762,661	1,353,223

The above irrigated area does not include 35,952 acres in the kharíf and 34,530 acres in the rabi, which, though watered, were not assessed, because the crops failed altogether, or were poor in outturn. Taking these areas into account, the total area for the year is 1,423,705 acres, compared with the estimated annual irrigation, made in the Project for the year under review, of 528,500 acres, and of a total ultimate area of 1,100,000 acres, and the maximum possible has not by any means been as yet attained.

The decided increase over last year's area is due largely to the development of the Gugera Branch, but partly also to careful and economical distribution of the supply during a time of very keen demand, especially in the rabi season.

The supply run during the kharíf shows a significant increase on account of the rapid development of irrigation on the Gugera Branch and the unfavourable rainfall, reaching a maximum of 9,144 cusecs, compared with 8,313 cusecs for which the Canal was designed. During the rabi every drop of water the river could supply was taken into the Canal. The difference between supply entering the Canal and supply utilized in the rabi is due to unavoidable waste, owing to want of command. The true wastage was larger still, owing to partially colonized Distributaries.

610. *Financial results based on Collections.*—The operation of the year resulted in a profit of Rs. 23,29,531, which is equivalent to 9·26 per cent. on the Capital outlay. In 1898-99 the profit and percentage amounted to Rs. 19,73,488 and 8·14 respectively. Remissions amounting to Rs. 11,30,530 were given under tenancy rules on the crops, the assessment of which was collected during the year; had this been assessed, allowing for a payment of 3 per cent. for its collection, it would have increased the net revenue to the sum of Rs. 34,26,145, which would be 13·6 per cent. on the Capital invested.

A more accurate idea of the ultimate profits from this system of canals can, however, be obtained from a consideration of the assessment of the year under review, which, including the remissions under tenancy rules, would have amounted to Rs. 61,70,175, and deducting Working Expenses would have given a profit of Rs. 50,39,464, equivalent to 20 per cent. on the Capital cost. The uncollected balance of the assessments actually made was considerable, amounting to Rs. 79,814.

The accumulated net profits have increased from Rs. 3,09,538 at the end of last year, when the Canal cleared its interest debt, and for the first time showed a profit, to Rs. 16,74,422 at the end of the year under review.

Remarkable as this result is for a work commenced only ten years ago, it is likely to form only a slight index of its capability as a profitable work; the increase of area irrigated during the year is mostly on a Branch only recently opened, the greater bulk of the irrigation of which is under tenancy rules at present and brings in no return.

611. *General Remarks.*—The area of Crown waste land given out to settlers at the end of the year was 1,265,340 acres, of which 248,367 acres were allotted during the year. It is understood that about 400,000 acres of Crown lands remained to be allotted at the end of the year, for the greater portion of which the Distributary system is complete.

In addition to 307,372 acres which were watered free of charge, remissions on account of failed crops and other causes were granted on 70,627 acres during the year. The rainfall of the year was exceptionally unfavourable during both seasons, and, with the exception of a closure for eight days in April, the Canal ran continuously throughout the year; the distribution of water for the rabi sowing and for maturing the kharíf area required the most constant attention, on account of the keenness of the demand.

XIII.—Jhelum Canal.

612. At the beginning of the year the whole of the Head-work station buildings were finished, and mostly occupied. The roads were all laid out, culverts built, and the compounds of all the buildings neatly terraced off.

During the year large godowns were built for storage of lime at Rasúl and a small workshop was commenced and finished.

The position of all the bunds to shut off the river were carefully selected, levelled over and estimated, and all the bunds were thrown up and the river diverted by September. The construction of the railway line from Baha-ud-dín to Rasúl was commenced in August and finished in September. Work of carrying materials, &c., from Baha-ud-dín was conducted by the Canal Department until November, when the line was handed over to the North-Western Railway and worked by them.

A second line of railway to connect the Wadála kankar quarry with the North-Western Railway at Wazírabad was begun in August and finished in October, and opened for traffic. A siding from Bháganwála Station to the Canal stone quarries was commenced in September and finished in November and opened for traffic.

In October work was commenced on the Head Regulator and Undersluices, and at the end of the year the Regulator was completed up to the crown of the main arches, the Undersluice floors were finished, the abutments and piers built to 11·0′ above floor level, and the divide groyne between the Undersluices and the Weir was practically finished.

The work on the first bay of the Weir was commenced in December, and by the end of March practically completed except the shutters, the design for which has not been yet settled.

Work on the second bay of the Weir was begun in February, and by the end of the year the well foundations were all built and under-sinking commenced.

The protection of the left bank of the river face for 1,700′ above the Regulator was begun in December, and practically finished by the end of the year.

Quarters and office for the Superintending Engineer were built at Jhelum. Quarters for one Executive Engineer at Shahpur and three Assistant Engineers at Malikwála, Bhochra and Bhalwál, with the necessary accommodation for offices and establishment, were also built.

Eight temporary Inspection Bungalows were completed at Kujjan, Maruliánwála, Kadda, Lálián, Sargoda, Rurála, Manguána and Fárúka.

The total excavation done on the Main Line amounted to 1,494 lakhs of cubic feet, which, together with the work done by Famine agency in 1897 and the work done in 1898-99, brings the total quantity of Main Line excavation up to 2,053 lakhs to the end of the year.

Owing to the famine large bodies of labourers flocked to the work, and at one time as many as 14,000 men were employed, with the result that the progress was probably double what it would have been under normal conditions.

The convict labour at Rasúl was employed on this work throughout the year.

About September it was proposed to import some 30,000 famine labourers from Hissar, and arrangements were made to start work by this agency on the Northern and Southern Branches. Camps at two mile intervals, consisting of thatched huts, were erected along the Northern and Southern Branches, wells for drinking water were sunk, tools purchased, and every arrangement made for the reception of the Hissar labour. On the 14th November the first batch arrived at Bhera by train, where a large rest camp had been established. The men, women and children were rapidly drafted out to the work, and shortly some 10,000 persons were located at the various camps. Unfortunately the labourers imported cholera with them, and this disease soon broke out with terrible virulence. Many labourers died and others ran away, and the numbers were soon reduced to about 7,000. Owing to the most self-denying exertions of the Canal and Civil Staff, the disease

was fortunately stamped out, and, strange to say, did not spread through the district. The labourers who remained worked very well and steadily, with the result that some 295 lakhs of cubic feet of earthwork were done on the Northern and Southern Branches and on the Southern Feeder Distributary. It was hardly to be expected that men, in many cases unused to earthwork, would turn out good work, but the standard of the work done has been generally high, and the progress on the whole very satisfactory.

During December arrangements were made for employing part of the famine labour drafted from Hissar on the excavation of the Sulki Branch. Camps and huts were erected and laid out, wells dug, &c. Unfortunately owing to the outbreak of cholera the place had to be abandoned, and an expenditure of Rs. 14,375 was practically unremunerative.

All available funds were devoted to the employment of this labour and the pushing on of the channel excavation, and it was not until the close of the year, when the earthwork was approaching completion, that one or two masonry works were put in hand.

During the year surveys were undertaken and completed of the country between the Sind Ságar Railway line and the Main Canal, also to the south of the Railway line as far as the watershed of the Doáb. The final alignments and levels of the Northern and Southern Branches were completed.

Observations and records were made of wells, well lands, villages, old village sites, as well as useless sandy tracts to which irrigation need not be given. The alignments of many Distributaries were laid on the ground and the land cleared. The surveys made in 1894 in connection with the proposed Sulki Canal were connected with the Jhelum Canal system, and the final alignments for the channels comprising this part of the system selected and laid down. Surveys for connecting the Fárúka Branch with the Sulki Branch were also carried out, and much other miscellaneous work done.

A great deal of work was done in the manufacture and collection of materials for masonry works. Brick manufacture was carried on briskly, and some 210 lakhs of bricks were burned. Twenty-six lakhs of cubic feet of stone were quarried at Bháganwála and Hasan Abdál, and carried to the Head-works and put into work. Large quantities of ballast and *surkhi*, and materials for lime were collected.

The Direct expenditure incurred on the works during the year amounted to Rs. 28,15,883, and with the Indirect charges brought up the expenditure debited to the Project at the end of the year to Rs. 35,10,590.

VI.—Lower Sohag and Para Canal.

613. *Capital Account.*—The construction of a first class Rest-house at Gurditta was commenced, and Rs. 1,500 were spent up to end of the year.

614. *Extensions and Improvements.*—The expenditure under this head was chiefly on the excavation of the Dona head, the excavation of which will be an important feature in the history of this Canal, and on the construction and extension of certain minor Distributaries.

615. *Maintenance and Repairs.*—The silt clearance of the canal and distributaries was heavier than usual.

616. *Irrigation.*—The following table compares the irrigation effected during 1899-00 with the average of the two previous triennia:—

Crops.	Average of the three years ending 1895-96.	Average of the three years ending 1898-99.	1899-00.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Kharif	33,018	32,812	39,969
Rabi	37,696	40,779	12,776
TOTAL	70,714	73,591	52,745

The area irrigated and matured in the kharíf was almost up to the record of 42,391 acres in 1897-98. It excludes 13,526 acres on which remissions amounting to Rs. 26,108 were given on account of *kharába* which was almost entirely due to the low level of the River Sutlej before the crops had been matured, and to the absence of the usual floods in August and September. The large decrease in the rabi is due to the low level of the river during the latter part of the monsoon.

The area irrigated (23,907 acres) in the new villages formed out of the Crown lands was the smallest on record, and fell considerably short of the area (40,000 acres) required to give the settlers crops on two-thirds of their culturable land. Twenty-six new masonry wells were sunk, and nine old ones fell in, so that there are now 673 wells out of the 750 required to be built.

617. *Financial results based on Collections.*—The profit earned during the year amounted to Rs. 69,455, which is equivalent to 9·56 per cent. on the Capital outlay. In 1898-99 the profit and percentage were 83,140 and 11·55 respectively. The outstanding balance of water-advantage rate uncollected at the end of the year (Rs. 29,586) was unusually large, but a good deal of it has been since realized.

618. *General Remarks.*—The rainfall of the district was abnormally low, varying from 1·0 to 1·6 inches only. The Canal was opened a few days earlier than usual under favourable conditions, but the river falling towards the end of the autumn season never recovered itself, and heavy remissions of kharíf had to be made. The Canal flowed for 164 days during the year, compared with 144 days in 1898-99.

VII.—SIDHNAI CANAL.

619. *Capital Account.*—The principal works under this head were:—Extension of the Koránga Canal into the Jhang District; constructing new branches and water-courses, Ráwan Distributary; and an Inspection-house at Miáni on that distributary. All these works were practically completed during the year.

620. *Account of excess recoveries from settlers.*—The amount held in deposit in the Public Works Department at the end of 1899-00 was Rs. 8,886. No expenditure against these deposits was incurred during the year.

621. *Extensions and Improvements.*—The principal works under the head were :—Surveying and levelling new villages on the Ráwan Distributary Extension; cross-sectioning the Subsidiary Canals of the Sidhnái Series; providing gates for minor distributary heads; alterations to six inspection-houses and the purchase of a plantation.

622. *Irrigation.*—The following table shows the irrigation effected during 1899-00 as compared with the average of the two previous triennia :—

Crops.	Average of the three years ending 1895-96.	Average of the three years ending 1898-99.	1899-00.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Kharíf	57,760	87,635	14,331
Rabi	79,657	52,188	11,934
Total	137,417	139,823	26,265

The area matured is the smallest on record with the exception of the first year in which the Canal was opened, namely 1886.

The decrease is entirely due to the early failure of the river supply and of the monsoon rains, which led to a great loss in kharíf crops, and to a very restricted area of rabi being sown. Last year, which was also a very unfavourable one, the canals were in flow until October which made a considerable difference in maturing kharíf crops and rabi sowings. Out of 96,482 acres of kharíf sown, only 14,331 acres came to maturity, the heaviest loss being under cotton, of which only 1,789 acres out of 32,064 acres were matured : the loss to the cultivator represented by these figures is very serious.

623. *Financial results based on Collections.*—The revenue was the smallest since the first year the Canal has been in flow, and resulted in a loss of Rs. 58,090 or 4·68 per cent. on the Capital invested, against a profit of Rs. 1,47,656 in the previous year. This is entirely due to the unprecedentedly small area that was matured.

624. *General Remarks.*—The year has been the most unfavourable since the Canal was opened in 1886. The river began to flow early, 17th May, thus encouraging early sowings, especially cotton, but there were no floods, and the supply ceased entirely on September 20th.

The Canal ran for 127 days, but only obtained an effective supply for 117 days. There was water in the river for 127 days only, compared with 245 days, the average of the previous ten years.

There was little rain in the district, the total amount being 1·16 inches in the kharíf and 0·90 inches in the rabi, or a total for the year of 2·06 inches.

Minor Irrigation Works.

VIII.—Upper Sutlej Canals.

625. *Capital Account.*—There was no expenditure on Works under this head during the year.

626. *Extensions and Improvements.*—The expenditure under this head amounted to Rs. 33,888 against Rs. 2,138 in 1898-99. The main expenditure was incurred on excavating the Nijábat Diversion cut on the Khánwah Canal, but the work was not fully completed during the year. The Mokal and Nathálki Diversion cuts on the Upper Sohág Canal were excavated, and numerous other petty works were also carried out, including the Todepur Minor from the Katora Canal.

627. *Maintenance and Repairs.*—The expenditure amounted to Rs. 1,25,194 against Rs. 81,922 in the previous year, and was incurred chiefly on ordinary maintenance and silt clearance of the Canals. The excess is due to extensive repairs necessitated during the year.

628. *Irrigation.*—The following table shows the irrigation effected during 1899-00 as compared with the average of the two previous triennia :—

Crops.	Average of the three years ending 1895-96.	Average of the three years ending 1898-99.	1899-00.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Kharíf	73,549	95,956	103,629
Rabi	92,417	75,031	27,308
Total	165,966	170,987	130,937

The decrease in the rabi is due entirely to the very low supplies which obtained in August when the river fell rapidly and never rose again. This also involved remissions of occupier's rate amounting to Rs. 49,842 for the kharíf on account of short supply, the total remissions from all causes being Rs. 50,360. The kharíf area is above the average and is the second best on record.

629. *Financial results based on Collections.*—The year's operations resulted in a profit of Rs. 42,686, which is equivalent to 5·09 per cent. in the Capital outlay. In 1898-99 the profit and percentage were Rs. 1,05,208 and 12·58 per cent. respectively. The falling off is entirely due to the unusually heavy expenditure under Works and Repairs, the collections being actually in excess of those of the previous year, *viz.* Rs. 3,06,394, against Rs. 2,84,126 in 1898-99. The uncollected balance of revenue at the end of the year was very large, having been Rs. 28,105 under occupier's rate and Rs. 41,235 under water-advantage rate. This is attributed to the impoverished state of the country, the tenants having left their lands due to the want of rain.

630. *General Remarks.*—The Canals opened slightly later than usual with poor supplies which, however, increased, but were still below normal throughout the season, and in September they generally ceased to run, about a month before the usual date.

The year promised well at first, and the kharíf returns indicated a probable record crop; the absence of floods and early failure of the river supply, however, resulted in heavy remissions being made and a very restricted area of rabi being sown. The percentages of all crops sown were normal.

IX.—LOWER SUTLEJ AND CHENAB SERIES.

631. *Capital Account.*—Expenditure, aggregating Rs. 7,862, including indirect charges, was incurred on the construction of the Nawábpur Inspection-house and on the collection of materials for a new Inspection-house on the Mooltan-Shujabad road.

632. *Extensions and Improvements.*—The principal works were the amalgamation of the Gajjuhatta and Sikandarabad Canals, and additions and alterations to Inspection-houses in the Sutlej Independent Sub-Division, while on the Sutlej Series the Jámwah Khurd was amalgamated with the Diwánwah.

633. *Irrigation.*—The following table shows the irrigation, including the Hájiwah Canal, effected during 1899-00, as compared with the average of the two previous triennia:—

Crops.	Average of the three years ending 1895-96.	Average of the three years ending 1898-99.	1899-00.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Kharíf	140,144	147,172	(a) 130,012
Rabi	179,268	178,386	(b) 95,258
TOTAL ...	319,412	325,558	225,270

(a) Excludes 80,365 acres of failed or damaged crops (*kharába*).
(b) Do. 4,684 do. do.

The matured kharíf area, although below the average of the two previous triennia, exceeds that of 1898-99 by 6,494 acres.

The decrease in the rabi is due to the low state of the Sutlej and Chenab Rivers, and consequent insufficient supplies during the months of August and September, which are the months in which rabi waterings are usually taken.

Owing to the unfavourable season and large area of *kharába*, remissions were liberally granted, amounting to Rs. 20,191, against Rs. 5,511 in the previous year.

634. *Zar-i-nágha Fund Account.*—The collections amounted to Rs. 57,777, against Rs. 1,01,766 realized in 1898-99. The decrease is chiefly due to better attendance and smaller number of absentee *chhers* in the previous year. The balance at credit of the Fund at end of the year amounted to Rs. 25,386, which is much below the balance of previous years. Occupier's rates under Act VIII of 1873 are being gradually introduced in supersession of the *chher* system. Thus the *chher* system ceased to exist on the Bilochán, Panjáni, Gajjuhatta and Sikandarabad Canals from the 1st April 1900, and will cease on the rest of the Chenab Series from 1st April 1901.

The number of *chher* absentees showed a considerable excess over those in the previous year, but the average is still below that of former years; the greater proportion of absentees were on the Sutlej Series.

635. *Financial results based on Collections.*—The profit earned during the year amounted to Rs. 1,35,184 against a profit of Rs. 1,91,073 in 1898-99. The decrease is partly due to the small area irrigated on the Hájiwah Canal, and consequent reduction in the share of Land revenue, and partly to a greater expenditure under Extensions and Improvements.

636. *General Remarks.*—The year was very unfavourable for the successful working of the Canals, owing to the rivers falling early in August, and consequent low supplies in September. With the exception of the Jámwah Kalán, the head reach of which was cut through in August by erosion, the Sutlej Canals did fairly well. Of the Chenab Series, the Mattital, Gajjuhatta and Panjáni worked badly.

The low state of the rivers resulted in a large area of kharíf being unmatured; heavy remissions had to be made, and a very small area of rabi was sown.

X.—INDUS SERIES.

637. *Capital Account.*—No expenditure was incurred under this head during the year.

638. *Extensions and Improvements.*—The following are the principal works carried out during the year:—

River groynes at Pír Adil, Kakuwála, Kattewála, Borewála and Ráwan; ring bund north of Shoria Canal, and flood embankment along the left bank of the Bája Branch of the Manka Canal, while the construction of a Needle Regulator at the head of the Núr Canal and a distributary from the Kutab were commenced.

639. *Irrigation.*—The following table shows the irrigation effected during 1899-00, as compared with the average of the two previous triennia:—

Crops.	Average of the three years ending 1895-96.	Average of the three years ending 1898-99	1899-00.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Kharif	108,738	113,108	(a) 111,366
Rabi	61,098	56,808	(b) 60,272
TOTAL ...	169,836	169,916	171,638

(a) Excludes 44,523 acres of failed or damaged crops (*kharába*).
(b) Do. 5,135 do. do.

The area irrigated was about average. The early fall in the level of the river adversely affected the maturing of the crops, so that the failed area, on which no assessment was made, rose from 28,472 acres in the previous year to 49,658 acres in 1899-00.

640. *Financial results based on Collections.*--The operations of the year resulted in a profit of Rs. 76,056 against a profit of Rs. 2,35,350 in the previous year. The decrease is chiefly due to the credit under share of Land revenue being normal, while the amount credited in 1898-99 included arrears amounting to Rs. 1,12,853 relating to previous years, and to the Working Expenses being higher, *viz.* Rs. 3,03,408, against Rs. 2,68,967 in 1898-99.

641. *General Remarks.*—The river was late in rising and the Canals began to flow later than usual. Most worked well, and, had the river not commenced to fall earlier and more rapidly than usual, the year would have been in every way very favourable. In July a flood occurred which was but slightly lower than the highest on record, and did considerable damage. Erosion of the right bank of the river above Dera Gházi Khan began in May, and continued until the end of August. The most serious damage occurred above Pír Adil, where the Kattewála and Pír Adil groynes were completely carried away, and the Shoria flood embankment had been cut through by the end of August. A retired embankment was hastily thrown up on the left bank of the Bája Branch of the Manka Canal, by which time the river began to fall. Very serious erosion also occurred below the Kasturi Head, and in July Stone Head No. 4 of the Dera Ghází Khan Protective works was destroyed, and Stone Head No. 3 was just beginning to be attacked when the river fell.

The Canals ceased to flow before the end of September; this early failure affected the maturing of the crops, and thus greatly reduced the area on which assessments were made. The rainfall amounted to 0·92 inches against an average of about 5 inches.

XI.—SHAHPUR (IMPERIAL) CANALS.

642. *Capital Account.*—An expenditure of Rs. 3,628 was incurred during the year on the Needle Regulator at the head of the Sáhiwál Canal.

643. *Extensions and Improvements.*—Two stop-dams were built on the Eastern Station Canal, and a connecting feeder between the Eastern and Western Station Canals, which has been found very useful. A few stop-dams were also built as well as regulating quarters at the heads of the Canals.

644. *Irrigation.*—The following table shows the irrigation effected during 1899-00, as compared with the average of the two previous triennia :—

Crops.	Average of the three years ending 1895-96.	Average of the three years ending 1898-99.	1899-00.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Kharif	13,241	13,970	17,208
Rabi	10,224	18,857	16,389
TOTAL	23,465	32,827	33,597

The total area irrigated is about equal to the average of the previous triennium, and has only been exceeded in two years.

645. *Financial results based on Collections.*—The receipts are the largest on record, and the profit earned amounted to Rs. 52,062, which is equivalent to 24·59 on the Capital outlay. The profit and percentage in the previous year were Rs. 37,979 and 18·25 respectively. The increase is partly due to larger collections under water-rate ; but chiefly to the decrease in the establishment charges debited to Working Expenses, owing to a portion of Executive Engineer's Office being charged to the Jhelum Canal, and an adjustment of Direction charges.

646. *General Remarks.*—The Canals commenced to flow rather earlier than usual, but the river supply failed early in the season, necessitating remissions on failed crops, amounting to Rs. 7,785 on account of short supply. Rs. 530 were also remitted on account of damage by hail and blight, and Rs. 3,971 for miscellaneous causes. The total remissions of occupier's rate, therefore, amounted to Rs. 12,286. The rainfall was about half that of the previous year.

XI A.—SHAHPUR (PROVINCIAL) CANALS.

647. *Capital Account.*—No Capital Account is kept for these Canals.

648. *Extensions and Improvements.*—Stop-dams were constructed at four sites on the Ràniwah Canal, which have brought in some irrigation not previously possible.

649. *Irrigation.*—The following table shows the irrigation effected during 1899-00, as compared with the average of the two previous triennia:—

Crops.	Average of the three years ending 1895-96.	Average of the three years ending 1898-99.	1899-00.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Kharif	8,978	13,388	15,348
Rabi	4,738	6,127	4,271
TOTAL ...	13,716	19,515	19,619

The total area agrees closely with the average of the three years ending 1898-99.

650. *Financial results based on Collections.*—The receipts which amounted to Rs. 49,659 have only been exceeded in 1892-93 and 1895-96.

The working of the Canals resulted in a profit of Rs. 19,555, against a profit of Rs. 10,038 in the previous year. This is mainly due, as in the case of the Imperial Canals, to a decrease in the establishment charges.

651. *General Remarks.*—The Canals opened and ceased to run somewhat earlier than usual, the supply entering being somewhat below the average. The early failure of the river supply and the scanty rainfall necessitated a higher percentage of remissions on account of failed crops than usual, Rs. 5,051 occupier's rate having been remitted for short supply, and Rs. 1,843 for miscellaneous causes.

The "duty" obtained was good, having been 99 acres per cusec. The small Pind Dádan Khan (Municipal) Canal was taken over from the 1st April 1899, and is now included in this system of Inundation Canals. It only irrigated 213 acres during the year, but a good deal was done to improve it, and it will probably show better results in the future.

JALALPUR CANAL.

652. In June 1899 orders were received to report upon a scheme for an Inundation Canal taking out of the River Jhelum on the right bank near Jalálpur, a town in the Pind Dádan Khan Tahsíl. A preliminary scheme was drawn out in the Roads and Buildings Branch as a famine work, but further surveys showed that it would be possible to command an area of about 50,000 acres from a canal about 40 miles long. As the opening of famine relief works was urgent, orders were issued in January to commence the Jalálpur Canal. It was actually commenced in February, and by the end of the year about 72 lakhs of cubic feet of earthwork had been done. In the meantime further surveys had been undertaken for the first 11 miles, the alignment of which was not satisfactory. This was completed and a good line selected. The whole project has since been worked out in detail and is now under consideration.

XII.— MUZAFFARGARH CANALS.

653. *Capital Account.*—No Capital Account is kept for these Canals.

654. *Extensions and Improvements.*—No expenditure was incurred from Imperial Funds. The sum of Rs. 3,984 was expended from the *Zar-i-nágha* Fund on the following works:—Construction of a masonry regulator on the Surab Canal below Rattan head; a stop-dam in the Bhishti and its Rehru Branches, all of which were completed during the year.

655. *Maintenance and Repairs.*—There was an expenditure of Rs. 16,257 from Imperial Funds and Rs. 24,509 from the *Zar-i-nágha* Fund. Almost the whole of the amount under Imperial was spent on salaries of the regulating, supervising, miráb, survey and boat establishments. The expenditure under Zar-i-nágha was chiefly on widening and silt clearance of the Suleman Canal, and completing unfinished tasks on various canals.

656. *Irrigation.*—The following table shows the irrigation effected during 1899-00, as compared with the average of the two previous triennia:—

Crops.	Average of the three years ending 1895-96.	Average of the three years ending 1898-99.	1899-00.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Kharíf	118,057	125,265	122,236
Rabi	176,601	173,288	134,917
TOTAL ...	294,658	298,553	257,153

The kharíf area, though less than the average of the three previous years, is 10,578 acres more than that of 1898-99, due to the earlier opening of the Canals and good supplies in May and June. The considerable decrease in the rabi area, which is 41,064 acres less than that of the previous year, is due to the absence of rain, low rivers and consequent low supplies in the Canals in August and September when rabi waterings are taken.

657. *Zar-i-nágha Fund Account.*—The collections amounted to Rs. 50,007 against Rs. 54,827 in the previous year. The decrease is wholly under fines (Zar-i-nágha), which fell from Rs. 50,500 in 1898-99 to Rs. 44,219. Under receipts from plantations and other Canal produce there was an increase of Rs. 1,510, as compared with the previous year, owing to a large sale of firewood. The unrealized balance of this account at the end of the year amounted to Rs. 10,177, as compared with an outstanding of Rs. 2,635 at the end of the previous year. This large balance is said to be due to the prevailing scarcity and to various irrigators having left the district. Additional realizations have been made since the close of the year.

The balance at the credit of the Fund at the end of the year amounted to Rs. 61,798 against a closing balance of Rs. 42,861 at the end of 1898-99.

There was a satisfactory decrease in the number of *chher* absentees, which fell from 75,701 in 1898-99 to 43,636, the percentage of absentees on the number called out being 9 against 14 per cent. in the previous year. This is attributable to most of the canal clearances being given out on tasks.

658. *Financial results based on Collections.*—The working of the Canals resulted in a profit of Rs. 1,67,335 against a profit of Rs. 1,67,759 in the previous year.

659. *General Remarks.*—In the early part of the season the rivers, especially the Chenab, were fairly high, enabling the Canals to be opened early with generally good supplies, lasting till the middle of July. In the case of the Indus Series some of the Canals continued to flow through most of the cold weather, but in the Chenab Series, owing to a falling river, the supply was inadequate in August, and the Canals generally ceased to flow in that month or September.

As in the case of all the Inundation Canals, the year ended unfavourably, the early failure of the rivers rendering it impossible to mature the kharíf crop, and resulted in a small area of rabi being sown, necessitating remissions which amounted to Rs. 19,027 in thek haríf, and Rs. 20,759 in the rabi.

XIV.—GHAGGAR CANALS.

660. *Capital Account.*—The actual expenditure from Imperial Funds during the year under "Works" alone amounted to Rs. 2,290, though the total debit against "Works," Imperial, was Rs. 37,703; this is due to an adjustment of Rs. 35,413, being the normal cost of the bye-wash channel, which was written back from 33—Famine Relief to the Ghaggar Canals Capital Account. A revised estimate for the construction of these Canals has been submitted to the Government of India for sanction which includes the cost of the bye-wash channel at normal rates.

The expenditure debitable to contribution, Bikáner State, amounted to Rs. 848 for "Works."

The total Capital outlay to end of 1899-00 under "Imperial" and "Contribution" amounted to Rs. 3,34,977 and Rs. 2,56,529 respectively.

Excluding the adjustment of Rs. 35,413, referred to above, the expenditure during the year was incurred on the following works:—

Payments for land; preliminary expenses in connection with the bye-wash channel; a store house at Otu; a foot-bridge on the Southern Canal; Ellenabad Distributary and its minors; and earthwork, Mangla Minor.

661. *Revenue Account.*—No water-rates have yet been prescribed for these Canals, and consequently no revenue was realized; this account, therefore, only shows the expenditure incurred on the maintenance and repairs of the works and channels, which amounted to Rs. 23,431 and Rs. 8,471 under Imperial and Contribution respectively.

662. *Irrigation.*—The following table shows the areas irrigated in British and Bikáner territory since July 1897, when the Canals were first opened:—

	1897-98.			1898-99.			1899-00.		
	British.	Bikáner.	Total.	British.	Bikáner.	Total.	British.	Bikáner.	Total.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Kharif	5,032	1,168	6,200	11,627	8,323	19,950	10,838	10,287	21,125
Rabi	9,378	3,858	13,236	5,596	5,682	11,278	642	...	642
TOTAL ...	14,410	5,026	19,436	17,223	14,005	31,228	11,480	10,287	21,767

663. *General Remarks.*—The Canals worked very badly, the supply available being less than half their capacity, and ceased altogether about the middle of August. The duration of flow was only six weeks in all. A considerable area of kharíf was sown, but owing to the early failure of the supply only about one-sixth came to maturity. There was practically no rabi crop.

XV.—KABUL RIVER CANAL.

664. Thirty-five masonry outlets were constructed, which practically completes the scheme. Eight more wooden bridges were replaced by masonry ones, making 15 built during the last two years.

665. During the closure the head reach of the Canal was deepened by one foot, which was much needed. The demarcation of the Canal land throughout has been completed, and boundary pillars erected.

666. The waterways of the Kachúri and the Kapúr Dheri Syphons were doubled and the banks of the Kurvi Branch strengthened and raised, which was badly wanted.

XVI.—BARA RIVER IRRIGATION WORKS.

667. The principal work on the Bára Weir was the repair and extension of the down-stream *talus*, which had been badly damaged and underscoured. The *talus* was extended for 53½ feet, and has so far stood well. The tunnels of both branches were widened out, as it was found that they did not carry the supplies required. At the same time grooves and *karries* were added to the guard walls at the entrance to keep out shingle. On the Shekhan Branch this has not so far proved successful, but the plan seems to have succeeded fairly well on the Sanghoo Branch. The crest of the weir was also raised 8 inches. A block house was erected for protection of the regulating establishment and Border Militia, who guard the weir.

CHAPTER V.

REVENUE AND FINANCE.

RECEIPTS AND CHARGES.

668. The revenue and expenditure of the Province for the year under review and for the previous year distributed in accordance with the existing Provincial contract between Imperial, Provincial and Local are compared in Statement No. 50. The figures exhibited in that statement under the heading 'Local' consist principally of the District Fund (Act XX of 1883) and Patwári Fund (Act XVII of 1887) transactions. Chapter III contains a brief review of the District Fund operations during the year 1899-00. The income of the Patwári Fund fell off by Rs. 1,70,000, and the balance was consequently reduced from Rs. 9,35,511 at end of 1898-99 to Rs. 7,50,847 on 31st March 1900. At present the funds of the various districts are distinct and separate ; but it is under consideration to consolidate the various Patwári Funds and have only one fund for the whole Province, and until this is settled the question of subjecting the transactions of the funds to the audit of the Accountant-General has been deferred.

669. The amounts in the following paragraphs are expressed in even thousands of rupees.

670. In the Budget Estimate for 1899-00 the total revenue of the Province (excluding contributions under Adjusting Heads) was estimated at 4,55,92 and the expenditure at 2,91,77, leaving a surplus of 1,64,15. In the Revised Estimate the totals were altered to 4,09,91 for revenue and 3,03,10 for expenditure, which reduced the estimated surplus from 1,64,15 to 1,06,81. The actual results for the year were revenue 4,16,09 and expenditure 3,07,40, making the surplus 1,08,69, or 55,46 less than that estimated in the Budget.

671. There were no important changes in classification during the year.

672. The revenue realized during the years 1898-99 and 1899-00 is compared in the table below :—

Revenue.	1898-99.	1899-00.	Difference 1899-00: greater (+) or less (−).
Principal Heads of Revenue	4,05,75	3,64,66	− 41,09
Interest	2,63	2,47	− 16
Post Office	70	83	+ 13
Receipts by Civil Departments	16,39	17,31	+ 92
Miscellaneous	5,87	5,01	− 86
Irrigation	16,90	18,21	+ 1,31
Civil Works	6,90	6,51	− 39
Total	4,55,14	4,15,00	− 40,14

673. The following important variations occurred under the first head:—

		Rs.
(1)	Land Revenue	− 35,70
(2)	Stamps	+ 53
(3)	Provincial Rates	− 5,45
(4)	Forest	− 74

The decreases under heads (1), (3) and (4) are due to the prevailing scarcity. The improvement under head (2) is attributed largely to the stimulus given by the scarcity to mortgages and other alienations of land and the execution of bonds.

674. The increase in the *Receipts by Civil Departments* is spread over 'Courts of Law' (Rs. 10), 'Jails' (Rs. 50) and 'Police' (Rs. 25); and the falling off under '*Miscellaneous*' is due partly to smaller credits on account of Unclaimed Deposits. The improvement under *Irrigation* is partly due to recovery of arrears of the last year and partly to better irrigation.

675. The subjoined table compares the expenditure for the past two years:—

Expenditure.	1898-99.	1899-00.	Difference 1899-00: greater (+) or less (−).
Direct Demands on the Revenue	55,37	59,62	+ 4,25
Interest	3,41	3,58	+ 17
Post Office	2,20	2,41	+ 21
Salaries and Expenses of Civil Departments	1,49,95	1,56,06	+ 6,11
Miscellaneous	21,14	22,14	+ 1,00
Famine Relief	1	2,65	+ 2,64
Irrigation	31	31	...
Civil Works	2,52	2,74	+ 22
Total	2,34,91	2,49,51	+ 14,60

The increase under the head *Direct Demands on the Revenue* consists chiefly of 73 under Land Revenue, including 42 under Patwárís' Fees Fund and 3,56 under Forest; in the latter case the excess is due to a payment of 2 lakhs to the Rája of Chamba as his share of profits for the quinquennial period ending 31st March 1900. The excess under *Salaries and Expenses of Civil Departments* is made up of 1,11 under 'Law and Justice—Courts of Law,' 1,23 under 'Jails,' 2,94 under 'Police,' 2,00 under 'Political,' partly neutralized by savings of 67 under 'General Administration,' and 71 under 'Medical.' The increases of 71 under 'Superannuation' and of 30 under 'Stationery and Printing' account for the excess of 1,00 under *Miscellaneous*. In 1898-99 there was no famine in this Province and hence the excess of 2,64 under *Famine*.

676. The variations are more fully explained in the review by major heads which follows.

677. The Provincial Service Account for the year opened with a balance of 16,54 and closed with a debit balance of 1,08, showing a deficit of 17,62, whereas the estimated deficit anticipated in the Provincial Section of the Budget was 6,20 only. The debit balance of 1,08 is principally due to the special contributions made from Provincial to Local to prevent certain District and Patwárís' Fees Funds from closing with debit balances.

678. The Local Funds Account opened with a balance of 16,17 and closed with a balance of 13,01, resulting in a deficit of 3,16, as against an estimated deficit of 41 shown in the Budget Estimate.

REVIEW BY MAJOR HEADS.

A.—Principal Heads of Revenue.

679. I—Land Revenue—

Minor Head or other Division.	Accounts, 1898-99.	Accounts 1899-00.
Ordinary Revenue	2,38,42	2,07,52
Assessment of alienated lands less quit-rent	2,43	2,07
Sale of proprietary rights, sale of waste lands, &c., and receipts for the improvement of Government estates.	12,78	9,71
Fisheries and other receipts classed as Miscellaneous Revenues	9,57	9,24
Total	2,63,20	2,28,54
Deduct—Land Revenue due to Irrigation	6,79	7,83
	2,56,41	2,20,71

The deficiency under the first two heads is due chiefly to heavy suspensions and remissions of Land Revenue in consequence of the scarcity, and the decrease under the third head to the land sold in the previous year having been unusually large. The loss of land revenue in 1899-00, attributable to the famine, is put at 25,55.

680. II—Opium—

Minor Head or other Division.	Accounts, 1898-99.	Accounts, 1899-00.
Cost price of opium sold in Excise Department	66	61

The falling off is due to the low prices at which other sorts of opium were obtainable during the year.

681. IV—STAMPS—

MINOR HEAD OR OTHER DIVISION.	Accounts, 1898-99.	Accounts, 1899-00.
Court Fee Stamps	27,99	27,61
Commercial and other Stamps	14,12	14,93
Fines, Penalties and Miscellaneous	63	72
TOTAL	42,74	43,26

The decrease under the first head is accounted for by reduced litigation, and the improvement under the second head is attributed mainly to the stimulus given by the scarcity to borrowing transactions and other alienations of lands.

682. V—EXCISE—

MINOR HEAD OR OTHER DIVISION.	Accounts, 1898-99.	Accounts, 1899-00.
License and distillery fees and duties for sale of liquors and drugs	24,34	24,32
Opium	1,57	1,60
Other Receipts	7	3
TOTAL	25,98	25,95

The variations are small and call for no remarks.

683. VI—PROVINCIAL RATES—

MINOR HEAD OR OTHER DIVISION.	Accounts, 1898-99.	Accounts, 1899-00.
District and Local Rates and Cesses	24,42	21,45
Patwáris' Cess	14,20	12,49
Famine Insurance, Canals and Railways	6,11	5,36
Rates on Wards' Estates	21	22
Other Miscellaneous Cesses	6	3
TOTAL	45,00	39,55

The realizations under the first three heads were affected by the same causes as operated to reduce the Land Revenue collections, namely, drought and scarcity.

684. VII—CUSTOMS—

MINOR HEAD OR OTHER DIVISION.	Accounts, 1898-99.	Accounts, 1899-00.
Excise duty on Cotton Manufactures	13	10

Owing to the famine the demand for cotton goods was small; hence a smaller outturn by the Delhi Mills.

685. VIII—ASSESSED TAXES—

MINOR HEAD OR OTHER DIVISION.	Accounts, 1898-99.	Accounts, 1899-00.
Income Tax	13,72	13,91

The income under this head has always shown an upward tendency except in 1898-99, when there was a fall, probably due to the fact that the receipts of the preceding year, 13,95, were abnormally high as a result of the prosperity that followed the season of scarcity in 1896-97.

686. IX—FOREST REVENUE—

MINOR HEAD OR OTHER DIVISION.	Accounts, 1898-99.	Accounts, 1899-00.
Timber and other produce removed from forests by Government Agency ...	11,04	11,28
Timber and other produce removed from forests by consumers or purchasers	2,96	2,06
Other Receipts	74	67
TOTAL	14,74	14,01

There was a large falling off in the receipts from 'Grazing and fodder grass' owing to the free grazing allowed in consequence of the fodder famine in several districts. The total loss of Revenue in consequence of the famine is estimated at 1,20.

687. X—Registration—

Minor Head or other Division.	Accounts, 1898-99.	Accounts, 1899-00.
Fees for registering documents	2,53	2,61
Fees for copies of registered documents	87	92
Other Receipts	19	19
Total	3,59	3,72

The registration operations were brisk, as owing to the scarcity more documents were apparently executed and registered.

688. XI—Tributes from Native States—

Minor Head or other Division.	Accounts, 1898-99.	Accounts, 1899-00.
Tributes from Mandi	1,00	1,00
Ditto Kapurthala	1,31	1,31
Tributes and contributions under 5	47	46
Fees on succession to Native States	...	7
Total	2,78	2,84

The last item in 1899-00 represents the *Nazárana* paid by His Highness the Rája of Jínd on the occasion of his investiture with full powers.

A.—Direct Demands on the Revenue.

689. 1—Refunds and Drawbacks—

Minor Head or other Division.	Accounts, 1898-99.	Accounts, 1899-00.
Land Revenue	45	43
Stamps	43	48
Assessed Taxes	7	8
Other Revenue Refunds	23	8
Total	1,18	1,07

Under the last head Excise refunds were exceptionally high during the year 1898-99.

690. 2—ASSIGNMENTS AND COMPENSATIONS—

Minor Head or other Division.	Accounts, 1898-99.	Accounts, 1899-00.
Land Revenue Compensations	1,10	1,03
Excise Compensations	6	6
Customs Compensations	23	20
Purchase of Life Pensions	1	2
Miscellaneous Compensations	7	13
Total	1,47	1,44

No remarks.

691. 3—LAND REVENUE—

Minor Head or other Division.	Accounts, 1898-99.	Accounts, 1899-00.
Charges of District Administration	19,58	19,83
Survey and Settlement	4,59	4,71
Land Records and Agriculture	15,52	15,90
Allowances to District and Village Officers	72	70
Total	40,41	41,14

Of the excess of 73 in the total under this head, 18 is due to indirect famine charges, 12 is on account of settlement and 38 on account of the Patwárís' Fees Fund. The indirect charges on account of plague in this year amounted to 28 only as against 64 in the preceding year.

692. 6—STAMPS—

Minor Head or other Division.	Accounts, 1898-99.	Accounts, 1899-00.
Charges on sale of stamps, including discount	1,20	1,26
Stamps supplied from Central Stores	70	70
Total	1,90	1,96

The increase under the first head is consequent on the improvement in the sale of non-judicial stamps.

693. 7—EXCISE—

MINOR HEAD OR OTHER DIVISION.	Accounts, 1898-99.	Accounts, 1899-00.
Charges of Collection	54	56

No remarks.

694. 10—ASSESSED TAXES—

MINOR HEAD OR OTHER DIVISION.	Accounts, 1898-99.	Accounts, 1899-00.
Collection of Income Tax	12	12

No remarks.

695. 11—FOREST EXPENDITURE—

	MINOR HEAD OR OTHER DIVISION.	Accounts, 1898-99.	Accounts, 1899-00.
Conservancy and Works.	Timber and other produce removed from forests by Government Agency.	3,81	5,01
	Timber and other produce removed from forests by consumers or purchasers.	...	1
	Other Charges	1,30	3,53
Establishment ...	... ...	3,44	3,56
	TOTAL	8,55	12,11

The increase under the first and third heads is explained by the fact that a larger outlay was incurred on the extraction of timber, fuel and charcoal, and a payment of nearly two lakhs was made to the Rája of Chamba on account of the share of profits derived from the State forests; and under the head 'Establishment' to the re-organization of the Subordinate Forest Establishment, to additional Office Establishment, and to the payment of grain compensation.

696. 12—REGISTRATION—

MINOR HEAD OR OTHER DIVISION.	Accounts, 1898-99.	Accounts, 1899-00.
District Charges	1,20	1,22

No remarks.

B.—Interest.

697. XII—Interest—

Minor Head or other Division.	Accounts, 1898-99.	Accounts, 1899-00.
Interest on Loans to Municipal and other Public Corporations (excluding Presidency Corporations).	1,48	1,55
Interest on Loans to Landholders, &c.	4	3
Interest on Advances to Cultivators	1,11	87
Interest on Securities of Provincial Fund	1	...
Other Items	1	2
Total	2,65	2,47

The decrease under the third head is due chiefly to the suspensions of instalments of Takávi advances and interest owing to the prevailing scarcity.

698. 13—Interest on Ordinary Debt—

Minor Head or other Division.	Accounts, 1898-99.	Accounts, 1899-00.
Interest on Provincial Advances and Loan Accounts	2,05	2,15

The increase is due to the growth of the outstanding balances on which interest at 3½ per cent. is paid from Provincial Revenues.

699. 14—Interest on Other Obligations—

Minor Head or other Division.	Accounts, 1898-99.	Accounts, 1899-00.
On Special Loans	1	1
Saving Bank Deposits	1,29	1,36
Miscellaneous	6	6
Total	1,36	1,43

No remarks.

C.—Post Office.

700. XIII—Post Office—

Minor Head or other Division.	Accounts, 1898-99.	Accounts, 1899-00.
District Post Collections	70	83

The improvement appears almost entirely under 'Local' in the districts of Mooltan (3), Jhang (2), and Dera Gházi Khan (8).

701. 15—Post Office—

Minor Head or other Division.	Accounts, 1898-99.	Accounts, 1899-00.
District Post Charges	2,20	2,41

The increase under 'Provincial' is due to the payment of grain compensation, and under 'Local' to the Mail Cart Lines having been worked for the whole year in Mooltan and Dera Gházi Khan, which account for an excess of 11.

D.—Receipts by Civil Departments.

702. XVI A—Law and Justice—Courts of Law—

Minor Head or other Division.	Accounts, 1898-99.	Accounts, 1899-00.
Sale proceeds of unclaimed and escheated property	15	13
Court Fees realized in cash	6	5
General Fees, Fines and Forfeitures	3,24	3,37
Other Receipts	53	54
Total	3,98	4,09

Realization of political fines in the Frontier Districts were larger and helped the receipts, under the third head, to go up to 3,37.

703. XVI B—LAW AND JUSTICE—JAILS—

Minor Head or other Division.	Accounts, 1898-99.	Accounts, 1899-00.
Sale proceeds of Jail Manufactures	1,62	1,62
Other Receipts	13	63
Total	1,75	2,25

The improvement of 50 is accounted for partly by an abnormal increase in the number of convicts and by the earnings of the prisoners at the special jail at Mung Rasúl employed in excavating the new Jhelum Canal.

704. XVII—POLICE—

Minor Head or other Division.	Accounts, 1898-99.	Accounts, 1899-00.
Police supplied to Municipal, Cantonment and Town Funds	5,79	5,90
Police supplied to Public Departments, Private Companies and Persons ...	27	38
Fees, Fines and Forfeitures	1,08	1,12
Other Receipts	13	12
Total	7,27	7,52

The increase under this head consists of recovery of grain compensation granted to Municipal and Cantonment Fund Police and of recoveries on account of Punitive Police.

E.—MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS.

705. XXII—RECEIPTS IN AID OF SUPERANNUATION, RETIRED AND COMPASSIONATE ALLOWANCES—

Minor Head or other Division.	Accounts, 1898-99.	Accounts, 1899-00.
Subscriptions to the Military, Military Orphan and Medical Retiring Funds	1	1
Subscriptions to the Civil Funds	51	43
Contributions for Pensions and Gratuities	42	39
Subscriptions under the I. C. S. F. P. Regulations	19	23
Total	1,13	1,06

The decrease under the second head is due to the retirement, &c., of members.

706. XXIII—STATIONERY AND PRINTING—

Minor Head or other Division.	Accounts, 1898-99.	Accounts, 1899-00.
Receipts from sale of Stationery ...	24	33
Sales of Gazettes and other Publications ...	3	4
Other Press Receipts ...	40	43
Total ...	67	80

The improvement of 9 under the first head is due partly to a supply of English stationery for the North-Western Railway provided for in 1898-99 having been received and paid for in 1899-00, and partly to the increased consumption of stationery owing to the opening of the Mári-Attock Railway and other new offices and stations on the North-Western Railway. The improvement of 3 under the last head occurs in the earnings of the Jail Presses.

707. XXV—MISCELLANEOUS—

Minor Head or other Division.	Accounts, 1898-99.	Accounts, 1899-00.
Premium on Bills ...	10	5
Unclaimed Deposits ...	74	35
Contributions ...	27	29
Miscellaneous Fees, Fines and Forfeitures ...	11	11
Extraordinary Items ...	1,26	80
Other Items ...	1,51	1,55
Total ...	3,99	3,15

The credit to Government on account of Unclaimed Deposits was unusually low in 1899-00 and the income under 'Extraordinary items' was high in 1898-99 owing to the realization of special fines from the frontier tribes on account of the disturbances in 1897-98.

708. XIX—EDUCATION—

MINOR HEAD OF OTHER DIVISION.	Accounts, 1898 99.	Accounts, 1899-00.
Fees and Fines	1,26	1,31
Contributions	12	12
Other Receipts	3	2
TOTAL	1,41	1,45

The steady increase in fees is commented on in Chapter VII.

709. XX—MEDICAL—

MINOR HEAD OR OTHER DIVISION.	Accounts, 1898 99.	Accounts, 1899-00.
Medical College and School Fees	8	8
Hospital Receipts	5	5
Lunatic Asylum Receipts	3	2
Contributions	39	40
Other Receipts	4	4
TOTAL	59	59

No remarks.

710. XXI—SCIENTIFIC AND OTHER MINOR DEPARTMENTS—

MINOR HEAD OR OTHER DIVISION.	Accounts, 1898-99.	Accounts, 1899-00.
Receipts on account of Experimental Cultivation	14	9
Botanical and other Public Garden Receipts	49	52
Receipts on account of Public Exhibitions and Fairs	61	71
Veterinary and Stallion Receipts	5	5
Other Miscellaneous Receipts	10	4
TOTAL	1,39	1,41

The decrease of 6 under the last head is due to the incorporation in the general revenues under the head 'Land Revenue' of the income from the Hánsi and Jhajjar Fuel and Fodder Reserves.

D.—Charges of Civil Departments.

711. 18—General Administration—

Minor Head or other Division.	Accounts, 1898-99.	Accounts, 1899-00.
Salary of the Lieutenant-Governor ...	96	96
Staff and Household Expenses ...	26	22
Legislative Council ...	2	2
Executive Council ...	3	...
Civil Secretariat ...	2,65	2,67
Tour Charges ...	65	58
Financial Commissioner, &c. ...	1,71	1,49
Commissioners ...	3,58	3,26
Inspector-General of Stamps, Excise and Registration ...	60	55
Account Offices ...	1,67	1,69
Paper Currency Office ...	13	13
General Establishment of Local Funds ...	1,44	1,47
Total ...	13,71	13,04

The decrease under 'Financial Commissioner' is due to the pay of a member of the Board of Revenue, Bengal, having been drawn in the Punjab for two months in 1898-99 and to less expenditure on account of privilege leave vacancies. The latter circumstance also applies to the head 'Commissioners.'

712. 19 A—Law and Justice—Courts of Law—

Minor Head or other Division.	Accounts, 1898-99.	Accounts, 1899-00.
High Courts, Chief Courts, &c. ...	3,70	3,65
Law Officers ...	1,20	1,24
Civil and Sessions Courts ...	11,50	12,21
Courts of Small Causes ...	26	24
Criminal Courts ...	16,15	16,65
Refunds ...	46	39
Total ...	33,27	34,38

The increase of 71 under the third head is on account of Salary and Exchange Compensation Allowance, the expenditure on which was very low in 1898-99, owing to leave vacancies and deputation of officers on other duties. The rise under 'Criminal Courts' appears chiefly under the sub-head 'Diet and road money to witnesses.'

713. 19 B—LAW AND JUSTICE—JAILS—

Minor Head or other Division.	Accounts, 1898-99.	Accounts, 1899-00.
Jail Manufactures	99	1,11
Other Jail Charges	9,45	10,56
Total	10,44	11,67

The difference of 1,11 under the second head is due to high dietary charges in consequence of the scarcity and to increased charges in connection with the Mung Rasúl Convict Camp.

714. 20—POLICE—

Minor Head or other Division.	Accounts, 1898-99.	Accounts, 1899-00.
Superintendence	1,35	1,32
District Executive Force	27,49	29,17
Municipal and Cantonment Police	5,71	5,76
Railway Police	2,00	2,66
Special Police	3,24	3,75
Cattle pounds	36	41
Other Charges	7	9
Total	40,22	43,16

The increase to the extent of 43 and 60 is accounted for by the famine and plague respectively; to the extent of 33 by charges for "Petty Construction and Repairs" adjusted here for the first time; to the extent of 33 by rent of Railway quarters occupied by the North-Western Railway Police; to the extent of 48 by the revision of the Border Military Police in the Bannu and Kohát Districts; and to the extent of 44 by grain compensation allowance.

715. 22—EDUCATION—

Minor Head or other Division.	Accounts, 1898-99.	Accounts, 1899-00.
Direction	52	50
Inspection	1,68	1,74
University	31	30
Government Colleges, General	62	64
Government Schools	7,22	7,31
Grants-in-aid	2,94	2,96
Scholarships	82	81
Other Charges	17	17
Total	14,28	14,43

The increase of 6 under the second head is due to the appointment of two additional Assistant Inspectors of Schools during the year under report, and the increase under 'Government Schools' occurred in the Local Section.

716. 23—ECCLESIASTICAL—

MINOR HEAD OR OTHER DIVISION.	Accounts, 1898-99.	Accounts, 1899-00.
Church of England	2,11	2,17
Church of Scotland	2	...
Allowances to other Clergymen	30	30
Charges for Cemeteries	6	7
TOTAL	2,49	2,54

The increase under the head 'Church of England' is due to salaries of Senior Chaplains and Contingencies.

717. 24—MEDICAL—

MINOR HEAD OR OTHER DIVISION.	Accounts, 1898-99.	Accounts, 1899-00.
Medical Establishments	2,98	3,16
Sanitation and Vaccination	1,25	1,22
Medical Colleges and Schools	1,28	1,37
Hospitals and Dispensaries	3,28	3,52
Lunatic Asylums	40	43
Grants for Medical Purposes	2,95	1,73
Other Charges	2	2
TOTAL	12,16	11,45

The excess of 18 under the first head includes 5 on account of leave allowance of the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, North-Western Provinces, drawn in this Province. Of the rest of this excess nearly 12 is on account of salaries and travelling allowances of District Medical Officers. There was a decrease in direct plague charges, which amounted to 1,45 under Provincial and 28 under Local against 2,28 and 67 respectively incurred in the preceding year.

718. 25—POLITICAL—

MINOR HEAD OR OTHER DIVISION.	Accounts, 1898-99.	Accounts, 1899-00.
Political Agents	5,36	6,06
Charges on the North-West Frontier	5,19	6,79
Political Subsidies	13	16
Entertainment of Envoys and Chiefs	60	82
Darbár Presents and Allowances to Vakíls, &c.	30	27
Refugees and State Prisoners	4,15	4,09
Other Charges	4,54	4,08
TOTAL	20,27	22,27

The increase over the previous year's actuals is made up of 80 under 'Allowances to Khaibar tribes,' 43 under 'Chitrál Frontier charges' and 55 in the 'Charges of Khaibar Rifles.' The decrease of 46 under the last head as compared with the actuals of the previous year is due to the expenditure in that year being high under the sub-head 'Special Political Expenditure' on account of the frontier disturbances.

719. 26—SCIENTIFIC AND OTHER MINOR DEPARTMENTS—

MINOR HEAD OR OTHER DIVISION.	Accounts, 1898-99.	Accounts, 1899-00.
SCIENTIFIC.		
Other Scientific Departments	4	3
AGRICULTURAL.		
Veterinary and Stallion Charges	1,49	1,49
Other Charges	1,30	1,37
Labour and Emigration	7	4
Statistics	16	17
Miscellaneous	5	2
TOTAL	3,11	3,12

The decrease under 'Miscellaneous' is chiefly under Local and is due to the transactions of the Hánsi and Jhajjar Fuel and Fodder Reserve Fund having been merged in the Provincial Accounts under the head '3—Land Revenue.'

E.—MISCELLANEOUS EXPENDITURE.

720. 27—TERRITORIAL AND POLITICAL PENSIONS—

MINOR HEAD OR OTHER DIVISION.	Accounts, 1898-99.	Accounts, 1899-00.
Territorial and Political Pensions	1,90	2,10
Charitable Allowances	97	88
TOTAL	2,87	2,98

The increase under the first head is partly due to a new pension sanctioned by Government in July 1899 for Tika Gagan Singh at the rate of Rs. 7,862 per annum, and partly to the payment of arrear pensions.

721. 28—CIVIL FURLOUGH—

MINOR HEAD OR OTHER DIVISION.	Accounts, 1898-99.	Accounts, 1899-00.
Allowances	1	...

No remarks.

722. 29—SUPERANNUATION ALLOWANCES AND PENSIONS—

MINOR HEAD OR OTHER DIVISION.	Accounts, 1898-99.	Accounts, 1899-00
Superannuation and Retired Allowances	10,91	11,59
Compassionate Allowances	35	35
Gratuities	11	12
Military, Orphan and Medical Retiring Funds	9	8
Pensions of the Military Funds	8	10
Other Charges	10	11
TOTAL	11,64	12,35

The increase under the first head is due to the normal growth of the pension list.

723. 30—STATIONERY AND PRINTING—

MINOR HEAD OR OTHER DIVISION.	Accounts, 1898-99.	Accounts, 1899-00.
Purchase of Stationery	1,22	1,22
Government Presses	1,64	1,75
Stationery supplied from Central Stores	97	1,14
Other Charges	71	73
TOTAL	4,54	4,84

The excess under the second head was due partly to some special printing work which had to be done during the year. The excess under the third head is probably due to larger supplies of printing paper.

724. 32—MISCELLANEOUS—

MINOR HEAD OR OTHER DIVISION.	Accounts, 1898-99.	Accounts, 1899-00.
Allowances and Rewards	11	10
Charges for Remittance of Treasure	38	44
Charitable Donations	5	6
Rewards for destruction of Wild Animals	6	7
Petty Establishments	1,06	1,16
Irrecoverable Loans written off	3	...
Other Items	22	14
Special Commission of Enquiry	17	—
TOTAL	2,08	1,97

The increase of 10 under 'Petty Establishments' appertains to 'Local' and appears in the Copying Agency Fund accounts. In the year 1898-99 the charges connected with the special commission appointed to enquire into the conduct of Sardár Gurdiál Singh amounted to 16, whereas no such charges were incurred during the year under review.

F.—Famine Relief and Insurance.

725. 33—Famine Relief—

Minor Head or other Division.	Accounts, 1898-99.	Accounts, 1899-00.
Salaries and Establishments	1	6
Relief Works in charge of Civil Officers	...	...
Relief to people employed otherwise than on Relief Works	...	2
Gratuitous Relief	...	2,03
Miscellaneous	...	54
Total	1	2,65

Of the expenditure recorded under this head the Imperial share is 2,54 and Local 11, no portion of it having been debited to Provincial. Besides this the expenditure on this account, adjusted on the books of the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, amounted to 19,08 from Imperial and 1,78 from Local.

J.—Irrigation.

726. XXIX—Major Works—Direct Receipts—

Minor Head or other Division.	Accounts, 1898-99.	Accounts, 1899-00.
In charge of Civil Officers	8,38	9,05

The improvement is due to a better *rabi* harvest.

727. XXIX—Major Works—Indirect Receipts—

Minor Head or other Division.	Accounts, 1898-99.	Accounts, 1899-00.
Portion of Land Revenue due to Irrigation	6,79	7,83

The improvement is principally due to the steady growth of irrigation from the Chenab Canal.

728. XXX—Minor Works and Navigation—

Minor Head or other Division.	Accounts, 1898-99.	Accounts, 1899-00.
In charge of Civil Officers—		
Provincial ...	1,31	1,00
Local ...	42	33
In charge of Public Works Department Officers—		
Provincial ...	39	41
Total ...	2,12	1,74

The falling off under "Provincial" under the first head is due to non-recovery within the year of 34 on account of the Kabul River Canal.

729. 42—Major Works—Working Expenses—

Minor Head or other Division.	Accounts, 1898 99.	Accounts, 1899-00.
In charge of Civil Officers ...	2	1

No remarks.

J.—Irrigation.

730. 43—Minor Works and Navigation—

Minor Head or other Division.	Accounts, 1898-99.	Accounts, 1899-00.
In charge of Civil Officers—		
Provincial ...	19	23
Local ...	10	7
In charge of Public Works Department Officers—		
Provincial ...	79	74
Total ...	1,08	1,04

No remarks.

K.—Buildings and Roads.

731. XXXII—Civil Works—

Minor Head or other Division.	Accounts, 1898-99.	Accounts, 1899-00.
In charge of Civil Officers—		
Provincial	4,13	3,82
Local	2,77	2,69
In charge of Public Works Department Officers—		
Provincial	88	67
Local	...	1
Total	7,78	7,19

The receipts from the sale of houses and lands fell off under 'Provincial.' The falling off under 'Local' appears chiefly under the head 'Ferry receipts' owing to the exceptional dry seasons of past years.

732. 45—Civil Works—

Minor Head or other Division.	Accounts, 1898-99.	Accounts, 1899-00.
In charge of Civil Officers—		
Provincial	1,08	1,31
Local	1,44	1,43
In charge of Public Works Department Officers—		
Provincial	28,29	29,41
Local	7,99	6,88
Total	38,80	39,03

The increase under the first head is due to the transfer from the Public Works Department to the Civil Books of certain expenditure for petty construction and repairs not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in each case in charge of Civil Officers. The Provincial expenditure by Public Works Officers in the years 1896-97 and 1897-98 was greatly restricted owing to the famine in those years.

733. SALT.—The following notice of the revenue and expenditure of the Northern India Salt Revenue Department in the Punjab is extracted from the report of the Commissioner. The receipts and charges appear in the accounts of the Government of India and do not therefore find a place in the accounts of the Punjab Government contained in Appendix 50 of this Report.

734. PUNJAB SALT SOURCES.—*Cis-Indus and Kálabágh Mines.*—The receipts and charges of the cis-Indus and Kálabágh Mines Division during the past two years are compared as follows :—

	1898-99.	1899-00.	Difference.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Receipts—			
Duty on salt	55,58,882	59,78,096	+ 4,19,214
Price of salt	1,04,229	1,12,090	+ 7,861
Miscellaneous revenue	64,894	66,888	+ 1,994
Total ...	57,28,005	61,57,074	+ 4,29,069
Charges—			
Establishment	1,39,043	1,21,376	− 17,667
Contingencies	1,74,448	1,85,752	+ 11,304
Total ...	3,13,491	3,07,128	− 6,363
Net revenue	54,14,514	58,49,946	+ 4,35,432

735. There was a considerable improvement in the trade of the Division, the quantity of salt sold having exceeded the quantity sold during 1898-99 by 167,686 maunds. The gross receipts show a corresponding increase of Rs. 4,29,069. The decrease in the cost of establishment arose from savings in connection with the abolition of the Indus Preventive Line. The increase of expenditure under contingencies was caused partly by a larger quantity of salt having been excavated during the year and partly by operations undertaken to clear certain chambers of the Mayo Mine of water.

736. Particulars of the outturn and stock of salt at the Mayo Mine during the past two years are given below :—

	1898-99.	1899-00.
	Mds.	Mds.
Opening balance of stock	468,838	283,230
Excavated during the year	1,836,104	2,336,138
Total ...	2,304,942	2,619,368
Deduct salt sold	2,021,712	2,121,743
Closing balance of stock	283,230	497,625

737. The stock balance at the close of the year under report was more than that of 1898-99 by 214,395 maunds. The salt excavated was paid for, in accordance with the usual practice, by measurement; and the outturn in 1899-00 represents 1,721,596 cubic feet of rock salt. The rate paid for excavation was, as usual, 10½ pies a cubic foot, and the total cost amounted to Rs. 94,150. The results are not so favourable as those of 1898-99, when the yield was 138·46 maunds per hundred cubic feet and the cost Rs. 3-15-2·34 per hundred maunds. But there is always a quantity of excavated salt lying in the mine which is difficult to estimate, and it is possible that when stock is finally taken in September, the yield may be found to have been larger than was first estimated. The normal yield of a hundred cubic feet is generally taken to be 135 maunds.

738. *Excavation at the smaller mines.*—Salt excavated at the smaller mines was paid for, as usual, by weight, and the following figures show the outturn :—

	1898-99.	1899-00.
	Mds.	Mds.
Warcha Mine	77,460	102,044
Núrpur Mine	4,195	3,221
Kálabágh Quarries	122,996	153,223
Total ...	204,651	258,488

739. The usual rate of Rs. 3-12-0 for every hundred maunds of salt issued was paid at the Warcha and Núrpur mines. The rate paid at the Kálabágh quarries, of Rs. 4 per hundred maunds, continued throughout the year, but it

has been found necessary to raise it to Rs. 4-2-0 per hundred maunds with effect from the 1st April 1900. The salt has to be carried a considerable distance by the miners from the quarries to the depôt on the bank of the Indus, and the labour and expense involved are considerable.

740. The following figures show the sales of salt in the cis-Indus Mines Division during the past two years. The sale price continued to be nine pies a maund, and there was no change in the charge, six pies a maund, made on the salt of the Mayo Mine to cover the cost of its delivery at the Khewrah Railway Station:—

		1898-99.	1899-00.	Difference.
		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Khewrah (Warthganj) Depôt ...	Through traffic sales	1,980,316	2,090,977	+ 110,661
	Ordinary trade	41,396	30,767	− 10,629
	Total ...	2,021,712	2,121,744	+ 100,032
Warcha Depôt	Ordinary trade	77,827	105,508	+ 27,681
Núrpur Depôt	Ordinary trade	4,195	3,221	− 974
Kálabágh Depôt	Ordinary trade	119,819	160,766	+ 40,947
	GRAND TOTAL ...	2,223,553	2,391,239	+ 167,686

741. There was an increase at the Khewrah, Warcha and Kálabágh Depôts owing to the general expansion of the trade of the division. The Núrpur Depôt supplies salt for local consumption only; the decrease in sales from it was apparently due to the scarcity in the surrounding country in consequence of the failure of the monsoon of 1899.

742. A comparison of the sales and the actual issues of salt from the different depôts gives the following results:—

	1899-00.	
	Sales.	Clearances.
	Mds.	Mds.
Khewrah	2,121,744	2,137,107
Núrpur	3,221	3,221
Warcha	105,508	102,044
Kálabágh	160,766	153,223
Total ...	2,391,239	2,395,595

743. KOHAT MINES.—An abstract of the receipts and charges of the Kohát Mines Division is given below:—

	1898-99.	1899-00.	Difference.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Receipts—			
Duty on salt	7,25,294	5,98,686	− 1,26,608
Miscellaneous revenue	14	306	+ 292
Total ...	7,25,308	5,98,992	− 1,26,316
Charges—			
Establishment	60,296	65,064	+ 4,768
Contingencies	23,030	9,746	− 13,284
Total ...	83,326	74,810	− 8,516
Net revenue	6,41,982	5,24,182	− 1,17,800

744. Only 373,269 maunds of salt were excised during the year, as against 462,375 maunds during 1898-99, the decrease amounting to 89,106 maunds. There was therefore a considerable falling off in the receipts.

745. The cost of establishment was greater during the year, owing principally to the appointment of Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents to the charge of the salt depôts. Under contingencies the expenditure was less than in 1898-99, owing partly to a decrease in the cost of construction and repairs of buildings and roads and the purchase and repair of tents. The past was the first complete year of the administration of the mines by this Department.

746. The following figures show the quantities of salt which were sold during the past two years at the different depôts of the Kohát Mines:—

	1898-99.	1899-00.	Difference.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds
Jatta	198,117	169,895	− 28,222
Malgin	125,216	102,778	− 22,438
Karak	55,669	48,573	− 7,096
Bahádur Khel	83,373	52,023	− 31,350
Total ...	462,375	373,269	− 89,106

747. The circumstances of the year affected the trade adversely. The whole of the salt which is issued from the mines is removed on pack animals, and the scarcity of fodder during the year in the trans-Indus region had the effect of contracting sales to a considerable extent. The trade with Afghánistán also fell off greatly, as the Amír has now prohibited altogether the import of Kohát salt into his dominions, and fewer Ghilzai traders consequently visited the mines.

748. According to departmental bookings at the mines the salt which issued was consigned to the following areas :—

	1898-99. Mds.	1899-00. Mds.	Difference. Mds.
British territory—			
Peshâwar District	181,183	167,193	− 13,990
Kohát ditto	23,519	27,624	+ 4,105
Bannu ditto	66,378	62,801	− 3,577
Derajât ditto	40,167	20,361	− 19,806
Total ...	311,247	277,979	− 33,268
Independent territory—			
Kabul	40,421	7,907	− 32,514
Swat	98,148	70,260	− 27,888
Wazíristán (Manzallai)	12,559	14,592	+ 2,033
Total ...	151,128	92,759	− 58,369
GRAND TOTAL ...	462,375	370,738	− 91,637

749. Traders were of course at liberty to change the destination of their despatches after leaving the mines, and the figures therefore afford only a general indication of the course of the trade.

750. The same may be said of the figures below obtained from the returns of the Statistical Bureau, as salt crossing the frontier at points other than those on recognised trade routes escapes registration, and the accuracy of the figures recorded at frontier trade posts is not above suspicion :—

	1898-99. Mds.	1899-00. Mds.	Difference. Mds.
Kabul	31,216	19,212	− 12,004
Tirah	12,843	16,721	+ 3,878
Bajour (Swat)	178,583	407,082	+ 228,499
Total ...	222,642	443,015	+ 220,373

Departmental bookings and the returns of the Statistical Bureau agree in showing a decrease in exports to Kabul. They differ widely, however, in regard to the exports to Bajour, but stocks in the Peshâwar Valley may have been drawn upon during the year. The scarcity of fodder in the Kohát District probably deterred traders from visiting the mines.

751. MANDI MINES.—There was no change during the year at the Mandi Mines, either in the rates of taxation of the salt or in the procedure followed for realization of the revenue. The issue price of the salt is Re. 1-2-0 a maund (*viz.*, 10½ annas sale price and 7½ annas duty) and the proceeds are divided between the British Government and the Rája of Mandi in the proportion of 5 annas on every maund to the former and 13 annas to the latter. The following is a summary of the financial results of the past two years :—

	1898-99.	1899-00.	Difference.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Receipts—			
Share of British Government	39,599	39,668	+ 69
Share of the Rája of Mandi	1,02,955	1,03,138	+ 183
Total amount realized on salt sold at Re. 1-2-0 a maund.	1,42,554	1,42,806	+ 252
Charges—			
Establishment	7,374	7,721	+ 347
Contingencies	831	937	+ 106
Total ...	8,205	8,658	+ 453
Net revenue derived by British Government.	31,394	31,010	− 384

752. The trade was steady, 126,939 maunds of salt having been sold during the year compared with 126,715 maunds during 1898-99.

753. The following abstract shows the quantities consigned to British territory and to Native States :—

	1898-99.	1899-00.	Difference.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Exported to British territory	71,065	71,615	+ 550
Consigned to Native States	55,650	55,324	− 326
Total ...	1,26,715	1,26,939	+ 224

754. The differences in the distribution of the two years are very small. The Mandi State, it may be noticed, took 42,359 maunds during the year compared with 39,464 maunds during 1898-99 and 37,035 maunds in 1897-98.

755. The proportion of the total quantity of salt removed from the mines which now goes to, or is declared for, British territory is less than it was when the existing arrangements for division of the so-called duty were sanctioned in 1878, and the question whether the arrangements require revision on this account in the interest of the Rája is at present under the consideration of the Government of the Punjab and of the Government of India.

756. SULTANPUR SALT WORKS.—The receipts and charges of the past two years at the Sultánpur Salt Works in the Gurgaon and Rohtak Districts of the Punjab are as follows :—

	1898-99. Rs.	1899-00. Rs.	Difference. Rs.
Receipts—			
Duty on salt	1,95,470	1,94,568	− 902
Government proprietary cess	1,220	1,213	− 7
Miscellaneous revenue	46	49	+ 3
Total ...	1,96,736	1,95,830	− 906
Charges—			
Establishment	15,023	13,164	− 1,859
Contingencies	1,066	1,404	+ 338
Total ...	16,089	14,568	− 1,521
Net revenue ...	1,80,647	1,81,262	+ 615

757. Seventy-seven thousand eight hundred and twenty-seven maunds of salt were excised during the year as compared with 78,188 maunds during the preceding year.

758. Owing to the continued contraction of manufacture a smaller establishment was employed and a decrease occurred under fixed charges.

759. The Department continued to levy excise duty and a proprietary cess of three pies a maund on the produce of these works. The salt is the property of the manufacturers and is purchased from them by traders. Thirty-five factories worked during the year at the following localities :—

	Number of factories licensed.
Mobárikpur	4
Zahidpur	9
Sultánpur	12
Saidpur	1
Mehmúdpur	2
Sadrana	7
Total ...	35

760. Forty-two factories were licensed during 1898-99, and of these seven closed work during the year under report.

761. Comparative figures of manufacture and stocks are shown below :—

	1898-99. Mds.	1899-00. Mds.
Opening balance of stock	13,676	2,654
Salt manufactured	67,166	89,571
Total ...	80,842	92,225
Deduct salt sold and wastage	78,188	78,180
Closing stock balance	2,654	14,045

762. The manufacturing conditions of the past year were unfavourable. The quality of the salt was affected somewhat by numerous duststorms, and there was drought and scarcity in the districts in which the works are situate. The salt produced was disposed of at fairly remunerative prices as will be seen from the following particulars :—

	Quantity sold. Mds.
Rates of sale—	
From one anna to under three annas a maund	2,349
From three annas to under four annas a maund	33,427
From four annas to under five annas a maund	32,966
From five annas to under six annas a maund	8,919
From six annas to eight annas a maund	166
Total ...	77,827

763. The following figures show the quantities of salt on which excise duty was paid and which were actually issued from the works during the past two years :—

	Sales. Mds.	Clearances. Mds.
1898-99	78,188	77,837
1899-00	77,827	78,390
Difference ...	— 361	+ 553

764. Of the salt issued, 65,863 maunds were removed by railway and 12,257 maunds by road. The salt was distributed over areas of consumption as noted below :—

	1898-99. Mds.	1899-00. Mds.	Difference. Mds.
The Punjab	1,979	7,995	+ 6,016
North-Western Provinces and Oudh ...	75,858	70,392	— 5,466
Hyderabad (Deccan)	...	3	+ 3
Total ...	77,837	78,390	+ 553

765. There was a large increase in local consumption, the greater part of the salt shown opposite the Punjab for the year having been booked to the Rohtak District, in which some of the works are situate. The three maunds of salt that went to Hyderabad were indented for as a sample.

766. CANALS.—The canals in the Punjab show the following results for 1899-00;—

I.—CANALS IN OPERATION CLASSED AS PROTECTIVE AND PRODUCTIVE.

Major Works.

		Rs.
Capital expenditure during the year.	Direct charges	16,81,488
	Indirect charges	49,097
	Total ...	17,30,585
The Capital invested to end of 1899-00 amounted to		9,09,47,216
Deduct—		
Half direct charges for the year	8,40,744	
Indirect charges to date	34,35,314	
		42,76,058
Balance on which interest is chargeable for the year		8,66,71,158
Income from all sources, less refunds		1,34,14,661
Working Expenses ditto		41,28,714
Balance excess revenue, being 10·21 per cent. on Rs. 9,09,47,216 ...		92,85,947
Interest at 4 per cent. on Rs. 8,66,71,158		34,66,846
Net profit after paying interest		58,19,101
Ditto ditto in 1898-99		54,65,110
Ditto ditto in 1897-98		57,11,245

767. The earnings of each of the seven Major Works are shown in line 22 of the statement attached.

II.—IMPERIAL CANALS, MINOR WORKS NOT CLASSED AS PRODUCTIVE.

768. The Capital outlay at the close of 1899-00 amounted to Rs. 22,26,202 against Rs. 21,68,820 at the end of the previous year.

769. The Revenue Account of these Minor Works, including the Muzaffargarh Canals which have no Capital Account, shows the following results:—

	Rs.
The income from all sources, *less* refunds, amounted to	18,32,762
Working Expenses	13,82,870
Balance profit	4,49,892
Ditto in 1898-99	7,00,426

770. The financial results of each Imperial Minor Work are shown in Chapter IV of this report.

Particulars.		Serial No.	Canal classed as Protective Major Work. I.—Swat River Canal.	Canals classed as Productive Major Works. II.—Western Jumna Canal (including II A.—Sirsa Branch).	III.—Bári Doáb Canal.	IV.—Sirhind Canal (Imperial).	V.—Chenab Canal.	VI.—Lower Sohág and Pára Canal.	VII.—Sidhnai Canal.	Total Protective and Productive.	Major Works under construction. XIII.—Jhelum Canal.	Imperial Canals, Minor Works, not classed as Productive.	Grand Total (Imperial).	Shahpur Provincial) Canals.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Capital outlay to end of	1898-99	1	40,29,297	1,66,19,401	1,81,52,070	2,42,55,841	2,42,41,133	7,19,012	11,08,077	8,92,16,631	6,39,128	21,68,820	9,20,24,579	...
	1899-00	2	41,29,684	1,70,66,336	1,82,65,416	2,43,50,900	2,5[illegible],69,735	7,24,524	12,40,621	9,09,47,216	35,10,390	22,26,202	9,66,84,008	...
II.—Income realized during the year—														
Direct, *viz.*, water rent and miscellaneous receipts ...	1898-99	3	4,13,828	27,92,551	30,05,166	27,47,575	24,05,872	1,05,048	2,58,078	1,17,28,118	...	7,73,693	1,25,01,811	38,957
	1899-00	4	4,17,923	29,73,128	29,68,517	30,87,659	3[illegible],01,661	1,04,870	77,996	1,26,31,784	...	7,46,063	1,33,77,847	41,428
Indirect, *viz.*, land revenue due to Irrigation Works, including water-advantage rate.	1898-99	5	40,823	...	2,21,189	...	3,31,965	42,014	42,984	6,78,075	...	7,91,315	14,70,290	7,421
	1899-00	6	41,257	...	2,27,286	...	4,57,345	57,611	— 622	7,82,877	...	6,85,456	14,68,333	8,206
Total Direct and Indirect	1898-99	7	4,54,651	27,92,551	32,26,355	27,47,575	27,37,837	1,47,062	3,01,062	1,24,07,093	...	15,65,008	1,39,72,101	46,378
	1899-00	8	4,59,180	29,73,128	31,95,833	30,87,659	34,59,006	1,62,481	77,374	1,34,14,661	...	14,31,519	1,48,46,180	49,634
III.—Charges for the year—														
Maintenance, including Establishment	1898-99	9	1,07,925	9,13,034	8,35,004	7,13,865	7,64,349	63,922	1,53,406	35,51,505	...	10,32,341	45,83,846	36,340
	1899-00	10	63,787	9,55,520	8,45,186	9,06,256	11,29,475	93,026	1,35,464	41,28,714	...	11,48,962	52,77,676	30,079
Interest on Capital outlay	1898-99	11	1,51,780	6,25,982	6,98,932	9,20,078	9,16,394	27,624	45,788	31,90,478	15,996	...	34,06,474	...
	1899-00	12	1,57,3 5	6,42,712	7,02,381	9,24,686	9,64,647	27,789	47,276	34,66,846	80,396	...	35,17,242	...
Total	1898-99	13	2,6[illegible],705	15,39,016	15,33,936	16,34,843	16,80,743	91,546	1,99,[illegible]94	69,4[illegible],083	15,996	10,32,341	79,00,320	36,340
	1899-00	14	2,21,142	15,98,232	15,47,567	18,30,942	20,94,122	1,20,815	1,82,740	75,95,560	80,396	11,48,962	88,24,918	30,079
IV.—Profit and Loss—														
(*a*) Including interest on Capital outlay	1898-99	15	1,91,946	12,53,535	16,92,419	11,12,732	10,57,094	55,516	1,01,868	54,65,110	— 15,996	5,32,667	59,81,781	10,038
	1899-00	16	2,38,038	13,74,896	16,48,266	12,56,717	13,64,884	41,666	— 1,05,366	58,19,101	— 80,396	2,82,557	60,21,262	19,555
(*b*) Excluding interest on Capital outlay. On direct income. Amount	1898-99	17	3,0[illegible],903	18,70,517	21,70,162	20,33,710	16,4[illegible],523	41,126	1,04,672	81,76,613	...	— 2,58,648	70,17,9[illegible]5	2,617
	1899-00	18	3,54,136	20,17,608	21,23,361	21,81,403	18,72,186	11,844	— 57,463	85,03,070	...	— 4,02,899	81,00,171	11,349
Percentage on Capital outlay.	1898-99	19	7·59	11·31	11·06	8·38	6·77	5·71	8·73	9·16	...	— 11·93	8·60	...
	1899-00	20	8·58	11·82	11·63	8·96	7·44	1·63	— 4·63	9·35	...	— 18·10	8·38	...
On total income, direct and indirect. Amount	1898-99	21	3,46,725	18,79,517	23,91,351	20,33,710	19,73,488	83,140	1,47,656	88,55,588	...	5,32,667	93,8[illegible],255	10,038
	1899-00	22	3,95,393	20,17,608	23,50,647	21,81,403	23,29,531	69,455	— 58,000	92,85,947	...	2,82,557	95,68,504	19,555
Percentage on Capital outlay.	1898-99	23	8·60	11·31	13·17	8·38	8·14	11·55	13·33	9·93	...	24·56	10·20	...
	1899-00	24	9·57	11·82	12·87	8·96	9·26	9·59	— 4·68	10·21	...	12·63	9·90	...

CHAPTER VI.

VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICE.

SANITATION.

771. BIRTHS.—During the year under review the total number of births registered was 994,001, giving a birth-rate of 48·4 per 1,000 of population. Compared with the figures for the previous year, there was an increase of no less than 152,132 births, or 7·4 per 1,000 over the birth-rate for the previous year.

772. The highest birth-rate was recorded in the district of Jhang, *viz.* 69·1. This high rate is attributed chiefly to the large influx of people in the district owing to the opening of the Chenab Colony. The next highest rate was registered in the district of Gujránwála, *viz.* 61·2. In the districts of Ferozepore, Siálkot, Gurgaon, Mooltan, Amritsar, Ludhiána, Lahore, Delhi, Gurdáspur, Karnál and Shahpur also the birth-rate was very high, ranging between 58 and 56. In 14 districts the rates varied between 40 and 48 per 1000. There were only four districts in which the rate was below 40 *per mille*, *viz.* Hazára 37, Kángra 36, Pesháwar 30, and Simla 22. In every frontier district the birth-rate recorded in 1899 exceeded the average for the previous five years. The number of births exceeded the number of deaths by 386,276, or at the rate of 19 *per mille.* The excess was very considerable in 14 districts, particularly in Gujránwála, Siálkot and Jhang. The number of male births to every 100 female births was 109·6 against 103·7 in England in 1897. There were 16 towns in which the birth-rate exceeded 50 *per mille* ; in Siálkot, Chunián and Chiniot it was as high as 65, 65 and 64 per *mille* respectively.

773. DEATHS —There were 607,725 deaths registered during the year, giving a death-rate of 29·57 as against 31·05 per 1,000 during the previous year. The district of Jhang registered the highest death-rate, *viz.* 41·6 *per mille*, due chiefly to malarial fever brought about by irrigation, and also to under-estimation of the population. In the following districts the death-rate ranged between 30 and 35 *per mille* :—Karnál, Gurgaon, Delhi, Kángra, Umballa, Kohát, Ludhiána, Ferozepore, Rohtak, Gujránwála, Amritsar and Ráwalpindi. The average death-rate of the principal towns was 34 per 1,000, and there were very few towns in which the rate exceeded 40 *per mille.*

774. The mortality amongst infants under one year of age was at the rate of 23 per cent. of those living ; amongst old people of over 60 years of age it was 9 per cent. The death-rates amongst different classes of population, as compared with the figures of the previous year, were as follows :—Muhammadans 28·55 against 31·19 for 1898 ; Hindús 30·72 against 30·86 ; and Native Christians 18·23 against 19·54.

775. The inspection work performed by Divisional Inspectors and Vaccinators was very satisfactory. The Inspectors found 6,042 omissions of births out of 137,553 entries inspected and 3,432 omissions of deaths out of 96,597 entries checked by them. The Vaccinators discovered 9,354 omissions of births and 3,289 of deaths. The number of entries examined by them was 596,315 of births and 379,441 of deaths.

776. The total number of deaths caused by cholera in the Province amounted to 1,816. Of this number 702 and 308 were registered in the districts of Shahpur and Hissar alone. Cholera broke out in an epidemic form in July in the small village of Chananwála, 42 miles south-west of Ludhiána. From Chananwála it was carried to a village situated in the Ferozepore District and five miles distant from Chananwála. The disease subsequently made its appearance in the districts of Hissar, Jhang, Gujránwála, Hoshiárpur, Amritsar, Lahore and Shahpur. In the latter district cholera appeared at the end of November in the Famine Relief Camps on the Jhelum Canal. There were altogether 1,186 seizures and 684 deaths up to the end of the year, and the disease was brought by the famine-stricken people.

777. The number of deaths registered from small-pox was 5,149. Of this number, no less than 2,288 took place in the district of Pesháwar alone. Kángra, which is the best vaccinated district, had only one death; the district of Simla was entirely free from the disease; and the districts of Rohtak and Jhelum had only 2 and 4 deaths each.

778. Under the head of fevers, the total deaths registered were 381,689 against 418,206 in 1898 and 422,826 in 1897. There was no unusual rise in the fever mortality during the autumn months. This was due to the dryness of the season, the result of failure of the monsoon. The rainfall recorded in the third quarter of the year was only 7·77 inches against an average of 17·53 for the previous ten years.

779. From dysentery and diarrhœa 13,410 deaths were reported, the districts with comparatively high rates being Gurgaon, Simla, Delhi, Kángra, Hissar, Hoshiárpur and Gurdáspur.

780. Under the head of injuries 7,064 deaths were registered. Of this number 328 (157 males and 171 females) were due to suicide, 729 to wounding and 4,751 to accidents. Snake-bite caused 1,086 and hydrophobia 111 deaths. The number of deaths classified under "all other causes" was 198,597, including 38,869 from chest diseases.

781. With regard to important sanitary works executed during the year, Rs. 17,438 were spent on the extension of the Delhi Water-Works and Rs. 56,834 on the drainage of that town. In Simla Rs. 3,70,680 were spent on the extension of the water-supply.

782. The total income of Municipal towns was Rs. 46,21,099, and there was a balance in hand at the beginning of the year of Rs. 11,57,960. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 45,74,172. The amount spent on sanitary works was Rs. 14,01,694 during the year as compared with Rs. 11,25,100 and Rs. 11,67,891 during the two previous years. The income realized from the sale of manure in all Municipal towns amounted to Rs. 1,42,809 against Rs. 1,48,501 in the previous year. In almost all the towns where water-supply was introduced there has been a decrease in the death-rate from cholera.

783. The Sanitary Board met seven times during the year. The appointment of a Sanitary Engineer for the Province was under the consideration of Government.

MEDICAL RELIEF.

784. Nine new dispensaries were opened in 1899 at the following places:—

Ludhiána City.

Badni (Itinerating), Ferozepore District.

Mooltan City (Female) Branch.

Talamba, Mooltan District.

Toba Tek Singh, Jhang District.

Hachar, Siálkot District.

Sángla Hill, Gujránwála District.

Jatoi, Muzaffargarh District.

Lahore City (Female) Branch.

785. The Jatoi Dispensary is maintained at the expense of the late Sardár Kaure Khán, Ráis of Jatoi; funds for this purpose having been entrusted to the Muzaffargarh District Board.

786. Four dispensaries were closed, *viz.*—

Ludhiána Itinerating.

Sdkesar, Shahpur District.

Luddan, Mooltan District.

Toba Tek Singh, Jhang District.

787. There were 267 hospitals and dispensaries open on the 1st January and 272 at the close of the year.

788. There were 51,967 in-door patients treated at dispensaries during 1899 compared with 49,068 in 1898, being an increase of 2,899. There had been an annual decrease of this class of patients since 1894, the number for that year having been 56,254.

789. The daily average number of in-door patients treated at all dispensaries was 1,802·49 compared with 1,706·12 in 1898. Of the total daily average in 1899, 1,338·53 were men, 358·10 were women and 105·86 were children, showing considerable increases among men and women and a slight fall among children as compared with the attendance in 1898.

790. Of the total number of patients treated, 34,696 were cured, 8,689 relieved, 5,183 discharged otherwise, and 2,292 died. The cures amounted to 66·76 per cent. and the deaths to 4·41 per cent. In 1898 the percentages were 67·69 and 4·20 respectively.

791. The beds available numbered 3,110, of which 2,143 were for males and 967 for females. In the previous year there were 2,142 beds for males and 953 for females.

792. The following table gives the details of most of the principal diseases which were treated at dispensaries :—

Small-pox	190
Cholera	219
Malarial fevers	381,415
Dysentery	57,803
Diarrhœa	47,476
Lung diseases	13,950
Other diseases of the respiratory system	225,135
Syphilitic affections	15,708
Rheumatic „	67,681
Diseases of the nervous system	79,310
„ „ eye	448,382
„ „ ear	181,698
Dyspepsia	207,009
Other diseases of the digestive system	345,563
Goitre	36,426
Spleen diseases	27,131
Diseases of the generative system	22,859
„ „ connective tissue	109,485
„ „ skin	242,478
Ulcers	309,103
Injuries { General	4,696
Injuries { Local	116,519

793. Malarial fevers were less prevalent during the year 1899 than in the previous year, the number of cases applying for treatment having fallen from

463,223 to 381,415. Patients suffering from dysentery, diarrhœa, dyspepsia and other diseases of the digestive system amounted to nearly 21 per cent. of the total treated.

794. The number of surgical operations amounted to 170,051, and if this is compared with the record of 1898, which was 170,809, it would appear as if there had been a falling-off; but so far from this being the case there was a considerable increase. Orders received in 1899 directed that certain operations were in future to be excluded from dispensary returns. Of these no less than 13,410 were included in the returns of 1898, and if this number is deducted from the returns of that year, it reduces the number of operations to 157,399, showing an increase for 1899 of 12,652.

795. Cataract operations numbered 5,321 as compared with 4,534 performed in 1898. Including 85 cases remaining from the previous year, there were 4,174 cures, this representing a percentage of 85·76 compared with a percentage of 87·48 in 1898.

796. The operations for stone in the bladder performed in 1899 were classified as follows :—

	1898.	1899.
Lithotomy—		
Suprapubic	6	6
Lateral	265	232
Median	16	9
Vaginal	7	6
On females by dilatation	12	16
Crushing—		
Lithotrity	2	...
Litholapaxy	1,692	1,844
Total ...	2,000	2,113

797. The deaths from the crushing operations were 60, or 3·2 per cent.; from lithotomy 31, or 11·7 per cent.; and from stone operations of all sorts, including the 27 cases remaining from 1898, there were 91 deaths, or 4·3 per cent.

798. The income of hospitals and dispensaries in the Punjab in 1899 amounted to Rs. 6,03,062, which includes an opening balance of Rs. 15,368. The expenditure was Rs. 5,90,088, and the cash balance at the close of the year was Rs. 12,974.

799. The above figures are exclusive of the Mayo Hospital, Lahore, the State medical institution of the Province. The income of this hospital, excluding the floating balance, was Rs. 53,852 and the expenditure Rs. 49,698.

800. Details of the above figures, exclusive of the Mayo Hospital, are given in the following abstracts, and they are compared with the figures of the two previous years:—

Income.

Details.	1897.	1898.	1899.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
From Government	27,281 7 9	25,556 6 6	23,561 14 6
" Local Funds	2,13,616 15 9	2,37,110 5 3	2,54,603 11 11
" Municipal Funds	2,44,242 13 3	2,56,380 15 7	2,67,668 3 7
" Interest on investments	3,427 12 1	3,044 5 1	3,109 8 0
" Sale of securities	...	600 0 0	...
" Subscriptions ... { Europeans	4,919 13 0	6,996 15 0	5,744 11 0
" Subscriptions ... { Natives	12,324 1 6	5,912 9 0	9,799 1 4
" Diet of paying patients	7,835 13 9	9,115 7 1	10,930 7 6
" Sale of medicines not supplied by Government ...	5,743 5 2	4,831 2 11	4,934 10 0
" Miscellaneous receipts	8,455 12 1	8,128 13 5	7,341 4 11
Total ...	5,27,847 14 4	5,57,676 15 10	5,87,693 8 9
Add cash balance on 1st January	17,142 11 6	13,404 11 1	15,368 5 5
Grand Total ...	5,44,990 9 10	5,71,081 10 11	6,03,061 14 2

Expenditure.

Details.	1897.	1898.	1899.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
On Establishment	3,06,523 1 3	3,02,396 0 6	3,15,627 5 0
" Bazár medicines	13,902 6 10	13,518 9 5	14,774 0 0
" European "	90,354 2 0	1,00,662 0 11	97,622 9 11
" Diet	36,582 6 1	28,553 11 6	30,759 10 3
" Miscellaneous	49,009 12 8	51,393 7 2	59,349 3 6
" Buildings or repairs	34,614 1 11	59,189 8 0	71,955 5 2
Total ...	5,30,985 14 9	5,55,713 5 6	5,90,088 1 10
Add sum invested	600 0 0	...	...
Add cash balance on 31st December	13,404 11 1	15,368 5 5	12,973 12 4
Grand Total ...	5,44,990 9 10	5,71,081 10 11	6,03,061 14 2

LEPER ASYLUMS.

801. In the six asylums of the Province for which statistics are received, 402 lepers remained under treatment at the close of 1898. There were 164 admissions during 1899, making a total of 566. Of these 33 died, 92 left of their own accord, 1 was discharged benefited, and there were remaining at the close of the year 440.

802. The expenditure on the asylums amounted to Rs. 22,556 compared with Rs. 21,948 in 1898.

803. The average cost per head ranged from Rs. 30 in Dakhni Serai, in the Jullundur District, to Rs. 46 in Tarn Táran, in the Amritsar District, and at Ráwalpindi.

LUNATIC ASYLUMS.

804. On the 1st January 1899 there were 424 lunatics in confinement in the Lahore and Delhi Asylums. There were 183 admissions and re-admissions, making a total of 607.

805. One hundred and fourteen were discharged (65 cured), 1 escaped and 35 died, so that there remained at the close of the year 457.

806. At the close of 1899 there were 79 criminal lunatics at Lahore and 11 at Delhi.

807. The expenditure on the Lahore Asylum amounted to Rs. 35,648 and at Delhi to Rs. 12,797, the cost per head at the former institution being Rs. 110 and at the latter Rs. 83.

VACCINATION.

808. VACCINATION.—The aggregate number of operations performed by all establishments during the year was 943,074, showing an increase of 102,206 over the number vaccinated in the previous year. Classified according to sex 517,405 were males and 425,669 females. The percentage of successful operations in primary vaccination was 94·68 as compared with 94·84 in 1898-99. The strength of the Vaccination Establishment remained the same as in the year 1898-99. There was a small decrease in the expenditure amounting to Rs. 121 only. The average cost of each successful case was 1 anna and 11 pies as against 2 annas and 2 pies in 1898-99, and also 2 annas and 2 pies for the triennial period 1896-97 to 1898-99. In the District and Cantonment Staffs there was an increase of 68,618 and 1,829 primary operations as compared with the year 1898-99, with an increase of percentage of successful results of 0·13 and 2·01. There was a falling-off of 2·28 in the percentage of successful cases in the work of the Special Staff. In the Dispensary Staff there was a decrease of 544 in the number of operations performed and of 19·02 in the percentage of successful results.

809. In the matter of re-vaccinations there was also improvement in the District, Cantonment and Dispensary Staffs. In the Special Staff the number of re-vaccinations fell off by 773, but the percentage of successful operations increased by 5·55. The small amount of work performed of late years by the Dispensary Staff has elsewhere been explained to be due to the fact that Medical Officers in charge of dispensaries are now only permitted to vaccinate those who may attend at the dispensaries for the purpose.

810. There was a total increase on the previous year of 82,980 primary vaccinations and 19,226 re-vaccinations, the total number of operations, *viz.* 943,074, being also the largest number performed in recent years. This improvement is said to have been brought about by more careful attention to the system of Vaccinators working in bodies introduced by Brigade-Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel W. A. C. Roe in 1896.

811. The increase in primary and re-vaccinations in the districts of Hissar, Delhi, Kángra, Mooltan, Jhang, Shahpur, Ráwalpindi and Dera Ismail Khan, amounting to over 5,000 in the case of each district, was specially satisfactory. The very large increase of 31,959 in the Hissar District was due to the famine, special facility being afforded to the Vaccinators by the collection of families at the relief camps. In the districts of Umballa, Hoshiárpur and Gujrát the decrease in work amounted in each case to over 5,000 vaccinations. The great decrease of 9,070 in the Umballa District was due to a falling-off of 9,020 in re-vaccinations, which shows that attention is being paid to orders it was found necessary to issue in past years prohibiting indiscriminate re-vaccination. In other cases also the falling off was due to the same cause; also to famine-stricken persons leaving their homes in search of a livelihood.

812. The increase of work by the Cantonment Staff in both primary and re-vaccinations was also satisfactory. The Special Staff performed 75,273 primary vaccinations, this being the highest number yet recorded to its credit in any one year. Its work was also good on the whole.

813. Kángra, which is the best vaccinated district in the Province enjoyed complete immunity from small-pox throughout the year 1899-00. Pesháwar, the least vaccinated district, had a severe attack, 2,288 deaths having been registered from the disease. In this district the people are averse to vaccination, and the reprehensible practice of inoculation is common. In Gurgaon, which stands about midway with the other districts of the Province in respect to the proportion of successfully vaccinated population, small-pox is attributed to opposition to vaccination in the town of Rewári.

814. The inspection work, taken as a whole, was carried out vigorously. It is satisfactory to note that the efforts of the Divisional Inspectors in this direction have largely prevented the falsifying of returns by the Vaccinators. Vaccination continued to receive attention in those Native States which keep up their own Vaccination Staff. In Baháwalpur and Máler Kotla the perhaps unprecedented result of 100·00 per cent. of success in re-vaccinations was recorded. The numbers, however, re-vaccinated were small. In the British District of Kurram the percentage of successful results fell off as compared with the year 1898-99 from 98·09 to 93·69 in primary cases, and from 84·67 to 62·39 in re-vaccination.

CHAPTER VII.

INSTRUCTION.

EDUCATION.

815. General Summary.—The table below gives a general summary of the statistics of educational institutions of all kinds in the Punjab for the last two years :—

	Number of Institutions.				Number of Scholars.				Expenditure.			
	1899-00.	1898-99.	Increase.	Decrease.	1899-00.	1898-99.	Increase.	Decrease.	1899-00.	1898-99.	Increase.	Decrease.
Public Institutions.												
For Males.									Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Arts Colleges { English ...	10	9	1	...	1,180	1,165	15	...	1,54,878	1,45,679	9,199	...
Arts Colleges { Oriental ...	1	1	...	...	92	85	7	...	19,908	21,189	...	1,281
Medical College	1	1	...	...	188	208	...	20	80,207	81,345	...	1,138
High Schools	106	103	3	...	28,086	26,145	1,941	...	6,87,401	6,66,789	20,612	...
Middle Schools	242	236	6	...	36,389	35,490	899	...	3,84,117	3,82,144	1,973	...
Total Secondary Schools	348	339	9	...	64,475	61,635	2,840	..	10,71,5:8	10,48,933	22,585	...
Primary Schools	2,339	2,350	...	11	104,370	102,460	1,910	...	4,82,338	4,80,787	1,551	...
Total Schools for General Education.	2,687	2,689	...	2	168,845	164,095	4,750	...	15,53,856	15,29,720	24,136	...
Schools for Special Intruction.	19	16	3	...	2,286	2,059	227	...	1,59,928	1,52,300	7,628	...
Total Schools for General Education and for Special Instruction.	2,706	2,705	1	...	171,131	166,154	4,977	...	17,13,784	16,82,020	31,764	...
For Females.												
High Schools	9	8	1	...	863	768	95	...	79,828	69,754	10,074	...
Middle Schools	26	25	1	...	1,868	1,844	24	...	66,947	67,359	...	412
Total Secondary Schools	35	33	2	...	2,731	2,612	119	...	1,46,775	1,37,113	9,662	...
Primary Schools	308	321	...	13	11,250	11,068	182	...	81,097	80,538	559	...
Total Schools for General Education.	343	354	...	11	13,981	13,680	301	...	2,27,872	2,17,651	10,221	...
Schools for Special Instruction.	3	3	...	...	187	154	33	...	8,489	9,715	...	1,226
Total Schools for General Education and for Special Instruction.	346	357	...	11	14,168	13,834	334	...	2,36,361	2,27,366	8,995	...
Total Public Institutions for Males and Females	3,064	3,073	...	9	186,759	181,446	5,313	...	22,05,138	21,57,599	47,539	...
Private Institutions.												
For Males	4,323	4,560	...	237	67,250	71,384	...	4,134	...	...	...	...
For Females	480	515	...	35	8,310	8,267	43	...	...	...	...	...
Total Males and Females ...	4,803	5,075	...	272	75,560	79,651	...	4,091	...	...	...	...
Grand Total of Institutions, Public and Private	7,867	8,148	...	281	262,319	261,097	1,222	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,52,761	1,51,?95	1,466	...
Other Charges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,65,383	9,11,772	53,611	...
Grand Total of Expenditure.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33,23,282	32,20,666	1,02,616	...

Number of Scholars.	1899-00.	1898-99.	Increase.	Decrease.
High Stage ... { Boys ...	3,970	3,555	415	...
High Stage ... { Girls ...	47	48	...	1
Middle Stage ... { Boys ...	18,468	17,724	744	...
Middle Stage ... { Girls ...	536	520	16	...
Total ... { Boys ...	22,438	21,279	1,159	...
Total ... { Girls ...	583	568	15	...
Upper Primary Stage.* { Boys ...	34,534	32,458	2,076	...
Upper Primary Stage.* { Girls ...	1,403	1,417	...	14
Lower Primary Stage.* { Boys ...	111,918	110,418	1,500	...
Lower Primary Stage.* { Girls ...	11,950	11,635	315	...
Total* ... { Boys ...	146,452	142,876	3,576	...
Total* ... { Girls ...	13,353	13,052	301	...

Expenditure	1899-00.	1898-99.	Increase.	Decrease.
From Imperial Revenues ...	1,26,053	1,26,545	...	492
" Provincial Revenues ...	7,88,173	7,79,834	8,339	...
" District Funds	6,36,121	6,28,562	7,559	...
" Municipal Funds ...	3,78,180	3,69,025	9,155	...
" Fees { Tuition Fees ..	7,03,708	6,59,007	44,701	...
" Fees { Other Fees ...	1,99,287	1,81,494	17,793	...
" Other sources	4,91,760	4,76,199	15,561	...
Total ...	33,23,282	32,20,666	1,02,616	...

* Of both Secondary and Primary Schools.

816. The number of Public Institutions has decreased by 9, or from 3,073 to 3,064, with, however, an increase of 5,313, or from 181,446 to 186,759, in the number of scholars. The fall in schools was wholly in those of the Primary grade, and is said to have been due mostly to the hard times; whilst the increase in scholars was shared by all classes of institutions except the Medical College, in which there was a slight decrease. Private Institutions have declined from 5,075 to 4,803, or by 272, with a fall also in the number of scholars from 79,651 to 75,560, or by 4,091. Taking both Public and Private Institutions together, there are now 7,867 educational institutions in the Province, giving instruction to 262,319 scholars, or a decline, on the whole, of 281 schools, and an advance of 1,222 scholars. The whole number now under instruction is 8·38 in 100 of the children, both male and female, of school-going age. Of this number, 239,624 are males, or 14·19 per cent., and 22,695 females, or only 1·57 per cent.

817. The number of Colleges is now 12, or 1 more than last year, namely, 10 Arts (English) Colleges, 1 Oriental College, and 1 Medical College, the additional institution being an Arts College. The attendance in the Arts (English) Colleges has risen from 1,165 to 1,180, in the Oriental College from 85 to 92; but in the Medical College there has been a fall from 208 to 188. In all, there has been a gain for the year of 2 students only. Taking all the Colleges together, there are now 1,460 in receipt of a University education in the Province, not including 368 Law and 75 Engineering students, of whom 13 belonging to the Medical College are females.

818. The number of Secondary Schools for boys has risen from 339 to 348, or by 9, with a rise also in the number of scholars from 61,635 to 64,475, or by 2,840. The Secondary Schools for girls have also increased, namely, from 33 to 35, and the scholars from 2,612 to 2,731, or by 119. Of the schools, 351 are for Natives with 64,881 scholars, and 32 for Europeans with 2,325 scholars. Of the whole number of scholars in both classes of schools, 4,017 are at the High stage of instruction and 19,004 at the Middle stage compared with 3,603 and 18,244 last year. The number at the Primary stage is 44,185, or more than two-thirds of the whole.

819. The number of Primary Schools for boys shows a decrease of 11, or from 2,350 to 2,339, but with a rise from 102,460 to 104,370, or by 1,910 in the number of scholars. The Primary Schools for girls have also declined, namely, from 321 to 308, or by 13, but with a rise in the scholars from 11,068 to 11,250, or by 182. For both boys and girls the number of Primary Schools is now 2,647 with 115,620 scholars compared with 2,671 schools and 113,528 scholars in the previous year. Of the schools, 4 are for Europeans with 105 scholars, leaving 2,643 schools with 115,515 scholars for Natives. If the number attending the Primary Departments of Secondary Schools, or 44,185, be added, we get a total of 159,805 at the Primary stage of instruction, of whom 35,937, or an increase of 2,062, belong to the Upper Primary stage, and 123,868, or 77 per cent. of the whole, to the Lower Primary stage.

820. The schools for Special Instruction are now returned as 22 with 2,473 scholars, compared with 19 schools and 2,213 scholars last year. One of the additional institutions is a Clerical and Commercial School at Amritsar

with 68 scholars; and the other two are the Yunáni and Vaidik Classes maintained by the Punjab University with 41 scholars, which are now attached to two separate Colleges in Lahore. Three of the institutions—1 Medical and 2 Industrial—are for females, and had together 187 students, which, with 2 women in the Medical Schools for men, makes 189 females in all in these institutions and 2,284 males.

821. The whole departmental expenditure for the past year was Rs. 33,23,282, or Rs. 1,02,616 more than in the previous year. The *direct* expenditure, that is, expenditure on tuition, was Rs. 22,05,138, or an increase of Rs. 47,539; and the *indirect* expenditure, that is, expenditure on Direction, Inspection, Scholarships, Buildings, &c., was Rs. 11,18,144, or an advance of Rs. 55,077.

822. The income from Tuition Fees for the year was Rs. 7,03,708, or an increase of Rs. 44,701. The rise was in all kinds of institutions with the exception of the Oriental College and Middle Schools for girls, and this is a constantly increasing source of income. The income from other fees, that is, fees for admission to the University Examinations and Boarding House fees, was Rs. 1,99,287, or Rs. 17,793 more than in the previous year, the rise being mostly in the University Fees. Taking both kinds of fees together, we get a total of Rs. 9,02,995, or 27·17 per cent. of the whole departmental expenditure, compared with 26·1 per cent. last year.

PUBLIC EXAMINATIONS.

823. The following statement gives the number of successful candidates in the University and Departmental Examinations, including private candidates, for the last two years :—

			Number of successful candidates.			
			1899-00.	1898-99.	Increase.	Decrease.
Master of Arts			7	10	...	3
Master of Oriental Learning			1	...	1	...
Bachelor of Arts			109	108	1	...
Bachelor of Oriental Learning			3	2	1	...
Intermediate	Arts	Calcutta	2	3	...	1
		Punjab	297	253	44	...
	Science	Punjab	4	1	3	...
	Oriental	Punjab	6	3	3	...
Entrance, Punjab, and Equivalent Examinations.		Boys	1,304	984	320	...
		Girls	20	14	6	...
	Science	...	14	15	...	1
	Commercial	...	16	...	16	...
	Oriental	...	14	9	5	...
Entrance, Calcutta		Boys	4	9	...	5
		Girls	4	2	2	...
Middle School and Equivalent Examinations.	English	Boys	2,514	2,940	...	426
		Girls	46	35	11	...
	Vernacular	Boys	1,490	1,467	23	...
		Girls	29	22	7	...
Upper Primary		Boys	10,308	9,370	938	...
		Girls	368	340	28	...
Lower Primary		...	776	671	105	...

	Number of successful candidates.			
	1899-00.	1898-99.	Increase.	Decrease.
Oriental Language Examinations.				
Sanskrit Examination	89	41	48	...
Arabic Examination	45	26	19	...
Persian Examination	80	72	8	...
Gurmukhi Examination	5	7	...	2
Hindi Examination	1	...	1	...
Pashto Examination	4	...	4	...
Professional Examinations.				
Law (LL. B. Examination)	23	17	6	...
Law (Intermediate Examination)	47	34	13	...
Law (Licentiate Examination)	31	24	7	...
Law (First Certificate Examination)	70	53	17	...
Law (Preliminary Examination)	110	122	...	12
Medicine (Second Examination for M. B.)	3	2	1	...
Medicine (First Examination for M. B.)	...	4	...	4
Medicine (Second Examination for L. M. S.)...	25	19	6	...
Medicine (First Examination for L. M. S.)	18	28	...	10
Medicine (Preliminary Scientific Examination)	19	18	1	...
Civil Engineering (First Examination)	15	31	...	16

UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.

824. There are now 10 Arts Colleges in the Province within British territory compared with 9 last year, the new College being the Hindu College at Delhi, which was opened in May 1899. Two of the Colleges are under public management; and of the remaining 8 Colleges, 3 are Aided and 5 Unaided Institutions.

825. Four of the Colleges—the Government, Mission, and Dayanand Colleges, Lahore, and the St. Stephen's College, Delhi—teach up to the Degree standards; whilst the remaining 6 Colleges teach up to the Intermediate standard only.

826. The statement below gives the number and classification of the students in all the Colleges for the last two years:—

		1899-00.	1898-99.	Increase.	Decrease.
Intermediate Class	First Year	334	393	...	59
	Second Year	479	399	80	...
B. A. Class	Third Year	150	159	...	9
	Fourth Year	197	194	3	...
M. A. Class	... ...	20	20	...	...
	Total	1,180	1,165	15	...

827. THE ORIENTAL COLLEGE, LAHORE.—The number on the rolls at the close of the year was 164,—92 belonging to the College Department, and 72 to the School, compared with 152 in the previous year. Of those in the College Department, 21 belong to the *General* side, and are reading for the Intermediate and Degree Examinations, and 71 to the *Language* side, reading for the Oriental Titles Examinations; and of those in the school, 17 are preparing for the Entrance Examination, and 55 for the lowest examination in Oriental Languages. There is an appreciable yearly advance chiefly on the Language side. All but 6 of the students on this side read also English,—71 at the Primary, 22 at the Middle, and 10 at the High stage. In addition to the above, instruction is given in Oriental Languages to 142 students of the Government College.

SCHOOL EDUCATION—GENERAL (NATIVE BOYS).

828. SECONDARY SCHOOLS.—The number of Secondary Schools now returned is 335, or 10 more than in the previous year. Nine of the new schools are Anglo-Vernacular,—2 Aided and 7 Unaided,—and 1 is a Board Vernacular School. Of the whole number of schools, 210 are Anglo-Vernacular,—87 Government or Board Schools, 48 Aided, and 75 Unaided; and 125 are Vernacular Schools,—122 being Board Schools, 1 Aided, and 2 Unaided. According to grade, there are now 101 High Schools in the Province, or an increase of 2, and 234 Middle Schools, or an increase of 8. Only 3 of the High Schools are Vernacular, and 122, or a little more than one-half, of the Middle Schools.

829. With the increase in schools there has also been a rise in the number of scholars, or from 60,570 to 63,427. The rise was chiefly in the Anglo-Vernacular Schools. At the High stage of instruction there are now 3,882 scholars, or an increase of 398; at the Middle stage there are 18,207, or an increase of 748; in all 22,087 are now at the Secondary stages of instruction, or 1,146 more than last year. At the Primary stage of instruction the number of scholars is now 41,338, or a rise of 1,711. The number learning English has advanced by 2,091 to 29,390. The number of agriculturists is 15,064, or about 23 per cent. of the whole.

830. PRIMARY SCHOOLS.—The number of Primary Schools has fallen from 2,347 to 2,336, or by 11, accounted for by a decline of 38 in the Aided Schools, and an increase of 14 in the Government and Board Schools, and of 13 in the Unaided Schools. The Aided Schools in which the fall occurred, as well as the Unaided Schools, are mostly Indigenous and other Elementary Schools examined for grants. Although there was a fall in the number of schools, there has been a rise, on the whole, from 102,389 to 104,277, or by 1,888, in the number of scholars. The number of agriculturists is returned as 51,682, or 49·5 per cent. of the whole, which is a slight decline on the previous year. If the number attending the Primary Departments of Secondary Schools be added, or 41,338, we get a total of 145,615 at the Primary stage of instruction, or 3,599 more than last year.

831. ZAMINDARI SCHOOLS.—The number of Zamíndári Schools is now 189 with 5,927 scholars, or 3 schools and 35 scholars fewer than last year. The number of agriculturists attending these schools is only 68·5 per cent. of the whole. Seven are Hindi and 182 Urdu Schools.

832. EDUCATION OF LOW CASTES.—In the Delhi Circle the S. P. G. and Baptist Missions support 23 schools, attended by 735 scholars, for the special benefit of low caste children, compared with 22 schools and 543 scholars in the previous year. Special means are still employed to bring boys of the Mína tribe in the Gurgaon District to school, but not with much success. In the Jullundur Circle 4 schools of this class are now returned with 39 scholars, compared with 3 schools and 31 scholars last year. In the Lahore Circle there are now 49 schools of this class returned with 910 scholars, compared with 32 schools and 635 scholars last year. In the Ráwalpindi Circle the schools for this class are now returned as 28 in all with 320 scholars, against 25 schools and 289 scholars the year before. The chief school is the Training Institute at Siálkot with 134 scholars, which is an Anglo-Vernacular High School exclusively for Native Christians, and doing exceedingly well.

TRAINING INSTITUTIONS.

833. THE CENTRAL TRAINING COLLEGE.—At the close of the past year the College contained in all 74 students, compared with 75 in the previous year. Fourteen of the Senior English Class were graduates, including 2 M. As. From the Senior English Class 21 candidates went up for the Senior Anglo-Vernacular Certificate, and 17 passed, 10 being placed in the First Division, compared with 16 passes last year, including 5 in the First Division. Besides those from the Training College, 8 private candidates appeared and 2 passed. Thirteen of the successful candidates were graduates. From the Junior English Class 18 appeared for the Junior Anglo-Vernacular Certificate and 12 passed with 3 only in the First Division, against 14 passes the year before, with 8 in the First Division. Six private candidates were also examined, of whom 3 passed. From the Vernacular Class 34 candidates went up for the Senior Vernacular Certificate and 30 passed, 18 being in the First Division, compared with 32 passes in the previous year, and 13 in the First Division. Six private candidates also appeared for this Certificate and 3 passed.

834. NORMAL SCHOOLS.—The number of Normal Schools remains 5. The number of students in all the schools at the end of the year was 270, compared with 247 last year. With the exception of the Lahore School, there is now but one class in the Normal Schools, called the *Junior Vernacular Class*, in which the students are prepared for the Junior Vernacular Certificate Examination. In the Lahore Normal School there is also a *Zamíndári Class*, in which teachers are trained for the Zamíndári Schools. Of the students in the Junior Vernacular Classes, 113 were teachers, and 146 stipendiaries. Of those in the Zamíndári Class, 9 read Urdu and 2 Punjábi. From the Junior Vernacular Classes, 259 candidates in all appeared for the Junior Vernacular Certificate, and 192 passed, or 74 per cent., compared with 179 out of 234, or 76 per cent., in the previous year. Besides the candidates from the Normal Schools, 70 private candidates

appeared in this examination, and 37 passed. For the Zamíndári Certificate 11 candidates appeared from the Lahore Normal School, and 10 passed, with 4 in the First Division, against 12 out of 15 last year, and 3 in the First Division. Five private candidates also appeared, and 3 passed.

835. TRAINING OF FEMALE TEACHERS.—Owing partly to the backwardness of female education, but mostly to the prevailing pur dah system, there are as yet no Training Schools for female teachers in the Province; and the plan at present existing for the training of such teachers is that of having what are called *Normal Classes* attached to some of the ordinary Girls' Schools. The training extends over two years, and stipends are available for the period to those likely to become teachers. During the past year Normal Classes were maintained in the Victoria School, Lahore, and in the Municipal Board Girls' School and the Christian Girls' School, Amritsar. In the Senior Vernacular Certificate Examination for female teachers, 8 candidates appeared, and 5 passed, 2 in the First Division, compared with 5 out of 6 in the previous year. There were no candidates in the Junior Vernacular Certificate Examination, but 2 girls from the Lady Dufferin School appeared in the Junior Anglo-Vernacular Certificate Examination intended primarily for males, and failed.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

836. THE LAW SCHOOL, LAHORE.—The following table gives the statistics of the Law School at Lahore, maintained by the Punjab University, for the last two years :—

		1899-00.	1898-99.
Number of Students ...		368	411
Expenditure ...		Rs. 11,600	Rs. 10,940
Results of Examinations.			
Preliminary Examination ...	Candidates ...	119	160
	Passes ...	96	112
First Certificate Examination ...	Candidates ...	80	71
	Passes ...	51	35
Licentiate Examination ...	Candidates ...	54	45
	Passes ...	30	23
Intermediate Examination ...	Candidates ...	76	66
	Passes ...	47	34
LL. B. Examination ...	Candidates ...	52	37
	Passes ...	23	17

837. MEDICAL COLLEGE AND SCHOOL, LAHORE.—The numbers on the rolls of both the College and School at the end of the last two years were as follows :—

	1899-00.	1898-99.
College	188	208
School	233	226

There was a decrease in the College of 20 students and a rise in the School of 7. In the Preliminary Scientific Examination 26 candidates appeared and 19 passed ; in the First L. M. S. and M. B. Examinations 50 appeared and only 18 passed ; and in the Second L. M. S. and M. B. Examinations 50 appeared and 28 passed ; in all 65 out of 126, or 51 per cent., were successful, compared with 71 out of 138, or 51 per cent., in the previous year. In the Final Examination for the Hospital Assistant Diploma 67 passed out of 71, or 94 per cent., against 38 out of 60, or 63 per cent., the year before.

838. VETERINARY COLLEGE, LAHORE.—The number of students on the roll at the end of the year was 112, compared with 99 the year before, of whom 58 belonged to the First Year's Class and 54 to the Second. The number of stipends and scholarships current at the end of the year was 40, leaving 72 non-stipendiary students. In the Final Examination 54 candidates presented themselves, and 47 passed, or 87 per cent., compared with 36 out of 44, or 81·8 per cent., in the previous year. In the Junior Examination for promotion to the Second Year Class 48 out of 57 passed. The course of studies has been changed somewhat, and for the students who hereafter enter the College the period of training has been extended to three years.

839. MAYO SCHOOL OF ART, LAHORE.—The number of students on the roll on the 31st March was 278, compared with 239 last year. The boys of the First Class all learn Freehand Drawing, Practical Plane Geometry, and the more advanced Plan and Elevation ; 57 learn also Elementary Modelling, 38 Carving, 25 Repoussé Work, and 12 Blacksmith's Work. Elementary instruction in the 3 Rs. is also given to 86 boys belonging to the lower section of this class. Those of the Second Class all learn Building, Drawing to Scale, Model Drawing, Solid Geometry, and Modelling in clay ; 12 learn also Painting, 10 Carving and Joinery, 5 Repoussé Work, and 8 Blacksmith's Work. The students of the Third Class all learn Architectural Drawing, Building Construction, Modelling in clay and Casting in plaster, Light and Shade, and Perspective ; 17 learn also Ornamental Drawing and Design, and 9 Carving and Joinery. All the students of the Fourth Class learn Architectural Design, Building Construction, and Modelling in clay and terra cotta ; 20 practise also Applied Designs for building decoration, 19 Carving and Joinery, 1 Repoussé, and 2 Blacksmith's Work. The Engineering Class, which is supported by the Punjab University, prepares students for the First Examination in Civil Engineering.

840. INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.—The number of Industrial Schools now returned is 7 with 828 scholars, compared with the same number of schools and 743 scholars last year. The following is a detail of the schools and the attendance in each :—

For Males.

Railway Technical School, Lahore	334
Municipal Board Industrial School, Amritsar	163
Municipal Board Industrial School, Delhi	101
Municipal Board Industrial School, Ludhiána	77
Sir Bába Khem Singh's Industrial School, Ráwalpindi	24
	699

For Females.

Municipal Board Industrial School, Gujrát	83
Municipal Board Industrial School, Jalálpur Jattán	46
	129

FEMALE EDUCATION (NATIVES).

841. The number of schools has fallen from 335 to 323, but with a slight rise from 12,357 to 12,692, or by 335, in the number of scholars. If to the 12,692 attending these schools the number of girls in Technical Schools, or 202, be added, as well as the number in Private Schools, or 8,238, it will be found that the whole number of Native girls under school instruction in the Province is only 25,132, or only 1·7 in 100 of the girls of school-going age, compared with 21,075 in the previous year. The number of Secondary Schools is now 16, or 1 more than last year, namely, 2 High Schools and 14 Middle Schools. The number of girls attending these schools is 1,454, or 149 more than last year. The number at the High stage of instruction is 11 as in the previous year, at the Middle stage 201, or a rise of 15, and at the Primary stage 1,242. The increase was almost wholly in the Vernacular Schools, although the number learning English has risen from 244 to 270 since last year.

842. The number of Primary Schools has fallen from 320 to 307. But whilst the number of schools has declined, the number of scholars has advanced from 11,052 to 11,238. If the scholars attending the Primary Classes of the Secondary Schools, or 1,242, be added, we get a total of 12,480 at the Primary stage of instruction.

843. In the Entrance Examination of the Punjab University 4 candidates appeared from the Lady Dufferin School, and 3 passed, compared with 5 successful candidates in the previous year. In the Middle School Examination 5 out of 9 passed, against 9 out of 11 the year before. In the Middle Standard Examination 35 out of 37 passed, compared with 27 out of 37 in the previous year, all

but 7 of the candidates having been supplied by the Vernacular Schools. All the Entrance and Middle School passes were Christians; and of the Middle Standard passes, 18 were Christians, 11 Hindús and 6 Muhammadans.

844. In the Upper Primary Examination there were 429 candidates, of whom 280 passed, or 65·3 per cent, compared with 258 out of 409, or 63·1 per cent., in the previous year. In the Lower Primary Examination out of 1,190 candidates 776 passed, or 65·2 per cent., against 671 out of 1,138, or 58·9 per cent., the year before.

THE EDUCATION OF SPECIAL CLASSES.

845. EDUCATION OF EUROPEANS.—The number of Public Schools is 36 with 2,430 scholars, compared with the same number of schools and 29 more scholars last year. Of the present schools, 16 are for boys with 1,141 scholars, and 20 for girls with 1,289 scholars. The number of Private Schools has fallen from 11 to 7, with a decline also in the attendance from 204 to 149. Four of these schools are for boys with 77 scholars, and 3 for girls with 72 scholars. The number of both Public and Private Schools is now 43 with 2,579 scholars, or a decrease of 4 schools and 84 scholars. Of the whole number of scholars, 1,247 are boys and 1,332 girls, making allowance for the number of both in mixed schools. The preponderance of girls over boys is still maintained. According to the grade of instruction imparted in the Public Schools there are now 12 High Schools for Europeans in the Province, including the Lawrence Asylums for both boys and girls, 20 Middle Schools, and 4 Primary Schools, compared with 10, 22 and 4 respectively in the previous year. The number of scholars at the Secondary stage of instruction is 720 against 707 last year, of whom 349 are boys and 371 girls. In the Entrance Examination of the Punjab University 5 out of 17 boys passed. Four girls also appeared in the Calcutta Entrance Examination, and all passed in the First Division. In all 9 out of 21 passed the Entrance Examination, compared with 11 out of 19 last year. In the High School Examination 28 out of 43 passed, or 65·1 per cent., against 32 out of 58, or 55·1 per cent., the year before. In the Middle School Examination 69 out of 149 passed, or 46·3 per cent., against 48 out of 126, or 38. per cent., in the previous year. In the Primary School Examination 160 were successful out of 270 candidates, or 59·2 per cent., compared with 166 out of 245, or 68 per cent., the year before.

846. MUHAMMADAN EDUCATION.—The whole number of Muhammadans under instruction has fallen since the previous year from 123,074 to 121,816, or by 1,258. The number of Muhammadan boys in schools of all kinds is now 11·92 per cent. of those of school age, compared with 16·66 in the case of Hindús, and 17·43 in the case of Sikhs. In schools for girls of all kinds the percentage of attendance is now 1·33 for Muhammadans, 1·42 for Hindús, and 2·16 for Sikhs.

847. EDUCATION OF NATIVE CHIEFS, &C.—AITCHISON CHIEFS' COLLEGE AT LAHORE.—The number on the rolls at the close of the year was 67, or the same as in the previous year. Of these, 5 attended the Lahore Government College,—2 in the Fourth Class, 2 in the Second Class, and 1 in the First

Class; 13 belonged to the High Department, 23 to the Middle, and 26 to the Primary. In the Upper Primary Examination all the candidates, 7 in number, passed; in the Middle School Examination only 2 out of 5 passed; and in the Entrance Examination 4 out of 5 passed. The behaviour of the boys is said to have been excellent; athletic and manly games are fully provided for; and the organization and equipment are highly efficient.

PRIVATE SCHOOLS.

848. There is a fall of 268 in the number of schools and of 4,036 in the number of scholars. The decline is attributed mainly to the prevailing scarcity. Only the Sanskrit and Mahájani Schools return an increased number of institutions; but all kinds of schools suffered in attendance except the Vernacular and Rote Schools for girls. The total number of Private Schools now returned is 4,796 with 75,411 scholars. Of these, 4,319 schools, with 67,173 scholars, are for boys, and 477 schools with 8,238 scholars for girls.

EDUCATION IN NATIVE STATES.

849. Three Arts Colleges are returned as in the previous year—at Patiála, Baháwalpur and Kapurthala, with an aggregate of 112 students, compared with 155 the year before. The decline in students is due to the abolition of the Oriental Department of the Patiála College. Of the Public Schools returned, 43 are Secondary Schools,—34 Anglo-Vernacular and 9 Vernacular, with 6,710 scholars; 174 are Primary Schools with 6,732 scholars; and 8 are Special Schools with 168 scholars; in all 225 Public Schools, with 13,610 scholars, compared with the same number of schools and 12,959 scholars in the previous year. The Private Schools are returned as 728 in number with 9,727 scholars, against 631 schools and 7,322 scholars the year before. In both Public and Private Institutions the number now under instruction is 23,449, of whom 1,303 are girls, compared with 20,436 scholars and 1,012 girls in the previous year. In the B. A. Examination out of 15 candidates only 1 from the Kapurthala College passed, compared with 3 out of 8 in the previous year. In the Intermediate Examination 17 passed out of 43, or 39 per cent., against 20 out of 47 the year before; in the Entrance Examination 87 passed out of 201, or 43 per cent., on the Arts side, against 61 out of 162, and 3 out of 4 on the Oriental side, against 1 out of 4; and in the Middle School Examination 172 out of 471 passed on the Anglo-Vernacular side compared with 242 out of 432, and 87 out of 128 on the Vernacular side compared with 86 out of 124. In the examinations above the Entrance only 31 per cent. of the candidates passed; in all the other examinations 43 per cent. passed.

DISCIPLINE AND MORAL TRAINING.

850. The reports for the year on conduct and discipline are again favourable. In the Colleges the character and example of the Professors, and increasing contact with them, especially in the play-ground, is having an excellent effect. The Punjab University, in the selection of its readings, keeps the object of

wholesome influence in view; and the general view of the Colleges is that the attitude of mind, character and habits of the students are, in most cases, quite satisfactory. In the schools, especially by the emphasis put upon the matter by Inspecting Officers, the importance of rightly influencing the scholars is being brought home to the minds of even the humblest teachers.

851. Boarding Houses.—The advantage, moral and otherwise, of a system of well-regulated Boarding Houses has long been recognised in the Punjab, and there were 275 of these institutions for Natives at the end of the year with 8,431 inmates, compared with 265 and 7,893 respectively in the previous year. The College Boarding Houses and those attached to the Training Institutions are all highly approved, being commodious, well organized, and effectively managed. As to School Boarding Houses, the object has been to provide one for every conveniently situated Secondary School, and these are, as a rule, suitable and well managed.

852. Physical Training.—The matter of physical training is one in which great strides have been made during recent years. In all the Colleges, Cricket, Football, and Tennis are popular; Gymnastics are practised pretty generally in several institutions; and systematic Athletics are coming into vogue. In the Secondary Schools Cricket is played with much keenness; Football is coming into favour in the larger schools; and, in every Government and Board School, Drill and Gymnastics are regularly taught. In Primary Schools the course of physical training consists of Drill and Games, chiefly Native Games; and the degree of proficiency that is being gradually attained is highly satisfactory.

EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCES.

853. A General and a Departmental Educational Conference were held at Lahore in April last. At the former various questions affecting the general scheme of education in the Province were discussed; and, at the latter, several matters connected with the arrangements and working of the Department. The recommendations of both Conferences were laid before the Punjab Government, and, with the exception of proposals to exclude Persian altogether from the Primary Classes of Anglo-Vernacular Schools and to abolish the Zamíndári Schools were generally approved.

PREPARATION AND DISTRIBUTION OF TEXT-BOOKS.

854. The agencies for the preparation and distribution of the text-books, maps, and other appliances required by the Department remain as heretofore, namely, the Text-Book Committee, the Translating Staff attached to the Central Training College, and the Mufid-i-'Am Press, Lahore. The work done by these agencies continues very satisfactory.

LITERATURE AND THE PRESS.

855. NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.—The following is a list of the newspapers and periodicals published during the year 1899:—

1	2	3	4	5	6
Serial No.	Name of Newspaper.	Place of publication.	Language of publication.	Daily, weekly or otherwise.	Circulation, *i. e.*, number of copies.
	English and Anglo-Vernacular Newspapers.				
1	Anglo-Vernacular or the Interpreter ...	Lahore ...	English and Urdu.	Weekly ...	700
2	Arya Messenger	Do. ...	English...	Do. ...	350
3	Arya Patrika	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	550
4	Batála Chronicle	Batála (Gurdáspur).	Do. ...	Quarterly ...	100
5	Civil and Military Gazette	Lahore ...	Do. ...	Daily ...	...
6	Harbinger	Do. ...	Do. ...	Monthly ...	355
7	Khálsa	Do. ...	Do. ...	Weekly ...	450
8	Monthly Circular	Do. ...	Do. ...	Monthly ...	2,300
9	Morning Post	Delhi ...	Do. ...	Daily ...	1,300
10	On Guard	Simla ...	Do. ...	Monthly ...	1,000
11	Pioneer Daily Bulletin	Do. ...	Do. ...	Daily ...	500
12	Panchal Pandita	Lahore ...	English and Sanskrit.	Monthly ...	400
13	Punjab Magazine	Do. ...	English ...	Do. ...	240
14	Punjab Mission News	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	400
15	Punjab Observer	Do. ...	Do. ...	Bi-weekly ...	1,200
16	Punjab Times	Ri walpindi ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	300
17	Purity Servant	Lahore ...	Do. ...	Fortnightly ...	400
18	Simla Bulletin and Advertiser	Simla ...	Do. ...	Weekly ...	400
19	Simla Courier	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	500
20	Simla News	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	1,000
21	Simla Times	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	2,000
22	Supplement to Núr Afshán	Ludhiána ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	400
23	Swadesh Vastu Parchárak	Lahore ...	Do. ...	Monthly ...	500
24	Theist	Do. ...	Do. ...	Fortnightly ...	270
25	Thin Red Line	Do. ...	Do. ...	Monthly ...	1,000
26	Tribune	Do. ...	Do. ...	Tri-weekly ...	1,700

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Serial No.	Name of Newspaper.	Place of publication.	Subject-matter.	Language.	Period of publication.	Circulation.
	Vernacular Newspapers.					
1	Aftáb i-Hind	Jullundur	General news	Urdu	Weekly	150 copies.
2	Aftáb-i-Punjab	Lahore	Ditto	Do.	Do.	140 „
3	Afzal-ul-Akhbár	Delhi	Ditto	Do.	Do.	400 „
4	Akhbár i-'Am	Lahore	General and Political news.	Do.	Daily	Between 2,000 and 3,000 copies.
5	Akhbár Haftewár	Do.	General, Social and Scientific news.	Do.	Weekly	952 copies.
6	Anwar-ul-Islám	Siálkot	Religious	Do.	Monthly	1,200 „
7	Arorbans Gazette†	Lahore	General and Social news	Do.	Do.	350 „
8	Arorbans Parkásh	Gujránwála	Ditto	Do.	Do.	500 „
9	Arya Gazette	Lahore	Organ of the Arya Samáj.	Do	Weekly	200 „
10	Arya Musáfir Magazine.	Jullundur	Religious	Do.	Monthly	700 „
11	Ashraf-ul-Akhbár	Delhi	General news	Do.	Tri-monthly	50 „
12	Bhárat Sewak	Jullundur	Ditto	Do.	Weekly	600 „
13	Chaudhwín Sadi	Ráwalpindi	Political and General news.	Do.	Do.	1,200 „
14	Chashma-i-Sihat*†	Jullundur	Medical	Do.	Monthly	40 „
15	Civil and Military News.	Ludhiána	Political, General and Military news.	Do.	Weekly	1,200 „
16	Civil and Military Pleader.*	Do.	General news	Do.	Tri-monthly	300 „
17	Curzon Gazette*	Delhi	Political and General news.	Do.	Weekly	950 „
18	Curzon Paper	Lahore	Advertiser	Do.	Fortnightly	300 „
19	Daily Guide*†	Delhi	Ordinary news	Do.	Thrice a month	100 „
20	Dost-i-Hind and its Supplement Gulzár Bhera.	Bhera, District Shahpur.	Political and General news.	Do.	Weekly	300 „
21	Ghamkhwár-i-Hind	Lahore	General news	Do.	Do.	330 „
22	Gulzár-i-Hind*	Do	Ditto	Do.	Do.	150 „
23	Hakam	Kádián (Gurdáspur).	Religious and General news.	Do.	Do.	400 „
24	Hamdard-i-Hind	Lahore	Political and General news.	Do.	Do.	400 „
25	Hamdard-i-Khálsa*	Amritsar	General news	Do.	Fortnightly	350 „
26	Hardil Azíz	Dera Ismail Khan.	Ditto	Do.	Weekly	450 „
27	Intikháb-i-la-Jawáb	Lahore	Ditto	Do.	Monthly	500 „
28	Ishat-ul-Sunnah	Do.	Religious and Social	Do.	Do.	400 „
29	Jáfar Zatalli	Do.	General news	Do.	Occasional	40 „
30	Jahán Numa	Amritsar	Ditto	Do.	Monthly	500 „
31	Jahán Kadar	Do.	Social and Medical	Do.	Do.	300 „
32	Kaisari Akhbár†	Jullundur	General news	Do.	Weekly	150 „
33	Kalgi Avtár*	Ráwalpindi	Ditto	Do.	Monthly	375 „
34	Kapurthala Akhbár	Kapurthala	Ditto	Do.	Weekly	125 „
35	Kakezai Social Reformer.*	Lahore	Social news	Do.	Monthly	300 „
36	Khádim ul Hind*	Do.	General news	Do.	Fortnightly	50 „
37	Khair Khwáh-i-Alam and Chaltapurza.	Delhi	Ditto	Do.	Weekly	100 „
38	Khair Khwáh-i-Hind and Rekhta Akhbár.	Do.	Ditto	Do.	Do.	50 „
39	Khair Khwáh-i-Punjab.	Siálkot	Ditto	Do.	Do.	300 „
40	Khálsa Bahádar	Lahore	Political, Social and Religious.	Do.	Do.	500 „
41	Khálsa Samáchár, Punjab*	Amritsar	General and Political news.	Do.	Do.	500 „
42	Koh-i-Núr	Lahore	Ditto	Do.	Do.	116 „
43	Lahore Punch	Do.	Ditto	Do.	Do.	200 „
44	Málúmát-i-Dunya*	Do.	Ditto	Do.	Do.	110 „
45	Mashír i-Government.*†	Mooltan	Ditto	Do.	Do.	100 „

* Started during the year 1899.
† Ceased to exist during the year 1899.

1 Serial No.	2 Name of Newspaper.	3 Place of publication.	4 Subject-matter.	5 Language.	6 Period of publication.	7 Circulation.
	Vernacular Newspapers—concluded.					
46	Mashír-i-Hind ...	Lahore ...	Political and General news.	Urdu ...	Weekly ...	200 copies.
47	Ditto ...	Siálkot ...	Ditto	Do. ...	Do. ...	50 "
48	Mohyál Gazette ...	Jhelum ...	General and Social news.	Do. ...	Bi-monthly ...	300 "
49	Muallim-ul-Sehát† ...	Rewári (Gurgaon).	Medical Journal ...	Do. ...	Monthly ...	200 "
50	Muslim Akhbár† ...	Delhi ...	General and Mercantile news.	Do. ...	Do. ...	250 "
51	Názim-ul-Hind Safir Government.	Lahore ...	Political and General news.	Do. ...	Weekly ...	300 "
52	Núr Afshán ...	Ludhiána ...	Religious and General news.	Do. ...	Do. ...	450 "
53	Nusrat-ul-Akhbár†...	Delhi ...	General news ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	200 "
54	Paisa Akhbár ...	Lahore ...	Political and General news.	Do. ...	Daily and Weekly	13,000 "
55	Patiála Akhbár ...	Patiála ...	Organ of the Patiála State.	Do. ...	Weekly ...	300 "
56	Patwár Gazette† ...	Ferozepore ...	Revenue matters ...	Do. ...	Monthly ...	1,000 "
57	Paya-i-Takhat, Simla.†	Simla ...	General news ...	Do. ...	Weekly ...	500 "
58	Public Gazette ...	Amritsar ...	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	650 "
59	Punjab ...	Do. ...	Political and General news.	Do. ...	Do. ...	300 "
60	Punjab Organ ...	Wazirabad (Gujránwála).	Ditto	Do. ...	Do. ...	772 "
61	Punjab Patrika* ...	Lahore ...	General news and advertisements.	Do. ...	Do. ...	100 "
62	Punjab Samachár ...	Do. ...	Political and General news.	Do. ...	Do. ...	3,500 "
63	Rafiq-i-Hind* ...	Do. ...	Ditto	Do. ...	Do. ...	400 "
64	Rahbar-i Hind† ...	Do. ...	Religious ...	Do. ...	Monthly ...	150 "
65	Rifah-i-'Am ...	Siálkot ...	General news ...	Do. ...	Weekly ...	600 "
66	Resála-i-Hilál ...	Lahore ...	Philosophical and Moral news.	Do. ...	Monthly ...	80 "
67	Risála Anjuman-i-Himáyat Islám.	Do. ...	Religious ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	2,500 "
68	Risála Anjuman Islámia, Punjab.	Do. ...	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Quarterly ...	160 "
69	Risála Zubdatul Hukma.	Do. ...	Medical ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	400 "
70	Rozána Akhbár† ...	Delhi ...	Political and General news.	Do. ...	Daily ...	350 "
71	Sada-i-Hind ...	Lahore ...	Ditto	Do. ...	Weekly ...	300 "
72	Sadíq-ul-Akhbár ...	Baháwalpur ...	Organ of the Baháwalpur State.	Do. ...	Do. ...	370 "
73	Safir-i-Tijárat ...	Delhi ...	General news ...	Do. ...	Bi-monthly ...	1,200 "
74	Sanátan Dharam Gazette.	Lahore ...	Religious ...	Do. ...	Fortnightly ...	1,000 "
75	Sat Dharm Parchárak	Jullundur ...	Religious and Social	Do. ...	Weekly ...	800 "
76	Sewak* ...	Lahore ...	Ditto	Do. ...	Fortnightly ...	300 "
77	Siálkot Paper* ...	Siálkot ...	General and Political news.	Do. ...	Weekly ...	650 "
78	Singh Sahái Punjab Gazette.	Amritsar ...	Religious and Political news.	Do. ...	Monthly ...	200 "
79	Siráj-ul-Akhbár ...	Jhelum ...	General news ...	Do. ...	Weekly ...	475 "
80	Táj-ul-Akhbár ...	Ráwalpindi ...	Political and General news.	Do. ...	Do. ...	300 "
81	Tohfa-i-Punjab† ...	Lahore ...	General news ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	250 "
82	Umballa Gazette† ...	Umballa ...	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	900 "
83	Vakíl ...	Amritsar ...	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	1,100 "
84	Vakíl-i-Hind ...	Delhi ...	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	700 "
85	Victoria Paper ...	Siálkot ...	Political and General news.	Do. ...	Daily and weekly	600 copies weekly & 200 daily.
86	Wafadár ...	Lahore ...	Ditto	Do. ...	Weekly ...	700 copies.
87	Wazír-i-Hind ...	Siálkot ...	Ditto	Do. ...	Do. ...	250 "

* Started during the year 1899.

† Ceased to exist during the year 1899.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Serial No.	Name of Newspaper.	Place of publication.	Subject-matter.	Language.	Period of publication.	Circulation.
	Gurmukhi Newspapers.					
1	Khálsa Akhbár ...	Lahore ...	Religious and General news.	Gurmukhi	Weekly ...	632 copies.
2	Khálsa Gazette ...	Do. ...	Ditto	Do.	Do. ...	300 "
	Hindi Newspapers.					
1	Punjab Theosophist	Lahore ...	Religious ...	Hindi ...	Bi-monthly ...	227 copies.
2	Sahaik ...	Jullundur ...	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Weekly ...	300 "

ARTS AND SCIENCES.

856. LAHORE CENTRAL MUSEUM.—The total number of visitors to the Museum during the year amounted to 276,099. There was thus an increase of 40,598 as compared with the previous year. The number of persons passing the turnstiles was the largest recorded since the year 1895-96. The increase is to be ascribed partly to the increased number of visitors passing through Lahore to the Hardwár Fair from Karáchi, and partly to the fact that the year was an auspicious one for Hindu marriages, a visit to the Museum often forming a feature of the marriage festivities.

857. Some handsome presentations of inscribed stones were made to the Museum during the year, and a set of old paintings of well-known saints and poets of the Province was added to the original collection of Native paintings of this kind.

858. The Curator is taking measures to re-arrange the Art collections.

859. There was a considerable falling off in the sales from the Art saleroom during the year. This is explained by a diminished demand in England for printed cottons. The amount is the smallest realized since the year 1893-94.

860. The expenditure on the up-keep of the Museum was Rs. 3,760-0-10 as compared with Rs. 3,650-14-0 during the previous year. The miscellaneous receipts amounted to Rs. 225; the Municipality of Lahore contributed Rs. 135 and a sum of Rs. 42 was realized from the sale of coin catalogues. The cost of the institution to Government amounted therefore to Rs. 3,358-0-10.

CHAPTER VIII.

ARCHÆOLOGY.

861. There was no Archæological Surveyor in the Punjab during the year, and hence no survey work was done.

862. The buildings in the Province were inspected and ordinary repairs carried out at a cost of Rs. 7,200 from Provincial Funds.

863. The more important buildings repaired during the year were—

ARCHÆOLOGICAL.—The Shísh Mahal (Fort), Emperor Jahángír's Tomb, Mahárája Ranjít Singh's Tomb, Shálimár Gardens, and the Hazúri Bágh Báradari, in and about Lahore; the battlefield monuments in the Ferozepore District; the serai at Núrmahal, the tombs at Nakodar and the gateway of Dakhni Serai in the Jullundur District; Shekh Chilli's Tomb, Thánesar; the Kábili Bágh Mosque and Ibráhím Lodi's Tomb at Pánipat.

HISTORICAL.—Tomb of Ghází Khán at Choratta; the Memorial Cross at Chilliánwála; and the battlefield monuments at Sadullapur.

CHAPTER IX.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION.

864. There is nothing to add to the information on this subject given in the Annual Report for the year 1898-99, except that the Right Reverend George Alfred Lefroy, D.D., of the Cambridge Mission, Delhi, who had been selected to succeed the late Right Reverend Henry James Matthew, D.D., in the Bishopric of Lahore, was consecrated Bishop of the Diocese in the Lahore Cathedral on the 2nd of November 1899.

APPENDIX.

STATISTICAL TABLES.

No. I.—Return of Area of the Districts of the Punjab for the year ending 30th September 1899.

[Columns 3 to 6 (b) insquare miles; columns 14 to 17 in miles; the rest in acres.]

1	2	3	4	5	6			7	8		9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
		Deduct.			Net area dealt with in the Returns.				Uncultivated other than Forests.				Cultivated.			Mileage of Communications.			
					6 (a).	6 (b).	6 (c).		8 (a). Available for cultivation.	8 (b).									
District.	Area shown by the Survey Department.	Feudatory or Tributary States.	Area for which returns are otherwise not available.	Total.	According to the Survey of India, square miles.	Square miles.	The same in acres.	Forests.	Unappropriated and owned by Government.	Others.	Not available for cultivation.	Total.	Current fallows.	Actually cropped.	Total.	Water (navigable rivers).	Metalled roads.	Unmetalled roads.	Railways.
Hissar	6,711	1,494	...	1,494	5,217	5,188·3	3,320,519	41,218	3,166	489,691	153,148	646,005	2,123,840	509,456	2,633,296	...	25	887	146
Rohtak	1,886	89	...	89	1,797	1,803·4	1,154,153	...	5,122	119,174	69,457	193,763	431,321	529,069	960,390	...	79	543	52
Gurgaon	2,037	53	37	90	1,947	1,940·1	1,241,688	...	...	97,870	156,528	254,398	228,655	758,635	987,290	30	79	492	62
Delhi	1,290	...	...	...	1,290	1,267·7	811,337	...	817	129,913	141,015	271,745	115,907	423,685	539,592	79	142	477	74
Karnál	3,153	...	...	...	3,153	3,148·5	2,015,030	1,665	9,123	587,881	287,926	884,930	408,364	720,071	1,128,435	81	92	734	74
Umballa	8,887	7,036	...	7,036	1,851	1,856·4	1,188,072	12,019	1,123	97,374	316,867	415,364	107,531	653,158	760,689	52	63	448	71
Simla	6,404	6,303	24	6,327	77	76·5	48,952	9,611	...	21,501	7,793	29,294	453	9,594	10,047	...	64	969	...
Kángra	11,513	1,535	6,089	7,624	3,889	3,849·1	2,463,415	1,419,543	433	256,321	195,080	451,834	90,627	501,411	392,038	...	...	922	...
Hoshiárpur ...	2,244	...	...	...	2,244	2,236·4	1,431,310	42,954	2,082	175,365	487,389	664,836	46,822	676,698	723,520	...	34	647	...
Jullundur	2,029	598	102	700	1,329	1,351·6	864,979	1,079	190	68,584	102,268	171,042	69,446	623,412	692,858	80	156	336	49
Ludhiána	1,617	162	58	220	1,397	1,392·5	891,174	197	13	57,930	68,889	126,832	109,013	655,132	764,145	53	161	210	35
Ferozepore ...	4,945	643	238	881	4,064	4,081·5	2,612,165	...	1,048	316,506	157,989	475,543	1,048,882	1,087,740	2,136,622	148	120	1,077	122
Mooltan	23,392	17,285	160	17,445	5,947	5,948·2	3,806,857	113,339	1,433,706	1,015,406	240,115	2,689,227	429,772	574,519	1,004,291	344	68	1,070	130
Jhang	6,661	...	...	...	6,661	6,822·6	4,366,437	...	1,874,708	1,329,956	257,123	3,461,787	67,899	836,751	904,650	180	29	1,269	76
Montgomery ...	4,771	...	211	211	4,560	4,598·6	2,943,128	391,421	1,095,400	903,529	161,717	2,160,645	49,284	341,777	391,061	243	6	1,054	82
Lahore	3,704	...	102	102	3,602	3,601·6	2,305,014	173,353	2,421	572,680	269,987	845,088	580,576	705,997	1,286,573	104	199	856	126
Amritsar	1,601	...	54	54	1,547	1,557·2	996,626	2,933	1,381	91,939	118,036	211,356	75,231	707,106	782,337	...	72	335	61

No. 1.—Return of Area of the Districts of the Punjab for the year ending 30th September 1899—concluded.

[Columns 3 to 6 (*b*) in square miles; columns 14 to 17 in miles; the rest in acres.]

1	2	3	4	5	6			7	8		9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
		Deduct.			Net area dealt with in the Returns.				Uncultivated other than Forests.				Cultivated.			Mileage of Communications.			
					6 (*a*).	6 (*b*).	6 (*c*).		8 (*a*). *Available for cultivation.*	8 (*b*).									
District.	Area shown by the Survey Department.	Feudatory or Tributary States.	Area for which returns are otherwise not available.	Total.	According to the Survey of India, square miles.	Square miles.	The same in acres.	Forests.	Unappropriated and owned by Government.	Others.	Not available for cultivation.	Total.	Current fallows.	Actually cropped.	Total.	Water (navigable rivers).	Metalled roads.	Unmetalled roads.	Railways.
Gurdáspur ...	5,015	3,126	...	3,125	1,889	1,822·0	1,166,068	7,045	414	102,871	218,038	321,323	52,642	785,058	837,700	80	27	582	48
Siálkot	1,991	...	...	...	1,991	1,979·6	1,256,927	1,571	3,260	167,738	156,206	327,204	108,562	829,590	938,152	30	50	784	30
Gujrát	2,051	...	164	164	1,887	1,917·8	1,227,429	53,431	2,171	172,286	165,514	339,971	179,480	654,547	834,027	72	55	630	82
Gujránwála ...	3,189	...	102	102	3,087	2,972·5	1,002,408	16,680	50,025	674,856	142,826	867,707	231,227	786,794	1,018,021	82	67	1,320	116
Shahpur	4,840	...	...	...	4,840	4,738·7	3,032,774	718,907	1,979	1,212,519	317,398	1,531,896	372,180	379,791	751,971	112	13	839	75
Jhelum	3,995	...	...	...	3,995	3,988·3	2,552,491	233,202	61,312	194,332	2,032,271	1,287,915	443,010	588,364	1,051,374	127	28	1,080	74
Ráwalpindi ...	4,850	...	...	...	4,850	5,046·7	3,229,935	455,155	2,742	268,087	1,192,025	1,462,854	347,050	964,876	1,311,926	178	198	1,400	227
Hazára	3,391	...	222	220	3,171	2,842·5	1,819,203	304,097	5	387,102	699,279	1,086,386	64,808	373,912	428,720	...	44	407	...
Pesháwar	2,605·3	...	...	...	2,605·3	2,607·3	1,668,648	22,577	7,886	338,521	402,784	749,191	301,674	395,205	896,880	146	102	620	47
Kohát	2,609·7	...	...	...	2,609·7	2,735·6	1,750,804	...	1,134	197,328	1,139,922	1,438,384	132,163	180,257	312,420	84	157	544	...
Bannu	3,847	...	...	...	3,847	3,828·6	2,450,301	...	91,759	645,135	844,215	1,581,109	385,044	484,148	869,192	75	69	724	90
Dera Ismail Khan	9,440	...	...	...	9,440	9,279·2	5,938,712	3,612	612,325	3,020,324	1,326,480	4,959,129	468,831	507,140	975,971	120	108	1,225	93
Dera Gházi Khan	4,919	...	...	...	4,919	5,030·5	3,219,545	34,454	109,650	1,236,543	848,539	2,164,732	612,342	408,007	1,020,349	215	32	713	...
Muzaffargarh ...	3,634	...	507	507	3,127	3,166·0	2,026,225	45,544	244,983	922,596	331,165	1,498,744	92,579	389,359	481,938	277	27	558	64
Total ...	[illegible]	38,384	8,068	46,393	102,830	102,675·5	65,712,397	4,135,617	5,620,378	15,871,859	13,077,000	[illegible]	9,768,215	18,241,260	28,006,473	2,003	2,306	23,758	2,106

No. 2.—Climate of the Punjab during the year 1899.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	Rainfall in inches.				Temperature in shade (in Degrees Fahr.)									Prevailing Winds.		
					May 1899.			*July* 1899.			*December* 1899.					
Stations.	January to May 1899.	June to September 1899.	October to December 1899.	Total annual.	Maximum (Highest).	Mean.	Minimum (Lowest).	Maximum (Highest).	Mean.	Minimum (Lowest).	Maximum (Highest).	Mean.	Minimum (Lowest).	January to May 1899.	June to September 1899.	October to December 1899.
Hissar ...	0·51	7·07	0	7·58	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sirsa ...	0·34	2·10	0	2·44	115·8	95·1	74·1	107·3	93·6	76·1	88·3	62·5	42·0	S. E.	S. W.	S. E.
Rohtak ...	0·32	9·59	0	9·91	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gurgaon ...	0·60	11·87	0	12·47	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Delhi ...	0·96	11·20	0	12·16	110·7	93·6	75·6	99·2	85·6	76·5	82·7	64·5	44·1	W.	W.	N. W.
Karnál ...	1·80	7·71	0·30	9·81	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Umballa ...	2·31	15·24	0	17·55	112·9	92·1	71·0	96·0	84·7	73·0	83·0	60·0	37·0	N. W.	S. E.	N. W.
Simla ...	6·58	35·79	0·21	42·58	80·5	65·9	48·2	70·7	65·2	57·2	56·4	45·8	36·2	N. E.	N.	N. E.
Dharmsála ...	11·88	80·91	0·55	93·34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hoshiárpur ...	3·67	13·31	0·21	17·19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jullundur ...	0·68	7·06	0·24	7·98	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ludhiána ...	0·59	8·87	0·30	9·76	113·9	93·6	74·1	102·5	88·9	75·1	81·1	60·1	39·1	N. W.	S. E.	S. E.
Ferozepore ...	0·29	3·71	0·09	4·09	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mooltan ...	0·29	2·68	0·07	3·04	117·5	96·9	76·0	109·4	94·6	78·5	84·3	63·5	44·4	N. E.	S. W.	N. E.
Jhang ...	0·29	2·57	0·03	2·89	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Montgomery ...	0·19	0·80	0	0·99	117·5	95·2	73·0	112·0	96·5	76·0	86·0	61·7	40·0	S. E.	S. W.	S. E.
Lahore ...	0·36	4·84	0·13	5·33	114·6	93·7	72·1	110·6	92·5	68·9	86·6	61·1	39·0	S. E.	S. E.	S. E.
Amritsar ...	0·61	8·58	0	9·19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gurdáspur ...	2·41	8·54	0·10	11·05	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Siálkot ...	3·23	9·88	0	13·11	114·4	93·7	71·1	107·7	90·2	73·1	82·0	59·9	39·1	N.	E.	E.
Gujrát ...	1·46	7·45	0·04	8·95	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gujránwála ...	1·45	10·95	0	12·40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shahpur ...	1·08	3·89	0	4·97	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jhelum ...	3·78	10·34	0·14	14·26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ráwalpindi ...	5·21	16·61	0·98	22·80	114·0	89·8	68·2	108·0	88·2	66·2	82·0	56·3	35·9	W.	E.	N.
Murree ...	15·98	29·71	1·70	47·39	87·3	72·0	55·9	82·3	68·7	51·9	60·2	46·8	32·0	S. E.	N. W.	S. E.
Abbott-abad ..	9·80	20·02	1·70	31·52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Peshâwar ...	6·44	1·70	0·04	8·18	115·0	88·5	66·9	113·0	92·7	71·9	76·6	56·8	36·9	W.	N.	S.
Kohát ...	4·80	6·33	0·03	11·16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bannu ...	4·79	4·26	0·20	9·25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dera Ismail Khan ...	1·93	4·04	0	5·97	117·2	93·2	72·0	110·2	94·9	78·7	82·3	59·6	41·0	N. W.	N. E.	N. E.
Dera Gházi Khan ...	0·27	0·19	0	0·46	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Muzaffargarh ...	0·12	1·28	0·15	1·55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

No. 3.—Civil Divisions of British Territory (Punjab), 1899-00.

Showing the Area in Square Miles, Population, &c., according to the Census of 1891.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Names of Commissionerships.	Names of Executive Districts.	Number of Judicial and Revenue Sub-Divisions.	Area in square miles.	Population (according to Census of 1891).	Chief town with population.	Number of villages.	How many Civil and Revenue Judges of all sorts.	How many Magistrates of all sorts.	Maximum distance in miles of villages from nearest Court.	Average of ditto.	Number of Police.	Total cost of Administration.	Land Revenue and Rates.
												Rs.	Rs.
Delhi ...	Hissar	5	5,217	776,006	Hissar, 16 854	1,008	16	24	36	26	681	...	2 35.593
	Rohtak	4	1,797	590.475	Rohtak, 16,702	514	10	21	20	7	433	...	5,29,889
	Gurgaon	5	1,984	668,929	Rewári, 27,934	1.264	10	19	25	8	520	...	9,56,620
	Delhi	3	1,290	638,689	Delhi, 192,579	809	16	31	24	12	1,030	...	8,08,078
	Karnál	4	3,153	683.718	Karnál, 21,963	993	15	23	40	15	665	...	9 51,320
	Umballa	5	1,851	1,033,427	Umballa, 79,294	2,221	22	28	28	16	805	...	8 47,354
	Simla	2	101	44,642	Simla with Kasumpti and Jutogh, 13,836	165	4	8	12	2	263	...	17,073
Jullundur ...	Kángra	6	9,978	763,030	......	718	18	21	34	10	420	...	8.74.986
	Hoshiárpur	4	2,244	1,011,659	Hoshiárpur, 21,552	2,177	19	29	48	12	480	...	15.72,144
	Jullundur	4	1,431	907,583	Jullundur, 66,202	1,288	19	29	24	5	457	...	16,38,125
	Ludhiána	3	1,455	648,722	Ludhiána, 46 334	907	14	23	54	13	507	...	10 99,062
	Ferozepore	5	4,302	880,676	Ferozepore, 50,437	1,616	22	36	44	16	670	...	11,17,660
Lahore ...	Mooltan	5	6,107	631,434	Mooltan, 74.562	1,378	18	33	44	25	795	...	8,53,713
	Jhang	4	6,661	436,841	Jhang *cum*-Maghiána, 23,290	1,228	14	23	37	18	633	...	15.58.473
	Montgomery ...	4	4,771	499.521	......	1,462	9	20	40	15	465	...	4.07.211
	Lahore	4	3,704	1,075.379	Lahore, 176,854	1,519	27	40	26	13	1,404	...	10,74,867
	Amritsar	3	1,601	992,697	Amritsar, 136,766	1,038	20	34	30	12	852	...	12,00,534
	Gurdáspur	4	1,889	943 922	Batála, 27,223 ... —	2,336	15	17	21	8	547	...	15.92,608
Rawalpindi	Siálkot	5	1,991	1,119,847	Siálkot, 65,087	2,221	25	23	25	13	579	...	16,25.843
	Gujrát	3	2,051	760,875	Gujrát, 18,050	1,412	16	20	28	5	351	...	7,68.672
	Gujránwála	4	3,189	690,169	Gujránwála, 26,785	1,329	16	23	32	12	503	...	9 56.098
	Shahpur	3	4,840	493.588	Bhera, 17,428 ... ... —	713	12	18	54	19	445	...	6,02.179
	Jhelum	4	3.995	609,056	Jhelum, 12,878	901	14	19	35	16	496	...	5.35 205
	Ráwalpindi	7	4,850	887,194	Ráwalpindi, 73.795	1,703	27	39	36	17	1,036	...	10,16,980

PESHAWAR ...	Hazára	3	3,391	516,288	Abbott-abad, 10,163	936	12	13	65	16	492	...	2,89,203
	Peshâwar	5	2,605	703,768	Peshâwar, 84,191	838	19	33	38	9	1,158	...	12,66,421
	Kohât	3	2,609	203,175	Kohât, 27,003	282	12	15	70	20	463	...	1,24,769
DERAJAT ...	Bannu	4	3,847	372,276	......	488	15	19	52	29	582	...	4,83,952
	Dera Ismail Khan ...	5	9 440	486,201	Dera Ismail Khan, 26,884	810	16	28	50	15	677	...	5,73,127
	Dera Ghâzi Khan ...	4	4,919	404,031	Dera Ghâzi Khan, 27,886	715	24	29	30	8	514	...	5,01,509
	Muzaffargarh ...	3	3,634	381,095	......	701	14	22	40	19	388	...	6,89,632
	GRAND TOTAL ...	127	1,10,897	20,860,913	......	37,996	510	760	65	12	19,313	* 1,70,18,229	2,68,08,900
GROSS REVENUE OF THE PROVINCE		...	...	...	......	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	† 5,19,80,470

NOTE.—The figures for the year under report are open to final revision and adjustment in the next Report. The corresponding figures for the previous year 1898-99 are as follows :—

	Rs.
Total cost of Administration	1,67,09,523
Land Revenue and Rates	3,08,20,397
Gross Revenue	5,51,26,098

* These figures comprise the following heads :—

Major heads.	*Amount.* Rs.
3—*Land Revenue* (District and General Administration) and 18—Administration	33,58,002
6—Stamps	1,95,682
7—Excise	55,615
8—Provincial Rates	...
10—Assessed Taxes	11,540
19 A & B—Law and Justice	39,71,328
20—Police	35,64,137
22—Education	12,97,552
24—Medical	10,86,120
30—Stationery and Printing	4,36,262
45—Civil Works	30,41,991
Total ...	1,70,18,229

† The particular items corrected up to the 20th September 1899 which make up this gross Revenue are as follows :—

Major heads.	*Amount.* Rs.
I—Land Revenue	2,28,53,735
IV—Stamps	43,25,732
V—Excise	25,94,777
VI—Provincial Rates	39,55,165
VIII—Assessed Taxes	13,91,081
X—Registration	3,72,032
XII—Interest	2,46,730
XVI A—Law and Justice—Courts of Law	4,09,209
XVI B—Law and Justice—Jails	2,25,032
XVII—Police	7,52,500
XIX—Education	1,45,346
XX—Medical	58,794
XXI—Scientific and other Minor Departments	1,40,512
XXII—Receipts in aid, &c.	1,05,849
XXIII—Stationery and Printing	80,710
XXV—Miscellaneous	3,14,834
XXIX—Major Works	126,43,754
XXX—Minor Works	5,99,910
XXXII—Civil Works	7,64,768
Total ...	5,19,80,470

[v]

No. 4.—Statement of Population of the Punjab based on the Census of February 1891.

Districts.	Number of occupied houses.	Adults. Of 15 and over.		Youths. Of 10 to 14.		Children. Below 10.		Total Population. All ages.			Number per square mile of area recorded at time of Census.
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males	Females.	Males.	Females.	Both sexes.	
Hissar	100,786	240,362	204,524	46,742	38,128	127,805	118,445	414,909	361,097	776,006	150
Rohtak	79,347	188,626	167,306	34,690	27,137	90,126	82,590	313,442	277,033	590,475	329
Gurgaon	67,589	211,127	199,903	38,558	27,926	100,544	90,871	350,229	318,700	668,929	337
Delhi	81,779	211,311	187,197	36,834	27,057	88,656	79,634	344,801	293,888	638,689	495
Karnál	78,551	227,341	192,958	42,030	30,140	101,519	89,730	370,890	312,828	683,718	280
Umballa	157,702	352,282	280,730	66,526	47,937	148,573	128,379	567,381	466,046	1,033,427	375
Simla	7,686	21,461	10,582	2,362	1,607	4,268	4,362	28,091	16,551	44,642	437
Kángra	199,364	243,345	223,736	44,308	34,360	109,408	107,873	397,061	365,969	763,030	80
Hoshiárpur	178,935	325,605	287,966	57,476	43,460	156,967	140,185	540,048	471,611	1,011,659	451
Jullundur	135,293	298,028	256,916	48,698	33,796	146,151	123,994	492,877	414,706	907,583	633
Ludhiána	112,882	212,518	182,122	41,516	29,370	100,375	82,821	354,409	294,313	648,722	446
Ferozepore	104,227	280,911	230,233	53,215	39,435	151,474	131,408	485,600	401,076	886,676	206
Mooltan	119,022	204,347	162,582	34,884	24,494	107,927	97,200	347,158	284,276	631,434	104
Jhang	78,937	132,539	114,215	29,953	17,899	78,097	71,138	233,589	203,252	436,841	74
Montgomery	77,246	152,290	125,247	26,286	20,949	91,037	83,712	269,613	229,908	499,521	87
Lahore	156,043	352,143	282,211	58,465	42,595	181,585	158,280	592,293	483,086	1,075,379	292
Amritsar	130,745	317,570	272,494	54,599	36,119	170,915	141,000	543,084	449,613	992,697	620
Gurdáspur	125,162	303,213	255,639	30,769	34,456	159,447	140,398	513,429	430,493	943,922	500
Siálkot	148,538	355,849	316,063	60,756	45,490	181,810	159,879	598,415	521,432	1,119,847	562
Gujrát	103,781	231,554	211,686	43,310	35,287	125,650	113,388	400,514	360,361	760,875	371
Gujránwála	101,173	229,622	187,221	39,159	29,301	110,253	94,613	379,034	311,135	690,169	229
Shahpur	90,376	147,795	134,330	26,402	22,065	83,950	79,046	258,147	235,441	493,588	102
Jhelum	84,978	184,523	174,373	32,977	26,803	100,081	90,299	317,581	291,475	609,056	152
Ráwalpindi	148,246	284,073	241,418	48,767	36,720	145,617	130,599	478,457	408,737	877,194	183
Hazára	81,469	151,739	127,617	26,876	18,817	99,650	91,589	278,265	238,023	516,288	173
Peshâwar	106,069	223,470	185,429	37,161	25,979	122,405	109,324	383,036	320,732	703,768	288
Kohát	22,692	65,676	49,149	10,147	7,475	36,980	33,748	112,803	90,372	203,175	73
Bannu	66,061	109,708	98,003	18,487	13,400	69,341	63,337	197,536	174,740	372,276	97
Dera Ismail Khan	97,836	149,793	131,669	24,296	17,387	89,598	76,458	260,687	225,514	486,201	52
Dera Ghází Khan	75,499	127,044	104,483	20,056	13,612	74,846	63,990	221,946	182,085	404,031	72
Muzaffargarh	69,028	119,681	100,434	20,430	13,720	66,813	60,017	206,924	174,171	381,095	111
Total	3,187,042	6,663,646	5,707,436	1,169,735	862,921	3,418,868	3,038,307	11,252,249	9,608,664	20,860,913	188

No. 4.—Statement of Population of the Punjab based on the Census of February 1891—concluded.

Districts.	Christians. European.	Christians. Eurasian.	Christians. Native.	Christians. Total.	Sikhs.	Hindús.	Muhammadans.	Other religions.	Total to all religions.	Prevailing Languages.
Hissar	103	96	43	242	22,151	548,896	199,010	5,707	776,006	Urdu, Punjabi and Bágri.
Rohtak	18	11	26	55	154	499,957	85,515	4,794	590,475	Urdu and Hindi.
Gurgaon	50	16	86	152	102	455,045	209,931	3,699	668,929	Ditto.
Delhi	605	422	831	1,858	382	479,057	149,741	7,651	638,689	Ditto.
Karnál	56	10	54	120	8,037	499,784	171,712	4,065	683,718	Urdu, Hindi and Punjabi.
Umballa	4,482	269	453	5,204	93,679	630,857	300,856	2,831	1,033,427	Urdu and Punjabi.
Simla	2,419	397	262	3,078	517	33,839	7,152	56	44,642	Urdu and Pahári and Punjabi.
Kángra	170	31	142	343	1,461	715,607	39,709	5,910	763,030	Pahári, Punjabi and Turanian Dialects
Hoshiárpur	14	...	106	120	70,709	610,996	328,668	1,166	1,011,659	Punjabi.
Jullundur	1,462	47	136	1,645	110,790	380,916	413,469	763	907,583	Punjabi and Urdu.
Ludhiána	53	14	305	372	141,603	278,035	226,687	2,025	648,722	Ditto.
Ferozepore	1,585	65	88	1,738	226,361	252,200	404,977	1,400	886,676	Punjabi, Urdu and Bágri.
Mooltan	1,689	162	41	1,892	2,832	122,714	503,962	34	631,434	Mooltani and Punjabi.
Jhang	18	2	17	37	3,941	88,430	344,433	...	436,841	Punjabi.
Montgomery	61	11	13	85	16,032	121,481	361,923	...	499,521	Ditto.
Lahore	3,242	844	1,397	5,483	152,023	271,749	645,083	1,041	1,075,379	Punjabi and Urdu.
Amritsar	512	138	959	1,609	261,452	276,675	452,237	724	992,697	Ditto.
Gurdáspur	289	42	2,069	2,400	85,837	396,582	459,039	64	943,922	Ditto.
Siálkot	1,888	69	9,711	11,668	49,872	371,265	685,342	1,700	1,119,847	Punjabi and Urdu
Gujrát	42	8	64	114	19,018	72,394	669,347	2	760,875	Punjabi.
Gujránwála	73	34	2,246	2,353	45,316	166,278	475,494	728	690,169	Ditto.
Shahpur	42	11	27	80	9,777	66,065	417,661	5	493,588	Ditto.
Jhelum	114	33	106	253	15,169	50,810	542,645	179	609,056	Ditto.
Ráwalpindi	6,697	194	214	7,105	27,470	83,301	768,368	950	887,194	Punjabi, Urdu and Pashtu.
Hazára	193	17	26	236	3,609	23,983	488,453	7	516,288	Pashtu and Punjabi.
Peshάwar	4,544	92	106	4,742	9,125	35,417	654,443	41	703,968	Ditto.
Kohát	180	2	15	197	4,474	10,791	187,661	52	203,175	Ditto.
Bannu	39	11	8	58	1,062	33,832	337,269	55	372,276	Punjabi, Pashtu and Hindki.
Dera Ismail Khan	108	48	48	204	2,840	62,961	420,189	7	486,201	Ditto.
Dera Ghάzi Khan	73	10	34	117	1,424	52,903	349,587	...	404,031	Punjabi, Biluchi and Hinaki.
Muzaffargarh	18	5	4	27	2,715	50,625	327,727	1	381,095	Mooltani and Punjabi.
Total	30,839	3,111	19,637	53,587	1,389,934	7,743,445	11,628,290	45,657	20,860,913	

No. 5.—Statement of Native States in Feudal Subordination to the Punjab Government, 1899-00.

State.	Tribute in men or money.	Population according to Census of 1891.	Supposed gross revenue.	Estimated Military force, including Police.	Transit duties or not.	Principal Articles of Production, including Manufactures and Mines.
	Rs.		Rs.			
(1) Patiála	...	1,583,808	69,46,534	8,790	None.	Slate quarry and lead, marble stone and copper mines. Gram, berara, jowár, bájra, wheat, moth, múng, cotton, gur, shakkar and all other grains.
(2) Baháwalpur	...	650,042	22,00,000	632	„	Indigo, rice, wheat, gram, cotton, oil-seeds, jowár, maize, silk lungís, striped silks and cotton carpets.
(3) Jínd	...	284,560	11,43,344	2,052	„	Rice, sugarcane, indigo and wheat, &c.
(4) Nábha	...	282,756	12,12,340	1,581	„	Wheat, gram, sugarcane, cotton, maize, barley, wheat and gram mixed, oil-seeds, rape-seed, makki, moth, indigo, múng, bájra and jowár.
(5) Kapurthala	1,31,000	299,690	22,70,000	1,610	„	Wheat, barley, gram, tobacco, melons, masur and sainji, moth, cotton, fodder, makki, sugarcane, maize, rice and moth.
(6) Sirmúr (Náhan)	...	124,134	5,12,000	612	„	Sugarcane, dhán, kulthi, til, maize, mandwa, kangni, makki, cholái, rice, wheat, cotton, ginger, haldi bari and opium.
(7) Mandi	1,00,000	166,923	4,46,314	699	„	Wheat, barley, rice, sugarcane, maize, másh, shakkar, iron, salt and timber.
(8) Kahlúr (Biláspur)	8,000	91,760	1,57,000	1,023	„	Opium, tobacco and cereals.
(9) Bashahr	3,945	75,727	85,000	4	„	Ditto ditto.
(10) Máler Kotla	...	75,755	4,86,800	382	„	Wheat, gram, barley, Indian-corn, melons, water-melons, poppy, anise-seed, garlic, moth, mustard, sugarcane, ajwáin, methi, cotton, onions, jowár, sarson and vegetables.
(11) Hindúr (Nálagarh)	5,000	54,032	1,30,000	279	„	Opium, tobacco and cereals.
(12) Keonthal	...	37,320	66,000	61	„	Ditto ditto.
(13) Farídkot	...	115,040	4,26,048	506	„	Wheat, barley, gram, jowár, másh, sugarcane, bájra, tárámíra and moth, &c.
(14) Chamba	5,000	124,000	5,48,803	413	„	Wheat, barley, Indian-corn, phulun, kodra, rice, tobacco, honey, various timbers, iron, edible pine, nuts, fruits, wool, ghi, carraway seeds, dye stuffs and hops.
(15) Suket	11,000	52,403	1,30,711	57	„	Wheat, rice, pulses; and deodár timber for sleepers.
(16) Kalsia	...	68,633	1,93,546	182	„	Wheat, gram, maize, cotton, rice, jowár and bájra.
(17) Pataudi	...	19,002	82,000	83	„	Bájra, jowár, pea, gur, múng, moth, cotton, cumin, turmeric, barley, wheat, gram and rape-seed.
(18) Lohāru	...	20,139	66,077	96	„	Bájra, moth and gur.
(19) Dujána	...	26,450	78,000	211	„	Bájra, moth, múng, jowár, másh, goár, wheat, tobacco, rape-seed, barley and gram.

(20) Bághal	3,600	24,545	50,000	80	,,	Opium, tobacco and cereals.
(21) Baghát	603	8,668	30,000	48	,,	Ditto ditto.
(22) Jubbal	2,520	21,412	1,52,000	100	,,	Ditto ditto.
(23) Kumhársain	2,000	10,416	25,000	...	,,	Ditto ditto.
(24) Bhajji	1,440	12,205	23,000	102	,,	Ditto ditto.
(25) Mailog	1,440	9,329	20,000	18	,,	Ditto ditto.
(26) Balsan	1,080	5,496	9,000	50	,,	Ditto ditto.
(27) Dhámi	720	3,985	15,000	26	,,	Ditto ditto.
(28) Kothár	1,000	3,947	11,000	10	,,	Ditto ditto.
(29) Kunhiár	180	1,957	4,000	20	,,	Ditto ditto.
(30) Mangal	72	1,091	900	10	,,	Ditto ditto.
(31) Bíja	180	1,171	500	...	,,	Ditto ditto.
(32) Darkuti	...	595	800	...	,,	Ditto ditto.
(33) Taroch	288	3,938	40,000	...	,,	Ditto ditto.
(34) Sángri	...	2,606	2,400	...	,,	Ditto ditto.
Feudatory States.						
Kaneti	900	2,472	4,000	...	...	Tributaries of Bashahr.
Dalti	150	1,307	550	25	...	
Koti	500	6,424	25,000	12	...	Do. of Keonthal.
Theog	500	5,699	5,000	25	...	
Madhan	250	2,737	2,000	25	...	
Ghoond	250	1,697	2,000	8	...	
Ratish	...	476	625	8	...	
Ráwin	One musk pod	923	3,000	30	...	Do. of Jubbal.
Dhadi	8	212	1,400	4	...	

No. 6.—Native Chiefs and Principal Male Members of their Families at the close of 1899-00.

Name of Individual, and State and Family to which he belongs.	Present position.	Caste or Race and Religion.	Age.	How educated.	How employed.	Has Sanad authorizing adoption or not.	Family follows Primogeniture or not.	Has Male Heirs or not.	Remarks.
(1). Sir Rajindar Singh of Patiála, G. C. S. I.	Mahárája.	Sidhu Ját, *alias* Phulkián.	29	Knows English and Persian ...	Administers his State	Has.	Primogeniture.	Has.	Full powers were conferred on the Mahárája on his attaining his majority in October 1890, when he was formally installed upon the *gaddi*. A son and heir was born to the Mahárája on 12th October 1891.
(2). Muhammad Baháwal Khán of Baháwalpur.	Nawáb	Daudputra ...	17	Ditto ditto ...	Is studying at the Aitchison College.	No.	No.	...	Nawáb Sir Sádik Muhammad Khán died on 14th Febuary 1899, and the State is now administered by a Council of State officials under the control of a Superintendent appointed by the British Government.
(3). Ranbír Singh of Jind ...	Rája	Sidhu Ját, *alias* Phulkián.	21	Ditto ditto ...	Administers his State	Has.	Primogeniture.	Has.	Full powers were confered on the Rája on 10th November 1899, but a European Political Officer is employed in Jínd as the Rája's Adviser.
(4). Sir Híra Singh of Nábha, G. C. S. I.	Do.	Do.	57	Can read and write Gurmukhi ...	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	A son and heir was born to the Rája on the 4th March 1883.
(5). Sir Jagatjít Singh of Kapurthala, K. C. S. I.	Do.	Ahlúwália ...	27	Knows English and Persian, and also knows French.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Full powers were conferred on the Rája on his attaining his majority in November 1890. A son and heir was born to the Rája on the 18th May 1892.
(6). Surindar Bikram Parkásh of Sirmúr (Náhan).	Do.	Rájpút ...	33	Knows English and Persian ...	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Rája Sir Shamsher Parkásh died on 2nd October 1898, and Rája Surindar Bikram Parkásh was installed on the *gaddi* and invested with full powers on 27th October 1898 by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor.
(7). Bije Sain of Mandi	Do.	Do.	54	Educated in Sanskrit and English.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Is assisted in the administration of the State by Wazír Padha Jiwa Nand.

(8). Bije Chand of Kahlúr (Biláspur)	Do.	Chandeli Rájpút	27	Knows English and Persian ...	Do.	Do.	Do.	...	Is assisted in the administration of his State by a Council.
(9). Shamsher Singh of Bashahr ...	Do.	Rájpút ...	62	Speaks and writes English and Hindi fairly well.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Has.	The administration is carried on by a British official who is established at Rámpur as Chief Wazír.
(10). Muhammad Ibráhim Ali Khán of Máler Kotla.	Nawáb	Pathán ...	43	Can read and write English and Persian.	...	Do.	Do.	Do.	The Nawáb being insane, Government has appointed a Superintendent to manage the State.
(11). Ishri Singh of Hindúr (Nálagarh)	Rája	Rájpút ...	68	Knows Hindi	Administers his State	Do.	Do.	...	Is assisted in the administration of his State by a Council.
(12). Balbír Sain of Keonthal ...	Do.	Do. ...	47	Knows Hindi and Sanskrit ...	...	Do.	Do.	Has.	In the summer of 1898 the Rája found himself unable to maintain his authority, and a manager was accordingly appointed with his consent.
(13). Balbír Singh of Farídkot ...	Do.	Sidhu Ját, *alias* Barár Bans	30	Knows English and Gurmukhi	Administers his State	Do.	Do.	No.	Succeeded to the *gaddi* on 16th December 1898.
(14). Shám Singh of Chamba ...	Do.	Rájpút ...	34	Can read and write English ...	Do.	Do.	Do.	...	The Rája attained his majority on the 7th of July 1884, and was placed on the *gaddi* on the 10th November 1884.
(15). Dusht Nikandan Sain of Suket	Do.	Do. ...	34	Knows English, Urdu and Hindi	Do.	Do.	Do.	Has.	
(16). Ranjít Singh of Kalsia ...	Sardár	Ját ...	18	Under instruction. Is a minor	...	Do.	Do.	...	State administered by a Council.
(17). Muzaffar Ali Khán of Pataudi...	Nawáb	Afghán ...	33	...	...	Do.	Do.	Has.	Nawáb Mumtáz Hussain Khán died on 7th December 1898. The succession of Muzaffar Ali Khán to Chiefship was recognized by the Supreme Government in June 1899.
(18). Sir Amír-ud-dín Ahmad Khán of Loháru, K. C. I. E.	Do.	Do. ...	40	Knows Persian, Arabic and English.	Administers his State	...	...	Do.	Succeeded to the *gaddi* on the 27th February 1885, his father, the late Nawáb Allah-ud-dín Ahmad Khán, having died on 31st October 1884.
(19). Muhammad Mumtáz Ali Khán of Dujána.	Do.	Do. ...	35	Knows Persian	Do.	Has.	Primogeniture.	No.	
(20). Dhián Singh of Bághal ...	Rája	Rájpút ...	58	Knows Hindi	Do.	Do.	...	Has.	
(21). Dalíp Singh of Baghát, C. I. E.	Rána	Do. ...	40	Knows Persian and Hindi, and speaks a little English.	Do.	Do.	Primogeniture.	...	

No. 6.—NATIVE CHIEFS AND PRINCIPAL MALE MEMBERS OF THEIR FAMILIES AT THE CLOSE OF 1899-00—concluded.

Name of Individual, and State and Family to which he belongs.	Present position.	Caste or Race and Religion.	Age.	How educated.	How employed.	Has Sanad authorizing adoption or not.	Family follows Primogeniture or not.	Has Male Heirs or not.	REMARKS.
(22). Gián Chand of Jubbal	Rána	Rájpút	13	...	Is a minor	Has.	Primogeniture	...	Rána Padam Chand died on 25th November 1898. The administration of the State is conducted by Wazír Bhagwán Dás. Rána Gián Chand was formally installed in October 1899.
(23). Híra Singh of Kumhársain ...	Do.	Do.	55	...	...	Do.	Do.	...	The administration of the State is conducted by a Council of three elders and Wazír Mangat Rám aided by Lála Dhalwant Rái, Manager.
(24). Durga Singh of Bhajji	Do.	Do.	57	Knows Persian and Hindi ...	Administers his State	Do.	Do.	...	The State is administered by a Council of *Ahlkárs* of the State under superintendence of the Rána.
(25). Ragunáth Chand of Mailog ...	Do.	Do.	38	Knows Hindi and Sanskrit ...	Do.	Do.	Do.	Has.	The Ruler of the State has been granted the title of Rána as a personal distinction.
(26). Bír Singh of Balsan	Do.	Do.	36	Knows Urdu and Hindi ...	Do.	Do.	Do.	No.	
(27). Híra Singh of Dhámi	Do.	Do.	23	...	Do.	Do.	Do.	No.	
(28). Jagjít Singh of Kothár ...	Do.	Do.	14	...	Is a minor	Do.	Do.	No.	Rána Jai Chand died in April 1896, and his son being a minor, the State is administered by Gián Singh, Wazír.
(29). Tek Singh of Kunhiár	Thákur	Do.	65	Knows Hindi	Administers his State	Do.	Do.	No.	
(30). Tilok Singh of Mangal ...	Rána	Do.	49	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Has.	
(31). Udai Chand of Bíja	Thákur	Do.	73	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	
(32). Rámsaran Singh of Darkuti ...	Rána	Do.	57	Knows Hindi and Sanskrit ...	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	
(33). Kidár Singh of Taroch ...	Thákur	Do.	35	Educated in English and knows some Persian.	Do.	Do.	Do.	...	
(34). Hari Singh of Sángri	Rái	Do.	49	Knows Hindi and Persian ...	Do.	Do.	Do.	...	

No. 7.—SURVEY AND SETTLEMENT, PUNJAB, 1899-00.*

SURVEY.				SETTLEMENT.				REMARKS.
						REVENUE DEMAND IN		
Number of Survey Party.	Nature of Survey.	Area surveyed during the year (in square miles).	Total Cost.	Nature of Settlement.	Number of villages.	Settlements last expired.	Settlements now current	
			Rs. A. P.			Rs.	Rs.	
				Settled in perpetuity	...	...	...	
				Settlements completed, but not yet sanctioned.	1,464	2,68,959	2,65,595	
				Settlements in progress ...	4,166	18,06,786	...	
No. 18 Himalayan Survey Party	Topographical	1239·5	...	Settlements completed and sanctioned.	30,319	1,74,02,735	2,01,12,060	
				TOTAL ...	35,949	1,94,78,480	2,03,77,655	

* The figures for the Settlement portion of this statement relate to the agricultural year ending 30th September 1899.

No. 8.—Statement showing the Incidence of

1	2	3 (a)	3 (b)	4	5
	Area in Acres.				
		Deduct.		Balance of area fully assessed.	
District.	Total area by survey, less feudatory.	Area not fully assessed.	Area for which returns so far as required for this table are not available.	Total.	Cultivated.
Hissar	3,338,880	28,216	45,685	3,264,979	2,605,185
Rohtak	1,150,080	11,175	4,788	1,134,117	949,229
Gurgáon	1,269,760	26,099	181,972	1,061,689	738,990
Delhi	825,600	10,562	14,263	800,775	415,716
Karnál	2,017,920	189,013	13,710	1,815,[illegible]97	1,027,803
Umballa	1,184,680	1,258	...	1,183,422	606,786
Simla	64,600	1,322	43,311	19,967	9,645
Kángra	6,385,920	44,417	5,544,788	796,715	470,719
Hoshiárpur	1,436,160	7,003	4,850	1,424,307	676,698
Jullundur	915,650	2,767	50,671	862,212	620,695
Ludhiána	931,390	30,551	40,628	860,211	629,440
Ferozepore	2,753,280	154,839	599,717	1,998,724	996,704
Mooltan	3,908,738	11,834	101,881	3,795,023	997,057
Jhang	4,252,928	699,489	1,187,532	2,375,907	806,911
Montgomery	3,053,396	17,984	1,498,467	1,536,945	343,560
Lahore	2,370,590	43,568	511,337	1,815,685	692,961
Amritsar	1,024,640	18,699	32,328	973,613	694,283
Gurdáspur	1,208,960	7,983	50,322	1,150,655	833,172
Siálkot	1,274,240	7,228	7,313	1,259,699	825,774
Gujrát	1,312,640	5,906	137,637	1,169,097	687,883
Gujránwála	2,040,828	26,304	740,436	1,274,088	765,752
Shahpur	3,097,600	48,704	1,133,638	1,915,258	457,215
Jhelum	2,556,800	22,789	...	2,534,011	1,014,598
Ráwalpindí	3,104,000	79,344	1,625,856	1,398,800	866,221
Hazára	2,170,240	576,241	558,524	1,035,475	354,242
Pesháwar	1,667,392	446,406	108,969	1,112,017	462,297
Kohát	1,670,208	351,047	...	1,319,161	244,444
Bannu	2,462,080	634,921	109,280	1,717,879	455,341
Dera Ismail Khan	6,041,600	471,369	728,492	4,841,739	467,004
Dera Gházi Khan	3,148,160	300,784	72,729	2,774,647	979,056
Muzaffargarh	2,325,760	332,258	590,061	1,403,441	388,677
Grand Total ...	70,974,720	4,610,080	15,739,185	50,625,455	22,084,029

REVENUE FOR THE YEAR ENDING RABI 1899.

6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
TOTAL LAND REVENUE AND POPULATION.					Land Revenue assessed on fully assessed area (column 4).	INCIDENCE OF LAND REVENUE ON FULLY ASSESSED AREA (COLUMN 4) PER ACRE.		POPULATION OF TOWNS OVER 1,000 INHABITANTS	
Total Land Revenue of District (i.e. on area shown in column 2).			Population of district (*i. e.* of area shown in column 2).	Land Revenue per head of population (columns 8 and 9).		For total area (column 4).	For cultivated area only (column 5).	Number of towns.	Population.
Paid to Government.	Enjoyed by assignees.	Total.							
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs A. P.		
7,43,847	31,016	7,74,863	776,006	1 0 3	7,67,493	0 3 9	0 4 9	4	83,946
9,31,264	25,589	9,56,853	590,475	1 9 11	9,47,562	0 13 4	1 0 0	2	28,583
11,69,441	36,635	12,06,076	668,929	1 12 10	11,85,047	1 1 10	1 9 8	2	39,161
7,88,731	60,097	8,48,828	638,689	1 5 3	8,34,018	1 0 8	2 0 1	2	205,190
8,15,374	2,58,224	10,73,598	861,160	1 3 11	8,94,929	0 7 11	0 13 11	4	76,751
7,11,820	4,36,060	11,46,880	859,009	1 5 5	10,98,284	0 14 10	1 13 0	3	102,768
15,923	1,533	17,456	41,618	0 6 3	15,923	0 12 9	1 10 5	1	13,279
7,16,415	2,07,343	9,23,758	763,030	1 3 4	8,90,848	1 1 11	1 14 3	...	...
13,22,386	1,08,579	14,30,965	1,011,659	1 6 8	14,22,047	1 0 0	2 1 7	2	33,184
13,79,758	1,07,339	14,87,097	907,583	1 10 3	14,82,091	1 11 6	2 6 2	3	87,310
9,05,423	2,04,519	11,09,942	648,722	1 11 5	10,81,518	1 4 1	1 11 1	2	64,450
8,99,363	2,11,719	11,11,082	886,676	1 4 1	10,33,895	0 8 3	1 0 7	1	50,437
8,69,096	29,123	8,98,219	634,266	1 6 8	8,91,746	0 3 9	0 14 4	2	74,562
7,05,893	16,450	7,22,343	434,009	1 10 8	5,87,004	0 3 11	0 11 8	2	36,765
3,75,895	18,960	3,94,855	499,521	0 12 8	3,86,357	0 4 0	1 2 0	...	...
8,44,360	1,36,614	9,80,974	1,075,379	0 14 7	9,44,777	0 8 3	1 5 10	4	207,483
10,29,566	2,24,852	12,54,418	992,697	1 4 3	12,27,689	1 4 2	1 12 4	1	136,766
14,14,148	1,13,644	15,27,792	943,922	1 9 11	15,16,709	1 5 1	1 13 2	1	27,223
14,01,767	84,875	14,86,642	1,119,847	1 5 3	14,80,845	1 2 10	1 12 8	2	55,087
7,82,853	56,961	8,39,814	760,875	1 1 8	8,35,162	0 11 5	1 3 5	2	29,115
8,25,828	1,62,818	9,88,646	690,169	1 6 11	9,77,182	0 12 3	1 4 5	2	42,571
5,67,511	44,937	6,12,448	493,588	1 3 10	6,05,490	0 5 1	1 5 2	1	17,428
6,90,558	38,421	7,28,979	609,056	1 3 2	7,23,903	0 4 7	0 11 5	2	27,933
9,10,707	64,609	9,75,316	887,194	1 1 7	9,58,887	0 11 0	1 1 9	1	73,795
2,29,662	78,728	3,08,390	516,288	0 9 7	2,90,333	0 4 6	0 13 1	1	10,163
9,15,035	1,77,962	10,93,997	711,943	1 8 7	8,44,599	0 12 2	1 13 3	4	107,137
1,29,902	61,797	1,91,699	195,148	0 15 9	1,04,954	0 1 3	0 6 10	1	27,003
4,07,639	33,441	4,41,080	372,276	1 2 11	4,16,957	0 3 11	0 14 8	...	...
4,15,924	1,18,829	5,34,753	486,201	1 1 7	4,78,166	0 1 7	1 0 5	1	26,884
4,11,115	77,390	4,88,505	404,031	1 3 4	4,76,641	0 2 9	0 7 9	1	27,886
5,65,830	11,463	5,77,293	381,095	1 8 3	5,76,432	0 6 7	1 7 9	...	...
2,38,94,034	32,40,527	2,71,34,561	20,861,061	1 3 11	2,59,77,488	0 8 3	1 2 10	54	1,712,861

No. 9.—Statement showing Totals of Sales,

FOR THE YEAR

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Partitions.				
		Holdings.		Area partitioned.		
District.	Nature of rights transferred.	Old.	New.	Total.	Of which cultivated.	Revenue in rupees.
				Acres.	Acres.	
Hissar.	Superior ownership or Tá'ukdári	...	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	282	933	84,294	65,361	17,231
	Right of occupancy	130	207	2,501	2,460	1,016
	Total ...	412	1,140	86,795	67,821	18,147
Rohtak.	Superior ownership or Tálukdári	...	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	310	942	7,913	7,252	6,516
	Right of occupancy	19	27	63	59	59
	Total ...	329	969	7,976	7,311	6,575
Gurgaon.	Superior ownership or Tálukdári	...	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	579	1,722	17,778	16,613	19,8[illegible]4
	Right of occupancy	87	197	685	681	985
	Total ...	666	1,919	18,463	17,294	20,789
Delhi.	Superior ownership or Tálukdári	...	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	342	1,142	8,176	5,151	7,996
	Right of occupancy	39	71	131	130	156
	Total ...	381	1,213	8,307	5,281	8,152
Karnal.	Superior ownership or Tálukdári	...	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	151	1,030	14,903	7,570	4,854
	Right of occupancy	2	5	30	30	47
	Total ...	153	1,035	14,933	7,600	4,901
Umballa.	Superior ownership or Tálukdári	2	2	714	589	4
	Ownership	543	1,556	8,028	5,180	7,689
	Right of occupancy	63	113	194	183	341
	Total ...	608	1,671	8,936	5,952	8,034
Simla.	Superior ownership or Tálukdári	...	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	1	1	20	15	12
	Right of occupancy	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	1	1	20	15	12
Kangra.	Superior ownership or Tálukdári	...	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	1,482	4,101	7,508	5,333	8,881
	Right of occupancy	117	244	316	228	209
	Total ...	1,599	4,345	7,824	5,561	9,090
Hoshiarpur.	Superior ownership or Tálukdári	...	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	316	1,143	11,227	3,603	5,867
	Right of occupancy	171	392	513	489	1,157
	Total ...	487	1,535	11,740	4,092	7,024
Jullundur.	Superior ownership or Tálukdári	...	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	950	2,660	6,205	5,179	9,916
	Right of occupancy	120	252	292	278	674
	Total ...	1,070	2,912	6,497	5,457	10,590
Ludhiana.	Superior ownership or Tálukdári	...	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	2,542	7,738	23,626	22,766	33,404
	Right of occupancy	203	418	759	751	1,335
	Total ...	2,745	8,156	24,385	23,517	34,739

MORTGAGES, REDEMPTIONS AND OTHERS TRANSFERS ENDING RABI 1899.

8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
TRANSFERRED BY INHERITANCE.				GIFTS AND EXCHANGES.			
	Area transferred.				*Area transferred.*		
Cases.	Total.	Of which cultivated.	Revenue in rupees.	Number of transactions.	Total.	Of which cultivated.	Revenue in rupees.
	Acres.	Acres.			Acres.	Acres.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3,553	84,648	70,625	21,256	323	12,211	9,818	2,558
1,899	18,670	17,650	7,374	121	911	850	323
5,452	103,318	88,275	28,630	444	13,122	10,668	2,881
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,834	26,747	25,753	27,116	189	865	838	881
417	1,576	1,522	2,051	14	61	58	51
3,251	28,323	27,275	29,167	203	926	896	932
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3,243	28,353	26,540	35,769	497	2,322	2,234	3,010
746	2,787	2,725	3,593	52	69	68	89
3,989	31,140	29,265	39,362	549	2,391	2,302	3,099
6	163	143	251	...	...	...	...
2,530	19,540	17,577	30,256	205	783	672	1,074
766	2,406	2,347	4,204	16	32	32	62
3,302	22,109	20,067	34,711	221	815	704	1,136
39	108	74	45	...	...	...	...
5,076	66,822	43,324	46,757	309	2,501	1,592	1,819
592	1,800	1,680	2,214	14	39	36	48
5,698	68,730	45,078	49,016	323	2,540	1,628	1,867
162	2,238	1,622	248	...	...	...	...
5,247	41,854	32,517	53,457	1,048	2,185	1,952	3,012
991	2,287	2,181	4,080	46	113	98	211
6,400	46,379	36,320	57,785	1,094	2,298	2,050	3,223
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
106	449	226	391	25	27	17	33
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
106	449	226	391	25	27	17	33
6	31	23	6	...	...	...	...
9,879	30,344	19,315	32,117	1,459	3,560	1,938	3,158
749	1,659	1,194	927	144	109	92	166
10,634	32,034	20,532	33,050	1,603	3,669	2,030	3,324
89	40	37	613	...	...	...	...
4,978	32,785	24,658	47,432	1,623	1,286	1,065	2,347
3,702	7,106	5,849	15,325	256	193	169	434
8,769	39,931	30,544	63,370	1,879	1,479	1,234	2,781
6	...	...	14	...	...	...	...
3,422	19,843	17,571	41,505	3,856	4,775	4,403	8,702
899	2,049	2,004	5,354	306	189	181	430
4,327	21,892	19,575	46,873	4,162	4,964	4,584	9,132
15	180	126	24	...	...	...	...
2,842	20,993	19,896	31,111	1,642	2,291	2,224	3,253
358	999	969	1,504	58	34	32	41
3,215	22,172	20,991	32,639	1,700	2,325	2,256	3,294

No. 9.—Statement showing Totals of Sales

FOR THE YEAR

1	2	16	17	18
		Mortgages with possession, including by order.		
			Area transferred.	
District.	Nature of rights transferred.	Number of mortgages.	Total.	Of which cultivated.
			Acres.	Acres.
Hissar.	Superior ownership or Tálukdári	...	...	...
	Ownership	2,126	25,615	23,690
	Right of occupancy	1,336	9,650	9,573
	Total ...	3,462	35,265	33,263
Rohtak.	Superior ownership or Tálukdári	...	...	...
	Ownership	2,789	13,631	13,250
	Right of occupancy	153	487	481
	Total ...	2,942	14,118	13,731
Gurgaon.	Superior ownership or Tálukdári	...	...	...
	Ownership	7,959	19,573	19,135
	Right of occupancy	863	1,847	1,814
	Total ...	8,822	21,420	20,949
Delhi.	Superior ownership or Tálukdári	...	...	...
	Ownership	3,359	8,058	7,706
	Right of occupancy	446	1,115	1,105
	Total ...	3,805	9,173	8,811
Karnal.	Superior ownership or Tálukdári	...	...	...
	Ownership	2,769	11,742	10,060
	Right of occupancy	203	521	504
	Total ...	2,972	12,263	10,564
Umballa.	Superior ownership or Tálukdári	9	519	308
	Ownership	5,508	10,242	9,590
	Right of occupancy	650	812	804
	Total ...	6,167	11,573	10,702
Simla.	Superior ownership or Tálukdári	...	...	...
	Ownership	157	117	74
	Right of occupancy	...	...	...
	Total ...	157	117	74
Kangra.	Superior ownership or Tálukdári	...	...	...
	Ownership	4,481	10,885	7,332
	Right of occupancy	189	167	138
	Total ...	4,670	11,052	7,470
Hoshiarpur.	Superior ownership or Tálukdári	18	3	2
	Ownership	8,945	13,545	11,525
	Right of occupancy	2,933	2,821	2,567
	Total ...	11,896	16,369	14,094
Jullundur.	Superior ownership or Tálukdári	...	...	...
	Ownership	6,153	10,702	9,560
	Right of occupancy	785	934	924
	Total ...	6,938	11,636	10,484
Ludhiana.	Superior ownership or Tálukdári	5	23	13
	Ownership	5,781	14,413	13,799
	Right of occupancy	308	620	610
	Total ...	6,094	15,056	14,422

Mortgages, Redemptions and other Transfers ending Rabi 1899—continued.

19	20	21	22	23	24	25
Transfers for debt of Court.		Redemptions of Mortgages.				
			Area redeemed.			
Revenue in rupees.	Mortgage money in rupees.	Number of releases.	Total.	Of which cultivated.	Revenue in rupees.	Mortgage money discharged in rupees.
			Acres.	Acres.		
... 7,830 3,523	... 3,10,712 1,60,026	... 788 265	... 10,463 2,219	... 9,728 2,169	... 3,384 824	... 1,29,876 27,743
11,353	4,70,738	1,053	12,682	11,897	4,208	1,57,619
... 13,402 484	... 5,67,914 18,912	... 1,023 23	... 5,925 132	... 5,789 132	... 5,261 120	... 1,61,453 4,089
13,886	5,86,826	1,046	6,057	5,921	5,381	1,65,542
... 25,894 2,841	... 9,58,408 91,554	... 5,061 388	... 14,597 951	... 14,110 948	... 19,839 1,158	... 4,28,141 34,091
28,735	10,49,962	5,449	15,548	15,058	20,097	4,62,232
... 12,542 2,047	... 6,18,017 62,568	... 1,678 214	... 5,350 571	... 5,052 564	... 8,325 1,094	... 2,88,960 18,117
14,589	6,80,585	1,892	5,921	5,616	9,419	3,07,077
... 11,405 765	... 4,97,928 32,662	... 1,556 77	... 7,511 218	... 5,692 202	... 6,589 333	... 2,22,077 10,751
12,170	5,30,590	1,633	7,729	5,894	6,922	2,32,828
42 14,734 1,658	315 8,76,440 62,223	4 3,513 261	12 8,238 440	8 7,792 435	2 12,049 888	46 4,97,174 19,416
16,434	9,38,978	3,778	8,690	8,235	12,939	5,16,636
... 142 ...	... 8,279 ...	... 102 ...	... 106 ...	... 59 ...	... 142 ...	... 6,124 ...
142	8,279	102	106	59	142	6,124
... 12,412 185	... 4,65,632 6,319	... 3,438 138	... 9,972 90	... 6,703 76	... 11,387 196	... 3,07,985 3,732
12,597	4,71,951	3,576	10,062	6,779	11,583	3,11,717
352 24,600 6,840	10,117 17,84,310 3,49,989	12 8,694 2,413	... 12,501 2,419	... 11,076 2,297	149 24,556 6,721	2,194 12,22,354 2,30,464
31,792	21,44,416	11,119	14,920	13,373	31,426	14,55,012
... 23,219 2,980	... 13,42,604 1,21,148	... 6,633 806	... 11,712 1,008	... 11,200 992	... 27,153 3,090	... 11,48,954 92,066
26,199	14,63,752	7,439	12,720	12,192	30,243	12,41,020
4 18,458 785	373 15,55,736 53,850	... 4,511 226	... 12,258 475	... 11,948 473	... 17,424 693	... 9,42,587 32,352
19,247	16,09,959	4,737	12,733	12,421	18,117	9,74,939

No. 9.—Statement showing Totals of Sales,

FOR THE YEAR

1	2	26	27	28
			Sales and permanent	
			Area transferred.	
District.	Nature of rights transferred.	Number of transfers.	Total.	Of which cultivated.
			Acres.	Acres.
Hissar.	Superior ownership or Tálukdári	...	...	...
	Ownership	1,829	30,002	24,271
	Right of occupancy	225	2,473	2,291
	Total ...	2,054	32,475	26,562
Rohtak.	Superior ownership or Tálukdári	...	...	...
	Ownership	398	2,399	2,289
	Right of occupancy	7	29	29
	Total ...	405	2,428	2,318
Gurgaon.	Superior ownership or Tálukdári	...	...	...
	Ownership	354	3,475	2,862
	Right of occupancy	20	96	93
	Total ...	374	3,571	2,955
Delhi.	Superior ownership or Tálukdári	...	...	...
	Ownership	382	3,818	3,236
	Right of occupancy	13	57	54
	Total ...	395	3,875	3,290
Karnal.	Superior ownership or Tálukdári	...	...	...
	Ownership	1,069	10,004	5,494
	Right of occupancy	27	129	118
	Total ...	1,096	10,133	5,612
Umballa.	Superior ownership or Talukdári	12	908	701
	Ownership	1,427	4,441	3,846
	Right of occupancy	67	140	138
	Total ...	1,506	5,489	4,685
Simla.	Superior ownership or Tálukdári	...	...	...
	Ownership	118	343	125
	Right of occupancy	...	...	...
	Total ...	118	343	125
Kangra.	Superior ownership or Tálukdári	1	2	1
	Ownership	2,236	6,989	3,494
	Right of occupancy	90	69	58
	Total ...	2,327	7,060	3,553
Hoshiarpur.	Superior ownership or Tálukdári	1	..	...
	Ownership	2,487	4,506	2,998
	Right of occupancy	254	356	293
	Total ...	2,742	4,862	3,291
Jullundur.	Superior ownership or Tálukdári	...	...	...
	Ownership	2,650	4,033	3,783
	Right of occupancy	149	198	195
	Total ...	2,799	4,231	3,978
Ludhiana.	Superior ownership or Tálukdári	5	13	8
	Ownership	1,586	3,353	3,092
	Right of occupancy	40	57	49
	Total ...	1,631	3,423	3,149

MORTGAGES, REDEMPTIONS AND OTHER TRANSFERS ENDING RABI 1899—continued.

29	30	31	32	33	34
TRANSFERS FOR VALUE.		OTHER TRANSFERS.			
			Area transferred.		
Revenue in rupees.	Price in rupees.	Number of transactions.	Total.	Of which cultivated.	Revenue or rent or consideration of transfers.
			Acres.	Acres.	
...	...	...	...	...	...
7,430	5,67,053	415	11,052	9,060	3,634
825	35,680	743	22,498	18,472	25,717
8,255	6,02,733	1,158	33,550	27,532	29,351
...	...	...	...	...	...
1,944	1,56,145	764	4,238	3,976	3,993
36	1,163	105	602	563	475
1,980	1,57,308	851	4,840	4,539	4,468
...	...	...	...	...	...
3,541	1,40,643	3,135	10,963	10,420	15,534
132	9,436	515	6,401	5,899	10,505
3,673	1,50,079	3,650	17,364	16,319	26,039
...	...	...	...	...	...
6,172	3,66,122	841	3,861	3,213	6,248
74	4,890	174	840	782	1,518
6,246	3,71,012	1,015	4,701	3,995	7,766
...	...	...	...	...	...
6,367	3,80,828	1,165	7,073	5,170	6,483
171	5,038	98	426	330	421
6,538	3,85,866	1,263	7,499	5,500	6,904
48	2,053	11	1,421	1,027	196
6,074	4,38,300	1,699	17,525	9,611	12,250
290	11,434	312	1,557	1,296	2,317
6,412	4,51,787	2,022	20,503	11,934	14,763
...	...	...	...	...	...
159	27,673	29	28	16	607
...	...	1	3	2	3
159	27,673	30	31	18	610
...	...	...	...	...	...
5,840	3,73,584	3,927	13,346	6,414	10,689
75	3,724	1,116	2,446	2,003	3,910
5,915	3,77,308	5,043	15,792	8,417	14,599
25	1,000	5	...	...	110
5,631	5,39,450	4,427	7,894	4,832	10,655
738	35,607	3,175	3,894	2,946	9,374
6,394	5,76,057	7,607	11,788	7,778	20,139
...	...	...	...	...	...
7,473	7,96,759	1,906	4,549	3,452	10,112
505	30,826	465	1,377	1,077	3,137
7,978	8,27,585	2,371	5,926	4,529	13,249
11	600	4	...	...	1
4,875	4,49,033	1,809	5,862	4,669	7,304
77	2,530	201	575	470	560
4,963	4,52,163	2,014	6,437	5,139	7,865

No. 9.—STATEMENT SHOWING TOTALS OF SALES

FOR THE YEAR

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		PARTITIONS.				
		Holdings.		*Area partitioned.*		
District.	Nature of rights transferred.	Old.	New.	Total.	Of which cultivated.	Revenue in rupees.
				Acres.	Acres.	
FEROZEPORE.	Superior ownership or Tálukdári	...	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	1,263	4,520	76,585	64,586	24,286
	Right of occupancy	487	1,235	9,256	9,116	4,714
	Total ...	1,750	5,755	85,841	73,702	29,000
MOOLTAN.	Superior ownership or Tálukdári	16	29	460	245	416
	Ownership	1,788	3,856	63,908	28,498	36,169
	Right of occupancy	25	57	753	615	439
	Total ...	1,829	3,942	65,121	29,358	37,024
JHANG.	Superior ownership or Tálukdári	2	2	2	1	...
	Ownership	291	553	8,402	2,390	3,027
	Right of occupancy	1	3	619	522	33
	Total ...	294	558	9,023	2,913	3,060
MONTGOMERY.	Superior ownership or Tálukdári	...	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	30	130	4,913	1,269	1,430
	Right of occupancy	2	4	17	...	...
	Total ...	32	134	4,930	1,269	1,430
LAHORE.	Superior ownership or Tálukdári	...	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	229	1,684	26,171	14,692	9,243
	Right of occupancy	4	11	42	36	52
	Total ...	233	1,695	26,213	14,728	9,295
AMRITSAR.	Superior ownership or Tálukdári	...	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	373	1,329	8,344	6,260	9,274
	Right of occupancy	51	81	174	171	460
	Total ...	424	1,410	8,518	6,431	9,734
GURDASPUR.	Superior ownership or Tálukdári	...	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	374	1,179	7,511	5,654	9,955
	Right of occupancy	14	31	103	95	202
	Total ...	388	1,210	7,614	5,749	10,157
SIALKOT.	Superior ownership or Tálukdári	...	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	1,617	4,430	15,835	14,063	25,610
	Right of occupancy	289	577	914	911	1,904
	Total ...	1,906	5,007	16,749	14,974	27,514
GUJRAT.	Superior ownership or Tálukdári	...	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	1,039	2,163	8,272	6,102	5,609
	Right of occupancy	62	80	80	80	152
	Total ...	1,101	2,243	8,352	6,182	5,761
GUJRANWALA.	Superior ownership or Tálukdári	...	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	282	1,054	35,578	12,555	9,545
	Right of occupancy	18	44	653	599	308
	Total ...	300	1,098	36,230	13,154	9,853
SHAHPUR.	Superior ownership or Tálukdári	...	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	394	1,223	38,957	11,845	8,820
	Right of occupancy	23	76	147	140	171
	Total ...	417	1,299	39,104	11,985	8,991

MORTGAGES, REDEMPTIONS AND OTHER TRANSFERS ENDING RABI 1899—continued.

8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
TRANSFERRED BY INHERITANCE.				GIFTS AND EXCHANGES.			
	Area transferred.				*Area transferred.*		
Cases.	Total.	Of which cultivated.	Revenue in rupees.	Number of transactions.	Total.	Of which cultivated.	Revenue in rupees.
	Acres.	Acres.			Acres.	Acres.	
38	985	886	40	...	...	...	...
2,843	101,116	68,893	35,479	2,181	9,075	7,066	3,258
1,212	10,437	10,001	6,492	368	2,561	2,411	1,083
4,093	112,538	79,780	42,011	2,549	11,636	9,477	4,341
148	20,212	9,572	13,327	19	782	248	405
2,390	70,647	26,727	34,477	862	11,866	5,726	8,756
211	3,888	1,403	2,214	23	210	30	27
2,749	94,747	37,702	50,018	904	12,858	6,004	9,188
63	512	167	31	...	...	...	...
2,137	51,011	13,890	16,707	96	1,282	468	784
624	114,338	104,571	7,137	820	74,477	44,185	2,267
2,824	165,861	1:8,628	23,875	916	75,759	44,654	3,051
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
709	18,221	6,053	4,451	53	1,624	551	176
110	997	465	168	5	23	4	2
819	19,218	6,518	4,619	58	1,647	555	178
3	364	338	18	1	14	11	1
2,546	53,174	35,015	29,506	356	3,455	2,195	1,825
500	3,566	2,594	2,645	50	2,021	34	39
3,049	57,104	37,947	32,169	407	5,490	2,240	1,865
7	2,333	1,645	16	...	...	...	...
3,233	31,853	27,773	52,344	954	1,313	1,256	1,934
748	2,119	2,056	4,432	36	25	25	70
3,988	36,205	31,474	56,792	990	1,338	1,281	2,004
3	179	166	300	...	...	...	...
3,931	35,699	29,852	52,652	483	1,542	1,416	2,396
946	2,758	2,541	4,820	17	55	51	106
4,880	38,636	32,559	57,772	500	1,597	1,467	2,502
12	71	61	132	...	...	...	...
3,994	34,708	27,319	42,660	1,090	2,822	2,470	4,044
1,083	2,270	2,219	4,892	113	129	113	198
5,089	37,049	29,599	48,684	1,203	2,951	2,583	4,242
7	159	151	7	...	...	...	...
2,890	29,861	23,050	22,681	399	1,686	1,434	1,565
702	2,065	1,977	2,321	41	72	72	84
3,599	32,085	25,178	25,009	440	1,761	1,506	1,649
4	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
1,380	35,865	21,133	23,801	170	2,229	1,459	1,236
387	4,651	4,161	3,044	338	5,441	2,059	1,049
1,771	40,516	25,294	26,846	508	7,670	3,518	2,285
1	27	26	89	...	...	...	...
1,545	42,401	23,642	18,516	288	4,753	1,579	1,130
131	562	493	624	3	18	14	9
1,677	42,990	24,161	19,229	291	4,771	1,593	1,139

No. 9.—Statement showing Totals of Sales, [cut off at page edge]

for the year [cut off at page edge]

1	2	16	17	18
District.	Nature of rights transferred.	Mortgages with possessions, including [cut off] by order [cut off]		
		Number of mortgages.	Area transferred.	
			Total.	Of which cultivated.
			Acres.	Acres.
Ferozepore.	Superior ownership or Tálukdári	2	105	105
	Ownership	9,869	33,217	30,602
	Right of occupancy	2,823	8,528	8,385
	Total ...	12,694	41,850	39,092
Mooltan.	Superior ownership or Tálukdári	31	2,130	1,186
	Ownership	1,648	39,157	14,789
	Right of occupancy	25	158	106
	Total ...	1,704	41,445	16,081
Jhang.	Superior ownership or Tálukdári	10	149	72
	Ownership	1,053	11,875	4,332
	Right of occupancy	7	60	34
	Total ...	1,070	12,084	4,438
Montgomery.	Superior ownership or Tálukdári	1	142	8
	Ownership	415	7,889	3,186
	Right of occupancy	18	103	66
	Total ...	434	8,134	3,260
Lahore.	Superior ownership or Tálukdári	1	...	...
	Ownership	4,392	28,291	20,853
	Right of occupancy	411	1,510	1,383
	Total ...	4,804	29,801	22,236
Amritsar.	Superior ownership or Tálukdári	...	...	...
	Ownership	7,889	18,248	17,770
	Right of occupancy	759	1,172	1,161
	Total ...	8,648	19,420	18,931
Gurdaspur.	Superior ownership or Tálukdári	...	...	...
	Ownership	8,651	19,008	17,956
	Right of occupancy	618	962	949
	Total ...	9,260	19,970	18,905
Sialkot.	Superior ownership or Tálukdári	...	...	...
	Ownership	10,104	18,991	17,846
	Right of occupancy	952	1,109	1,062
	Total ...	11,056	20,100	18,908
Gujrat.	Superior ownership or Tálukdári	...	...	...
	Ownership	8,521	15,744	15,199
	Right of occupancy	1,093	1,388	1,357
	Total ...	9,614	17,132	16,556
Gujranwala.	Superior ownership or Tálukdári	...	...	...
	Ownership	1,429	11,904	8,584
	Right of occupancy	34	177	165
	Total ...	1,463	12,081	8,749
Shahpur.	Superior ownership or Tálukdári	...	...	...
	Ownership	2,325	19,506	12,121
	Right of occupancy	97	313	280
	Total ...	2,422	19,819	12,401

Mortgages, Redemptions and other Transfers ending Rabi 1899—continued.

19	20	21	22	23	24	25
Transfers for debt of Court.		Redemptions of Mortgages.				
			Area redeemed.			
Revenue in rupees.	Mortgage money in rupees.	Number of releases.	Total.	Of which cultivated.	Revenue in rupees.	Mortgage money discharged in rupees.
			Acres.	Acres.		
10	44	1	25	25	2	10
20,731	18,77,381	3,544	13,100	11,904	8,611	5,26,485
5,699	4,36,505	866	2,898	2,835	2,134	1,05,886
26,440	23,13,930	4,411	16,023	14,764	10,747	6,32,381
1,220	2,329	25	2,459	1,218	1,153	16,383
22,209	10,71,275	1,009	19,947	9,709	15,861	4,81,134
319	4,816	8	42	28	64	1786
23,748	10,78,420	1 042	22,448	10,955	17,078	4,99,303
28	1,076	15	160	59	28	996
5,290	4,18,765	1,109	13 234	4,574	5,594	2,63,416
30	938	7	51	19	20	1,161
5,348	4,20,779	1,131	13,445	4,652	5,642	2,65,573
...	63	...	...	...	...	...
2,358	1,09,900	190	5,990	1,744	1,197	48,399
61	2,220	12	60	44	44	675
2,419	1,12,183	202	6,050	17 88	1,241	49,074
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17,402	13,13,360	3,325	21,163	16,348	14,856	7,58,787
1,400	72,940	238	927	843	855	26,053
18,802	13,86,300	3,563	22,090	17,191	15,711	7,84,840
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28,300	21,36,098	7,931	18,943	18,432	29,126	14,53,250
2,358	1,07,287	555	908	898	1,833	56,806
30,658	22,43,385	8,486	19,851	19,330	30,959	15,10,056
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
37,865	14,45,291	6,384	15,195	14,356	30,188	7,23,344
1,881	64,003	458	821	791	1,735	35,175
39,746	15,09,294	6,842	16,016	15,147	31,923	7,58,519
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30,866	15,30,050	5,170	14,648	13,642	23,780	7,86,717
2,547	64,724	378	574	569	1,335	30,593
33,413	15,94,774	5,548	15,222	14,211	25,115	8,17,310
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17,187	9,65,450	4,501	8,859	8,551	10,417	3,57,254
1,854	29,780	506	647	640	843	35,994
19,041	9,95,230	5,007	9,506	9,191	11,260	3,92,648
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10,445	3,06,902	831	8,923	5,872	7,797	1,53,769
323	6,646	20	153	132	202	2,352
10,768	3,13,548	851	9,076	6,004	7,999	1,56,121
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11,924	4,63,026	1,548	13,774	8,908	8,825	2,30,857
362	10,605	48	122	108	140	2,890
12,286	4,73,631	1,596	13,896	9,016	8,965	2,33,747

No. 9.—Statement showing Totals of Sales

FOR THE YEAR

1	2	26	27	28
			SALES AND PERMANENT	
			Area transferred.	
District.	Nature of rights transferred	Number of transfers.	Total.	Of which cultivated.
			Acres.	Acres.
FEROZEPORE.	Superior ownership or Tálukdári	...	...	...
	Ownership	2,066	12,647	9,762
	Right of occupancy	455	3,541	3,334
	Total ...	2,521	16,188	13,096
MOOLTAN.	Superior ownership or Tálukdári	57	4,154	1,576
	Ownership	1,935	48,240	13,825
	Right of occupancy	26	340	149
	Total ...	2,018	52,734	21,550
JHANG.	Superior ownership or Tálukdári	10	68	17
	Ownership	745	8,327	1,635
	Right of occupancy	6	2,280	2,220
	Total ...	761	10,675	3,872
MONTGOMERY.	Superior ownership or Tálukdári	...	...	...
	Ownership	196	4,536	1,090
	Right of occupancy	9	28	3
	Total ..	205	4,564	1,093
LAHORE.	Superior ownership or Tálukdári	1	4	3
	Ownership	1,230	11,435	6,146
	Right of occupancy	31	247	183
	Total ...	1,262	11,686	6,332
AMRITSAR.	Superior ownership or Tálukdári	...	...	...
	Ownership	856	2,312	2,052
	Right of occupancy	19	40	38
	Total ...	875	2,352	2,090
GURDASPUR.	Superior ownership or Tálukdári	...	...	...
	Ownership	778	2,574	2,280
	Right of occupancy	39	136	133
	Total ...	817	2,710	2,413
SIALKOT.	Superior ownership or Tálukdári	...	...	...
	Ownership	1,286	4,580	4,027
	Right of occupancy	32	69	69
	Total ...	1,318	4,649	4,096
GUJRAT.	Superior ownership or Tálukdári	...	...	...
	Ownership	2,281	7,075	4,845
	Right of occupancy	52	120	119
	Total ...	2,333	7,195	4,964
GUJRANWALA.	Superior ownership or Tálukdári	...	...	...
	Ownership	847	11,646	6,133
	Right of occupancy	9	38	35
	Total ...	856	11,684	6,168
SIALKOT.	Superior ownership or Tálukdári	2	41	37
	Ownership	1,408	12,286	4,303
	Right of occupancy	19	46	38
	Total ...	1,429	12,373	4,378

MORTGAGES, REDEMPTIONS AND OTHER TRANSFERS ENDING RABI 1899—continued.

29	30	31	32	33	34
TRANSFERS FOR VALUE.		OTHER TRANSFERS.			
			Area transferred.		
Revenue in rupees.	Price in rupees.	Number of transactions.	Total.	Of which cultivated.	Revenue or rent or consideration of transfers.
			Acres.	Acres.	
...	...	5	1,044	936	66
5,377	7,71,331	2,257	25,482	20,137	1,48,950
1,597	1,24,957	1,548	13,629	13,173	47,503
6,974	8,96,298	3,810	40,135	34,246	1,96,519
1,234	8,064	240	11,151	5,410	6,639
36,551	11,67,052	4,708	77,782	27,802	1,79,063
104	3,057	407	12,953	4,388	9,343
37,889	11,78,173	5,355	1,01,886	37,600	1,95,045
2	1,181	9	203	120	...
2,154	2,68,583	638	27,472	16,485	4,672
173	1,149	143	20,847	13,429	856
2,329	2,70,913	790	48,522	30,034	5,528
...	...	...	...	...	...
842	1,00,413	229	9,995	2,846	3,281
6	685	17	121	57	68
848	1,01,098	246	10,116	2,903	3,349
...	...	1	1	1	...
5,868	7,91,784	1,087	16,570	6,515	8,287
211	12,596	168	1,673	1,130	99,113
6,079	8,04,380	1,256	18,244	7,646	1,07,400
...	...	...	...	...	...
3,711	3,82,773	2,991	11,498	9,012	1,56,806
98	5,290	315	805	762	11,869
3,809	3,88,063	3,306	12,303	9,774	1,68,675
...	...	...	...	...	...
4,732	2,30,176	2,751	9,296	6,753	14,364
277	6,244	413	817	755	1,717
5,009	2,36,420	3,164	10,113	7,508	16,081
...	...	3	353	350	541
8,763	4,54,590	4,209	11,669	9,823	1,15,490
217	6,101	749	1,967	1,914	9,152
8,980	4,60,691	4,961	13,989	12,087	1,25,183
...	...	...	...	...	...
5,937	5,04,335	1,398	4,207	3,550	4,336
112	9,790	221	666	646	863
6,049	5,14,125	1,619	4,873	4,196	5,199
...	...	5	...	...	132
6,207	3,73,993	1588	31,483	18,950	16,646
87	1,455	78	1,551	1,040	767
6,294	3,75,448	1,671	33,034	19,990	17,545
133	180	...	...	...	...
4,186	3,96,785	1,519	19,592	10,947	8,700
39	2,131	33	919	343	617
4,358	3,99,097	1,552	20,511	11,290	9,317

No. 9.—Statement showing Totals of Sales,

FOR THE YEAR

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Partitions.				
		Holdings.		*Area partitioned.*		
District.	Nature of rights transferred.	Old.	New.	Total.	Of which cultivated.	Revenue in rupees.
				Acres.	Acres.	
Jhelum.	Superior ownership or Tálukdári	...	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	1,575	5,041	27,110	22,120	13,626
	Right of occupancy	308	656	2,069	1,791	1,285
	Total ...	1,883	5,697	29,179	23,911	14,911
Rawalpindi.	Superior ownership or Tálukdári	...	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	995	2,070	11,071	6,995	5,575
	Right of occupancy	361	666	1,268	1,189	1,303
	Total ...	1,356	2,736	12,339	8,184	6,878
Hazara.	Superior ownership or Tálukdári	...	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	983	1,716	11 864	5,995	4,109
	Right of occupancy	485	873	2,745	1,781	1,705
	Total ...	1,468	2,589	14,609	7,776	5,814
Peshawar.	Superior ownership or Tálukdári	...	...		...	...
	Ownership	553	1,469	17,578	9,769	15,616
	Right of occupancy	49	151	492	408	730
	Total ...	602	1,620	18,070	10,177	16,346
Kohat.	Superior ownership or Tálukdári	...	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	1,848	4,549	34 432	12,691	9,683
	Right of occupancy	72	165	1,034	731	326
	Total ...	1,920	4,714	35,466	13,422	10,009
Bannu.	Superior ownership or Tálukdári	...	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	1,032	2,074	16,335	8,218	6,045
	Right of occupancy	6	12	267	118	41
	Total ...	1,038	2,086	16,602	8,336	6,086
D. I. Khan.	Superior ownership or Tálukdári	62	67	12 087	1,661	1,016
	Ownership	1,734	3,403	31,974	13,190	8,528
	Right of occupancy	436	725	8,706	2,607	2,391
	Total ...	2,232	4 195	52,767	17,458	11,935
D. G. Khan.	Superior ownership or Tálukdári	...	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	1,151	1,639	16,196	10,806	7,225
	Right of occupancy	31	71	1,064	199	45
	Total ...	1,182	1,710	17,260	11,005	7,270
Muzaffargarh.	Superior ownership or Tálukdári	245	321	3,182	1,442	1,565
	Ownership	2,031	4,181	69,071	12,085	14,130
	Right of occupancy	221	377	2,846	1,191	1,578
	Total ...	2,497	4,879	75,099	14,718	17,273
Grand Total.	Superior ownership or Tálukdári	327	421	16,445	3,938	2,991
	Ownership	27,080	71,231	719,785	413,806	3,49,875
	Right of occupancy	3,896	7,821	35,732	27,589	23,838
	Total ...	31,303	79,473	774,962	445,333	3,76,704

MORTGAGES, REDEMPTIONS AND OTHER TRANSFERS ENDING RABI 1899—continued.

8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
TRANSFERRED BY INHERITANCE.				GIFTS AND EXCHANGES.			
	Area transferred.				*Area transferred.*		
Cases.	Total.	Of which cultivated.	Revenue in rupees.	Number of transactions.	Total.	Of which cultivated.	Revenue in rupees.
	Acres.	Acres.			Acres.	Acres.	
3	205	118	49	1	218	92	6
3,352	62,764	39,332	28,418	1,645	5,067	2,870	1,994
740	5,010	4,014	2,661	115	348	230	136
4,095	67,979	43,464	31,128	1,761	5,633	3,192	2,136
45	1,674	918	177	4	8	8	4
5,499	78,591	42,562	38,033	1,033	4,885	2,699	2,254
2,606	10,362	8,970	6,909	218	563	421	626
8,150	90,627	52,450	45,119	1,255	5,456	3,128	2,884
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,718	21,213	10,840	10,820	539	3,318	1,723	686
1,361	7,785	4,556	3,938	186	544	249	187
3,079	28,998	15,396	14,758	725	3,862	1,972	873
1	172	126	58	...	...	...	...
3,260	36,246	27,794	45,219	1,576	5,247	4,591	5,026
475	4,247	3,452	4,122	127	599	591	486
3,736	40,665	31,372	49,399	1,703	5,846	5,182	5,512
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3,598	38,850	21,298	12,369	1,188	2,342	1,491	1,299
584	3,286	2,423	358	62	176	149	93
4,182	42,136	23,721	12,727	1,250	2,518	1,640	1,392
480	2,848	669	773	...	...	...	...
3,471	58,976	29,586	15,438	498	2,647	1,755	1,022
133	2,576	1,345	488	4	31	10	5
4,084	64,400	31,600	16,699	502	2,678	1,765	1,027
605	75,234	21,430	1,442	16	2,436	908	42
5,629	1,64,200	43,497	29,489	1,193	9,191	3,100	2,202
1,391	19,701	6,067	4,300	309	1,369	722	503
7,625	259,135	70,994	35,231	1,518	12,996	4,730	2,747
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3,709	76,252	33,842	15,128	403	5,015	2,694	1,355
359	4,009	2,358	1,531	18	99	88	29
4,068	80,261	36,200	16,659	421	5,114	2,782	1,384
411	40,815	13,358	15,355	42	1,484	611	555
4,847	75,790	21,836	31,212	1,179	10,341	4,309	5,382
308	2,547	1,491	1,476	54	619	247	321
5,566	119,152	38,685	48,043	1,275	12,444	5,167	6,258
2,145	148,450	51,656	33,016	83	4,942	1,878	1,013
106,391	1,489,816	873,936	9,27,567	27,362	122,509	77,605	78,171
25,730	248,513	205,278	1,11,198	3,934	91,130	53,322	9,175
134,266	1,886,779	1,130,870	10,71,781	31,379	218,581	132,805	88,359

No. 9.—Statement showing Totals of Sales,

FOR THE YEAR

1	2	16	17	18
District.	Nature of rights transferred.	Mortgages with possession, including by order		
		Number of mortgages.	Area transferred.	
			Total.	Of which cultivated.
			Acres.	Acres.
Jhelum.	Superior ownership or Tálukdári	...	...	...
	Ownership	5,663	22,660	15,636
	Right of occupancy	810	2,053	1,806
	Total ...	6,473	24,713	17,442
Rawalpindi.	Superior ownership or Tálukdár	2	5	5
	Ownership	4,081	12,812	9,894
	Right of occupancy	1,110	1,432	1,374
	Total ...	5,193	14,249	11,273
Hazara.	Superior ownership or Tálukdári	...	...	...
	Ownership	5,081	12,199	7,281
	Right of occupancy	1,682	2,910	1,906
	Total ...	6,763	15,109	9,187
Peshawar.	Superior ownership or Tálukdári	...	...	...
	Ownership	5,538	16,460	15,084
	Right of occupancy	361	1,148	1,022
	Total ...	5,894	17,608	16,106
Kohat.	Superior ownership or Tálukdári	...	...	*
	Ownership	4,508	19,046	14,485
	Right of occupancy	133	554	483
	Total ...	4,641	19,600	14,968
Bannu.	Superior ownership or Tálukdári	...	...	...
	Ownership	8,436	59,337	41,697
	Right of occupancy	161	1,269	913
	Total ...	8,597	60,606	42,610
D. I. Khan.	Superior ownership or Tálukdári	71	10,957	4,908
	Ownership	3,332	43,439	16,909
	Right of occupancy	602	9,952	3,589
	Total ...	4,005	64,348	25,406
D. G. Khan.	Superior ownership or Tálukdári	...	...	...
	Ownership	3,721	28,590	15,784
	Right of occupancy	31	154	105
	Total ...	3,752	28,744	15,889
Muzaffargarh.	Superior ownership or Tálukdári	69	4,276	2,212
	Ownership	3,358	23,794	11,243
	Right of occupancy	190	1,089	632
	Total ...	3,617	29,159	14,087
Grand Total.	Superior ownership or Tálukdári	219	18,309	8,819
	Ownership	150,036	600,690	476,972
	Right of occupancy	19,783	55,015	45,[illegible]98
	Total ...	170,038	674,014	491,089

MORTGAGES, REDEMPTIONS AND OTHER TRANSFERS ENDING RABI 1899—continued.

19	20	21	22	23	24	25
TRANSFERS FOR DEBT OF COURT.		REDEMPTIONS OF MORTGAGES.				
			Area redeemed.			
Revenue in rupees.	Mortgage money in rupees.	Number of releases.	Total.	Of which cultivated.	Revenue in rupees.	Mortgage money discharged in rupees.
			Acres.	Acres.		
...	...	1	89	75	37	...
14,146	7,02,927	3,008	12,167	9,702	7,972	3,27,904
1,847	91,776	304	1,095	972	898	35,693
15,993	7,94,703	3,314	13,351	10,749	8,907	3,63,597
3	370	...	...	...	...	...
8,459	5,03,258	2,681	9,910	7,770	6,286	2,00,108
2,887	1,15,759	793	1,074	1,017	2,135	66,629
11,349	6,19,387	3,474	10,984	8,787	8,421	3,56,737
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7,079	5,34,855	3,927	7,955	5,668	5,433	3,16,277
2,271	1,36,850	1,116	1,944	1,413	2,335	75,945
9,350	6,71,705	5,043	9,899	7,081	7,768	3,92,222
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
50,041	11,13,867	3,645	11,467	10,726	32,387	4,93,705
1,826	59,175	232	696	646	1,456	30,841
51,867	11,73,042	3,877	12,163	11,372	33,843	5,24,546
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6,786	4,84,042	4,617	17,810	16,704	7,191	3,49,774
109	9,469	75	280	221	68	3,884
6,895	4,93,511	4,692	18,090	16,925	7,259	3,53,658
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18,109	12,82,061	8,166	51,902	35,867	18,169	9,02,847
335	24,601	107	1,193	788	255	11,436
18,444	13,06,662	8,273	53,095	36,655	18,424	9,14,283
335	12,301	46	15,221	4,487	387	8,091
11,765	5,80,759	1,975	28,211	11,565	8,343	2,35,367
2,533	59,624	250	3,755	1,838	1,333	20,046
14,633	6,52,684	2,271	47,187	17,890	10,063	2,63,504
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9,319	6,48,809	1,974	17,786	9,363	5,576	2,72,115
69	3,254	15	75	71	17	1,657
9,388	6,52,063	1,989	17,861	9,434	5,593	2,73,772
2,887	7,432	54	1,430	836	1,073	2,364
14,362	7,55,759	1,694	11,284	6,035	8,184	2,64,242
1,160	16,719	52	423	269	324	4,596
18,409	7,79,910	1,800	13,137	7,140	9,581	2,71,202
4,881	34,420	158	19,396	6,708	2,831	30,084
5,09,281	2,72,29,815	104,226	420,901	316,589	3,91,902	1,44,91,436
51,979	22,76,942	10,852	26,261	22,430	33,143	10,22,319
5,66,141	2,95,41,177	115,236	466,558	345,727	4,27,876	1,56,43,839

No. 9.—STATEMENT SHOWING TOTALS OF SALES

FOR THE YEAR

1	2	26	27	28
			SALES AND PERMANENT	
			Area transferred	
District.	Nature of rights transferred.	Number of transfers.	Total.	Of which cultivated.
			Acres.	Acres.
JHELUM.	Superior ownership or Tálukdári	...	...	...
	Ownership	4,672	12,998	9,151
	Right of occupancy	557	2,130	1,215
	Total ...	5,229	15,128	10,370
RAWALPINDI.	Superior ownership or Tálukdári	5	21	20
	Ownership	7,264	15,332	10,851
	Right of occupancy	1,010	1,524	1,399
	Total ...	8,279	16,877	12,270
HAZARA.	Superior ownership or Tálukdári	...	...	...
	Ownership	1,542	4,298	2,165
	Right of occupancy	573	1,309	750
	Total ...	2,115	5,607	2,915
PESHAWAR.	Superior ownership or Tálukdári	...	...	...
	Ownership	3,772	11,728	9,689
	Right of occupancy	234	694	600
	Total ...	4,007	12,422	10,289
KOHAT.	Superior ownership or Tálukdári	...	...	...
	Ownership	2,108	10,283	6,541
	Right of occupancy	87	349	266
	Total ...	2,195	10,632	6,807
BANNU	Superior ownership or Tálukdári	...	...	...
	Ownership	2,371	12,598	7,029
	Right of occupancy	22	147	91
	Total ...	2,393	12,745	7,120
D. I. KHAN.	Superior ownership or Tálukdári	130	16,612	3,306
	Ownership	3,541	35,521	9,103
	Right of occupancy	435	4,242	1,309
	Total ...	4,106	56,375	13,658
D. G. KHAN.	Superior ownership or Tálukdári	...	...	...
	Ownership	1,939	13,794	6,838
	Right of occupancy	57	378	330
	Total ...	1,996	14,172	7,168
MUZAFFARGARH.	Superior ownership or Tálukdári	101	2,671	990
	Ownership	2,652	19,025	6,424
	Right of occupancy	122	1,048	437
	Total ...	2,875	22,744	7,851
GRAND TOTAL.	Superior ownership or Tálukdári	325	24,494	6,659
	Ownership	58,025	334,598	185,383
	Right of occupancy	4,686	22,310	16,056
	Total ...	63,036	581,402	208,098

MORTGAGES, REDEMPTIONS AND OTHER TRANSFERS ENDING RABI 1899—concluded.

29	30	31	32	33	34
TRANSFERS FOR VALUE.		OTHER TRANSFERS.			
			Area transferred.		
Revenue in rupees.	Price in rupees.	Number of transactions.	Total.	Of which cultivated.	Revenue or rent or consideration of transfers.
			Acres.	Acres.	
...	...	...	...	...	...
6,023	8,28,220	8,594	26,426	17,174	23,082
875	77,595	587	2,664	1,843	1,221
6,898	9,05,815	9,181	29,090	19,017	24,303
14	1,043	2	45	26	12
8,761	10,79,250	812	2,659	2,051	3,074
2,202	1,27,658	568	1,150	861	1,795
10,977	12,07,951	1,382	3,854	2,938	4,881
...	...	...	...	...	...
1,679	2,06,840	2,006	11,437	4,531	62,476
933	49,087	1,116	3,281	2,148	19,804
2,612	2,55,927	3,167	14,718	6,679	82,280
...	...	...	...	...	...
18,299	8,21,321	3,945	17,167	13,116	30,345
1,107	58,900	470	1,430	1,295	1,493
19,406	8,80,221	4,415	18,597	14,411	31,838
...	...	1	50	2	1
3,691	2,14,137	3,620	19,554	9,094	9,940
117	6,625	303	4,070	1,805	890
3,808	2,20,762	3,924	23,674	10,901	10,831
...	...	2	1,204	502	20
4,486	4,52,572	2,066	21,991	8,022	1,48,699
44	2,878	55	1,176	639	2,180
4,530	5,55,450	2,123	24,371	9,163	1,50,899
416	17,483	235	51,804	12,741	1,881
6,672	4,84,650	6,500	148,608	42,780	23,080
896	29,816	3,283	30,348	13,725	5,361
7,984	5,31,949	10,018	230,760	69,246	30,322
...	...	...	...	...	...
4,364	4,27,138	2,056	20,177	9,779	31,743
189	7,936	359	2,100	1,075	237
4,553	4,35,074	2,415	22,277	10,854	31,980
1,342	14,941	317	20,199	4,470	5,617
8,282	6,46,897	10,172	75,513	24,157	37,213
455	10,092	996	8,997	5,144	3,888
10,079	6,71,930	11,485	104,709	33,771	46,718
3,225	46,545	840	87,475	25,585	15,216
2,02,091	1,49,38,431	83,245	674,969	324,357	11,17,756
12,662	6,84,380	18,779	151,783	100,012	2,76,674
2,17,978	1,56,69,356	102,864	914,227	449,954	14,09,646

No. 10.—Land Revenue of the Punjab for the Agricultural year ending 30th September 1899.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Description of Revenue.	1897-98.		1898-99.				Cost of collection.	Net collection during the year.	Outstanding balance at the end of the agricultural year 1898-99.	Number of sales for arrears of land revenue.	Revenue of estates sold.
	Assessed.	Realized.	Assessed.	Realized.	Realization of balances of previous years.	Total realized.					
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Revenue as in past year	2,21,71,821	2,32,92,819	2,21,98,425	2,09,96,371	2,75,028	2,12,71,399	...	...	24,53,217	...	...
Added to roll during the year	+ 2,58,511	...	+ 82,143	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Taken off roll during the year	— 3,47,248	...	— 55,539	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tribute	2,77,794	2,77,600	2,77,341	2,96,897	...	2,96,897	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous Land Revenue not included above.	31,70,595	31,56,464	39,12,436	36,89,528	1,19,309	38,08,837	...	...	2,86,858	...	...
Total	2,55,31,473	2,67,26,883	2,64,14,806	2,49,82,796	3,94,337	253,77,133	...	...	27,40,075	...	...

No. 11.—Statement showing the Regular Organized Police of all kinds (Imperial, Municipal, Cantonment, Railway, Canal, Ferry, Pound, and Watch and Ward) maintained in the Punjab during 1899.

Total of all grades during the year.						Detail of number at end of year.				Arms provided.			Average annual pay of				Total annual cost, including Contingencies.		
						Officers.		Men.					Officers.		Men.				
Remaining on 1st January 1898 from last year.	Recruited in 1898.	Total for 1898.	Died.	Discharged, dismissed and deserted.	Remaining on 31st December 1898.	European District Superintendents, Assistant Superintendents, Inspectors and Deputy Inspectors.	Native Assistant District Superintendents, Inspectors and Deputy Inspectors.	Mounted.	Foot.	Fire-arms.	Swords only, or swords and batons.	Batons only.	Each European.	Each Native.	Each mounted man.	Each footman.	Paid from Imperial Revenues.	Paid from Local Funds and other sources.	Total cost.
													Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
19,834	2,136	21,970	294	1,266	20,410	105	3,312	339	16,654	9,944	9,955	619	4,851	326	108	84	30,37,292	5,90,430	36,27,722

No. 12.—Statement showing Religion, Races, &c., of the Organized Police of the Punjab on the 31st December 1899.

Classification.	Number of all grades.	Remarks.
Religions and Castes.		*Percentage of Religions, &c.*
Christians	115	Christians ... ... ·5
Muhammadans	13,135	Muhammadans ... ... 64·35
Brahmins	1,470	Brahmins ... ... 7·20
Rájpúts	1,018	Rájpúts ... ... 4·98
Sikhs	2,032	Sikhs ... ... 9·95
Gurkhás	3	Gurkhás ... ... ·014
Kúkás	2	Kúkás ... ... ·097
Mazbís	20	Mazbís ... ... ·09
Hindús of all other castes	2,612	Other denominations ... 12·79
Other religions	3	
Total	20,410	
Races.		*Percentage of Races.*
Europeans	92	Europeans ... ... ·45
Eurasians	13	Eurasians ... ... ·63
Natives	20,305	Natives ... ... 94·58
Tótal	20,410	

No. 13.—General Statement of Crime showing the Results of Police Operations in the Detection and Prosecution of Crime and Recovery of Property stolen during the year 1899.

Statement A, Part I.—Return of Cognizable Crime for the year 1899 (Magistrates' Cases).

Serial No.	Law under which punishable.	Offence.	Number remaining for disposal from previous year.	Number of complaints and cases instituted, *suo motu*, by a Magistrate.	Number of complaints dismissed after examining the complaint (Section 203, Criminal Procedure Code).	Number of cases referred for investigation to the Police: Under Section 202.	Number of cases referred for investigation to the Police: Under Section 156 (3).	Number otherwise investigated before issue of process.	Number dismissed after investigation under Section 203, Criminal Procedure Code.	Number remaining for trial.	Number declared by a Court after trial never to have occurred, or to be mistakes of law or fact.	Number in which the Court held that a non-cognizable offence only was committed.	Number of cognizable offences committed that were tried — Not referred to the Police for investigation: Ending in discharge or acquittal.	Not referred to the Police for investigation: Ending in conviction.	Referred to the Police for investigation — *Ending in discharge or acquittal*: Under Section 202.	*Ending in discharge or acquittal*: Under Section 156 (3).	*Ending in conviction*: Under Section 202.	*Ending in conviction*: Under Section 156 (3).	Percentage of convictions to total of columns 15 and 16.	Number of cognizable offences that were under investigation or trial at close of the year.	Under foot-note D.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	15	16	16	17	18	19
1	115	Abetment of cognizable offence not committed, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
	117	Abetting commission of cognizable offences by public, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit cognizable offence, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Class I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety and Justice.*																			
2	131 to 136, 138 ...	Offences relating to Army and Navy ...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	231 to 254	" " coin	...	12	4	1	...	...	1	7	...	...	5	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3*a*	255 to 263*a*	" " stamps	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3*b*	467 and 471	" " Govt. Promissory Notes	...	11	8	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3*c*	489*a* to 489*d*	" " Cur. and Bank Notes...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	212, 216 and 216*a* ...	Harbouring an offender	...	19	2	...	....	1	...	17	...	...	7	4	...	...	3	...	100	1	2
5	224, 225, 225*b* and 226	Other offences against public justice ...	1	147	47	7	...	2	6	94	...	1	53	20	1	...	3	...	75	10	7
6	143 to 153, 157, 158, 159	Rioting or unlawful assembly	27	897	310	178	1	130	268	340	2	10	225	46	2	1	4	1	62	30	26
7	140, 170, 171	Personating public servant or, soldier ...	5	66	21	1	...	21	21	28	...	2	15	2	...	...	...	...	...	6	4
		Total	33	1,157	304	187	1	154	296	492	2	13	311	76	3	1	10	1	...	47	39

No. 13.—General Statement of Crime showing the Results of Police Operations in the Detection and Prosecution of Crime and Recovery of Property stolen during the year 1899—continued.

Statement A, Part I.—Return of Cognisable Crime for the year 1899 (Magistrates' Cases)—continued.

1 Serial No.	2 Law under which punishable.	3 Offence.	4 Number remaining for disposal from previous year.	5 Number of complaints and cases instituted, *suo motu*, by a Magistrate.	6 Number of complaints dismissed after examining the complaint (Section 203, Criminal Procedure Code).	7 Number of cases referred for investigation to the Police: Under Section 202.	7 Number of cases referred for investigation to the Police: Under Section 156 (3).	8 Number otherwise investigated before issue of process.	9 Number dismissed after investigation under Section 203, Criminal Procedure Code.	10 Number remaining for trial.	11 Number declared by a Court after trial never to have occurred, or to be mistakes of law or fact.	12 Number in which the Court held that a non-cognizable offence only was committed.	13 Number of cognizable offences committed that were tried: Not referred to the Police for investigation: Ending in discharge or acquittal.	14 Not referred to the Police for investigation: Ending in conviction.	15 Referred to the Police for investigation: Ending in discharge or acquittal: Under Section 202.	15 Ending in discharge or acquittal: Section 156 (3).	16 Referred to the Police for investigation: Ending in conviction: Under Section 202.	16 Ending in conviction: Section 156 (3).	17 Percentage of convictions to total of columns 15 and 16.	18 Number of cognizable offences that were under investigation or trial at close of the year.	19 Under foot-note D.
		Class II.—*Serious offences against the Person.*																			
8	302, 303, 396	Murder ... by thags	...	2	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9		Murder ... ,, dakaits	...	7	1	5	...	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10		Murder ... ,, robbers	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11		Murder ... ,, poison	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12		Other murders	...	29	7	17	...	3	18	4	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	100	2	...
13	307	Attempt at murder	1	50	14	24	...	4	25	11	1	...	8	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
14	304, 308	Culpable homicide	1	15	13	3	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
15	376	Rape by a person other than the husband ...	5	129	48	58	...	16	68	18	4	1	7	2	...	...	1	...	100	3	...
16	377	Unnatural offences	2	12	3	8	...	...	9	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	317 and 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth	...	21	8	7	...	3	10	3	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	305, 306, 309	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide ...	...	7	3	1	...	1	2	2	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	329, 331, 333	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession, or deterring public servant.	1	4	2	1	...	...	1	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
20	325, 326, 335	Grievous hurt	31	852	250	115	8	80	145	490	5	15	183	58	6	1	3	...	30	46	178
21	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt	...	13	6	5	1	1	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	327, 330, 332	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession, or deterring public servant.	3	20	15	7	...	5	10	4	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1

23	324	Hurt by dangerous weapon	8	221	61	32	3	16	35	132	...	3	37	21	...	1	2	...	66	7	60
24	363 to 369	Kidnapping or abduction	38	667	252	270	2	58	309	144	3	1	78	9	8	2	1	...	10	31	12
25	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion.	3	76	31	17	1	14	25	21	...	...	13	1	...	...	...	...	...	6	3
26	372, 373	Selling, letting or unlawfully obtaining a minor for prostitution.	2	19	9	6	...	2	8	4	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
27	371	Habitually dealing in slaves	...	3	2	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	353, 354, 356, 357 ...	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	23	806	238	102	5	106	176	412	3	20	231	82	10	2	8	1	43	25	33
29	304 A, 338	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	...	8	5	...	...	1	2	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		TOTAL	119	2,967	969	681	20	311	860	1,252	16	40	568	178	24	6	16	1	36	125	289
		CLASS III.—*Serious offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.*																			
30	395, 397, 398	Dakaiti...	6	38	16	23	...	4	20	7	1	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	1	4	...
31	399, 402	Preparation and assembly for dakaiti ...	1	4	2	3	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32	394, 397, 398	Robbery with hurt { By poisonous or stupefying drugs.	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Robbery with hurt { By other means ...	4	72	19	41	...	2	45	12	...	2	2	...	...	...	1	...	100	7	...
33	392, 393	Robbery ... { In dwelling house ...	...	104	36	33	...	23	56	12	...	...	6	...	1	...	...	...	...	4	1
		Robbery ... { On the highway between sunset and sunrise.	21	419	130	221	6	41	239	68	5	...	25	...	9	...	2	...	18	26	4
		Other robberies	29	642	267	244	2	64	297	101	1	5	57	9	1	2	...	...	...	31	2
34	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences ...	39	822	221	173	8	185	287	353	1	8	175	76	13	2	6	...	18	47	25
35	428, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning or maiming any animal.	20	534	141	135	...	61	175	238	1	2	131	45	5	...	4	...	14	22	28
36	454, 455, 457, 460 ...	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	23	489	213	160	1	41	177	121	1	...	69	16	11	...	2	...	15	19	5
37	449 to 452	House-trespass with a view to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt.	17	653	234	73	...	31	100	336	...	...	136	53	3	...	1	...	33	4	139
38	412, 413	Receiving stolen property by dakaiti or habitually.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
39	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thags, or dakaits, robbers and thieves.	...	9	6	1	...	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		TOTAL	160	3,787	1,285	1,107	17	454	1,403	1,248	10	17	603	200	43	4	16	...	26	164	204

No. 13.—General Statememt of Crime showing the Results of Police Operations in the Detection and Prosecution of Crime and Recovery of Property stolen during the year 1899—continued.

Statement A, Part I.—Return of Cognizable Crime for the year 1899 *(Magistrates' Cases)*—concluded.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	15	16	16	17	18	19
						Number of cases referred for investigation to the Police.							Number of cognizable offences committed that were tried.								
													Not referred to the Police for investigation.		Referred to the Police for investigation.						
															Ending in discharge or acquittal.		*Ending in conviction.*				
Serial No.	Law under which punishable.	Offence.	Number remaining for disposal from previous year.	Number of complaints and cases instituted, *suo motu*, by a Magistrate.	Number of complaints dismissed after examining the complaint (Section 203, Criminal Procedure Code).	Under Section 202.	Under Section 156 (3).	Number otherwise investigated before issue of process.	Number dismissed after investigation under Section 203, Criminal Procedure Code.	Number remaining for trial.	Number declared by a Court after trial never to have occurred, or to be mistakes of law or fact.	Number in which the Court held that a non-cognizable offence only was committed.	Ending in discharge or acquittal.	Ending in conviction.	Under Section 202.	Under Section 156 (3).	Under Section 202.	Under Section 156 (3).	Percentage of convictions to total of columns 15 and 16.	Number of cognizable offences that were under investigation or trial at close of the year.	Under foot-note D.
		Class IV.—*Minor offences against the Person.*																			
40	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement ...	48	1,661	535	191	1	187	334	838	2	4	463	61	10	...	2	1	23	49	236
41	336, 337	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life...	...	25	6	7	...	1	8	11	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3
42	374	Compulsory labour	...	8	2	2	...	1	3	3	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
		Total ...	48	1,694	543	200	1	189	345	852	2	4	472	61	10	...	2	1	23	50	240
		Class V.—*Minor offences against Property.*																			
43	453, 456	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking...	3	143	42	69	...	6	68	36	...	1	20	7	2	...	2	...	50	3	1
44	379 to 382	Theft ... ... { Of cattle	135	2,770	1,152	902	23	279	1,066	677	2	4	376	74	34	1	6	1	17	139	50
		{ Ordinary	203	4,767	1,730	1,421	30	316	1,561	1,648	16	32	952	184	51	3	25	1	32	249	171
45	406 to 408	Criminal breach of trust	149	2,832	1,097	499	10	366	748	1,122	12	13	766	103	15	...	10	...	40	127	90
45*a*	409	Criminal breach of trust by public servant or by banker, &c.	...	38	9	3	1	...	5	24	...	...	14	3	...	...	...	...	...	5	...
46	411, 414	Receiving stolen property	5	147	53	48	2	5	48	50	...	1	21	18	1	1	4	...	66	5	...
46*a*	419 and 420	Cheating	7	296	97	34	...	28	74	131	2	...	83	17	2	3	1	...	16	17	9
47	447, 448	Criminal or house-trespass	272	7,177	2,375	317	2	501	662	4,492	21	18	1,842	412	12	1	14	...	52	185	2,066
48	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle	...	2	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	774	18,172	6,556	3,293	68	1,502	4,233	8,180	53	69	4,074	818	117	9	62	2	33	730	2,389
		Total Classes I to V ...	1,134	27,777	9,747	5,468	107	2,510	7,137	12,024	83	143	6,028	1,333	197	20	106	5	33	1,116	3,101

	Class VI.—Other offences not specified above.																				
49	295 to 297	Offences against religion	7	143	54	28	1	9	31	65	...	...	38	11	2	...	1	...	...	3	10
50	Cases under Chapter VIII (B), Criminal Procedure Code, and Act IX of 1874.	Vagrancy and bad character	138	3,683	175	746	73	53	323	3.323	36	...	588	1,941	160	2	309	68	33	147	72
51	Cognizable offences under the Acts specified.	Offences against Gaming Acts	1	20	...	2	...	1	1	20	1	...	6	11	...	...	2	...	70	1	...
52		" " Excise Laws	1	128	4	2	...	3	2	123	...	...	42	72	3	...	...	...	100	5	1
53		" " Opium Act	2	155	...	...	...	1	...	157	1	...	30	123	...	...	...	...	...	4	...
54		" " Railway Laws	3	50	1	...	...	...	...	52	1	...	13	36	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
55		" " Salt and Custom Laws	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
56		" " Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878).	...	19	4	2	...	...	1	14	...	...	6	6	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
57	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, Section 34 of Act V of 1861 and offences under any other Municipal or Local Laws.	Public and local nuisances	4	1,245	8	13	2	8	18	1,222	..	2	278	779	12	1	143	1	91	4	...
58	Act XIII of 1889 ...	Cantonment Act	...	62	...	...	...	...	...	62	...	...	7	55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
59	Act XVII of 1878 ...	Northern India Ferry Act	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
60	Act VII of 1878 ...	Forest Laws	20	516	19	1	...	3	4	513	...	...	108	345	...	...	...	...	...	51	...
61	Act V of 1871 ...	Prisoners Act	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
62	Act III of 1877 ...	Registration Act	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
63	Act IV of 1872 ...	Punjab Laws Act	1	62	...	...	...	...	2	61	...	...	19	40	...	...	1	...	100	1	...
64	Act XII of 1899 ...	Currency Notes and Forgery Act	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
65	Act XX of 1891 ...	Municipal Act...	...	21	...	...	...	...	...	21	...	...	5	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
66	Act XII of 1896 ...	Excise Act	...	34	...	3	...	...	3	31	...	...	6	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
67	Act V of 1861 ...	Police Act	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
68	Act XI of 1878 ...	Arms Act	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
69	Act VIII of 1873 ...	Irrigation and Drainage Act	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
70	Act XXV of 1867 ...	Printing Press and Newspaper Act... ...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
71	Act II of 1899 ...	Stamp Act	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		TOTAL ...	177	6,170	265	797	76	78	385	5,696	39	2	1,151	3,483	178	3	456	69	100	223	95
		GRAND TOTAL ...	1,311	33,947	10,012	6,265	183	2,688	7,522	17,720	122	145	7,179	4,816	375	23	562	74	61	1,339	3,256

No. 13.—General Statement of Crime showing the Results of Police Operations in the Detection and Prosecution of Crime and Recovery of Property stolen during the year 1899—continued.

Statement A, Part II.—Return of Cognizable Crime for the year ending 31st December 1899 (Persons in Magistrates' Cases).

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
			Number of persons against whom process issued.		Number of persons									
Serial No.	Law under which punishable.	Offence.	Warrant.	Summons.	Against whom warrant issued, but could not be executed.	Evading service of summons or not complying therewith, and whose attendance was not eventually obtained.	Number of persons appearing before Court (either personally or by Pleader).	Number concerned in cases pending at beginning of year.	Total before Courts.	Number discharged or acquitted.	Number convicted (including those ordered to give security for good behaviour).	Percentage of number convicted on total of columns 11 and 12.	Number under trial at close of the year.	Under foot-note C.
1	115	Abetment of cognizable offence not committed, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	117	Abetting commission of cognizable offences by public, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit cognizable offence, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Class I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety and Justice.*												
2	131 to 136, 138	Offences relating to Army and Navy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	231 to 254	Offences relating to coin	2	5	...	...	7	...	7	5	2	29	...	...
3a	255 to 263 A	Offences relating to stamps	1	2	...	...	3	...	3	2	1	33	...	...

3b	467, 471	Offences relating to Government Promissory Notes.	...	6	...	...	6	...	6	5	1	16	...	...
3c	489 A to 489 D	Offences relating to Currency Notes and Bank Notes.	3	...	...	...	3	...	3	3	...	...	...	...
4	212, 216 and 216 A	Harbouring an offender	11	20	...	...	31	...	31	12	18	58	...	1
5	224, 225, 225 B and 226	Other offences against public justice	44	45	1	...	88	6	79	38	32	40	15	...
6	143 to 153, 157, 158, 159	Rioting or unlawful assembly	1,130	1,996	89	184	2,853	200	3,051	2,262	380	14	189	248
7	140, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier ...	6	10	...	10	6	...	6	3	3	50	...	...
		TOTAL	1,197	2,084	90	194	2,997	206	3,186	2,330	437	16	204	249
	CLASS II.—*Serious offences against the person.*													
8	302, 303, 396	Murder ... By thags	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9		Murder ... " dakaits	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10		Murder ... " robbers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11		Murder ... " poison	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12		Other murders	9	1	...	...	10	...	10	6	4	40	...	...
13	307	Attempt at murder	15	4	...	...	19	...	19	18	1	5	...	...
14	304, 308	Culpable homicide	3	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	3	100	...	...
15	376	Rape by a person other than the husband ...	12	1	...	...	13	5	18	12	5	29	1	...
16	377	Unnatural offence	3	...	...	...	3	...	3	3	...	...	...	...
17	317 and 318	Exposure of infants, or concealment of birth...	4	3	...	3	4	...	4	4	...	...	...	...
18	305, 306, 309	Attempt at and abetment of suicide	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
19	329, 331, 333	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession, or deterring public servant.	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...
20	325, 326, 335	Grievous hurt	474	827	9	51	1,241	51	1,270	527	137	20	82	563
21	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	327, 330, 332	Hurt for purpose of extorting property of confession, or deterring public servant.	5	11	...	6	10	1	10	4	...	...	2	5
23	324	Hurt by dangerous weapon	107	221	...	16	312	24	333	121	48	29	11	160

No. 13.—General Statementt of Crime showing the Results of Police Operations in the Detection and Prosecution of Crime and Recovery of Property stolen during the year 1899—continued.

Statement A, Part II.—Return of Cognizable Crime for the year ending 31*st December* 1899 (*Persons in Magistrates' Cases*)—continued.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
			Number of persons against whom process issued.		Number of persons									
Serial No.	Law under which punishable.	Offence.	Warrant.	Summons.	Against whom warrant issued, but could not be executed.	Evading service of summons or not complying therewith, and whose attendance was not eventually obtained.	Number of persons appearing before Court (either personally or by Pleader).	Number concerned in cases pending at beginning of year.	Total before Courts.	Number discharged or acquitted.	Number convicted (including those ordered to give security for good behaviour).	Percentage of number convicted on total of columns 11 and 12.	Number under trial at close of the year.	Under foot-note C.
	Class II.—*Serious offences against the Person*—concluded.													
24	363 to 369	Kidnapping or abduction	222	143	4	7	354	22	358	288	24	9	49	19
25	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion.	18	64	...	...	82	...	82	64	3	4	7	8
26	372, 373	Selling, letting or unlawfully obtaining a minor for prostitution.	5	1	...	...	6	6	4	8	1	11	...	3
27	371	Habitually dealing in slaves	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	353, 354, 356, 357	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	435	417	4	21	827	44	856	598	144	20	54	82
29	304 A, 338	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	20	22	...	15	27	...	27	18	9	33	...	...
		Total	1,333	1,715	17	119	2,912	154	2,999	1,673	379	18	206	840

	CLASS III.—*Serious offences against Person and Property or against Property only.*														
30	395, 397, 398	Dakaiti		21	11	...	...	32	...	32	27	5	15	...	...
31	399, 402	Preparation and assembly for dakaiti		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32	394, 397, 398	Robbery with hurt	By poisonous or stupefying drugs.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			By other means ...	4	...	...	...	4	...	4	1	3	75	...	...
33	392, 393	Robbery	In dwelling-house ...	18	6	...	...	24	...	24	16	...	...	2	6
			On the highway between sunset and sunrise.	105	38	8	4	131	...	131	114	2	1	15	8
			Other robberies ...	112	90	...	...	202	14	216	161	31	16	16	8
34	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440	Serious mischief and cognate offences ...		485	742	1	12	1,214	28	1,239	851	254	23	91	46
35	428, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning or maiming any animal.		155	305	...	15	445	24	469	332	89	21	10	39
36	454, 455, 457 to 460	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.		163	102	16	31	218	10	222	179	25	12	17	7
37	449 to 452	House-tresspass with a view to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt.		102	918	...	1	1,019	20	999	548	71	11	25	395
38	412, 413	Receiving stolen property by dakaiti or habitually.		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
39	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thags, dakaits, robbers and thieves.		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		TOTAL		1,165	2,212	25	63	3,289	96	3,236	2,229	480	19	176	509
	CLASS IV.—*Minor offences againt the Person.*														
40	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement		212	2,548	4	129	2,627	35	2,597	1,634	175	9	116	731
41	336, 337	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life ...		...	11	...	...	11	...	11	7	...	...	1	3
42	374	Compulsory labour		3	7	...	...	10	...	10	9	...	...	...	1
		TOTAL		215	2,566	4	129	2,648	35	2,618	1,650	175	9	117	735

No. 13.—General Statement of Crime showing the Results of Police Operations in the Detection and Prosecution of Crime and Recovery of Property stolen during the year 1899—continued.

Statement A, Part II.—Return of Cognizable Crime for the year ending 31st December 1899 (Persons in Magistrates' Cases)—concluded.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
			Number of persons against whom process issued.		Number of persons									
Serial No.	Law under which punishable.	Offence.	Warrant.	Summons.	Against whom warrant issued, but could not be executed.	Evading service of summons or not comp'ying therewith, and whose attendance was not eventually obtained.	Number of persons appearing before Court (either personally or by Pleader).	Number concerned in cases pending at beginning of year.	Total before Courts.	Number discharged or acquitted.	Number convicted (including those ordered to give security for good behaviour).	Percentage of number convicted on total of columns 11 and 12.	Number under trial at close of the year.	Under foot-note C.
		Class V.—*Minor offences against Property*												
43	453, 456	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking ...	37	14	...	1	50	...	50	39	6	13	4	1
44	379 to 382	Theft ... { Of cattle	653	931	87	156	1,341	45	1,380	1,041	174	14	57	132
		{ Ordinary	1 525	1,886	43	65	3,303	132	3,418	2,458	342	12	250	399
45	406 to 408	Criminal breach of trust	841	665	44	39	1,423	95	1,512	1,168	142	10	106	105
45a	409	Criminal breach of trust by public servant or by banker, &c.	30	22	...	2	50	...	49	37	7	16	4	2
46	419 and 420	Cheating	43	67	...	2	108	1	109	74	15	17	15	3
46a	411, 414	Receiving stolen prorporty	142	86	...	8	220	9	229	144	41	22	6	42
47	447, 448	Criminal or house-tespass	1,317	10,533	64	527	11,239	374	11,517	5,011	939	18	326	5,527
48	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle	4	68	...	5	67	...	67	48	...	...	...	19
		Total	4,592	14,272	238	805	17,801	656	18,331	10,020	1,666	14	768	6,230
		Total of Classes I to V	8,502	22,849	374	1,310	29,647	1,147	30,470	17,902	3,137	15	1,471	8,563

Class VI.—Other offences not specified above.

49	295 to 297	Offences against religion	27	165	...	...	192	3	194	133	30	12	10	22
50	Cases under Chapter VIII (B), (Criminal Procedure Code, and Act IX of 1874.	Vagrancy and bad character	1,921	1,896	204	46	3,567	40	3,613	982	2,408	71	59	171
51	Cognizable offences under the Act specified.	Offences against Gaming Acts	54	22	...	...	76	33	109	19	81	81	9	...
52		" " Excise Laws	28	137	...	...	165	...	164	62	94	68	8	1
53		" " Opium Act	19	214	...	...	233	1	234	47	179	79	5	3
54		" " Railway Laws	4	88	...	...	92	6	98	21	76	80	1	...
55		" " Salt and Customs Laws ...	8	12	2	...	18	...	18	1	17	94	...	...
56		" " Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878)	3	6	...	...	9	...	9	3	6	66	...	...
57	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, Section 34 of Act V of 1861, and offences under any other municipal or local laws.	Public and local nuisances	342	1,043	...	1	1,384	22	1,406	173	1,220	88	6	7

Offences under other special or local laws declared to be cognizable (detail).

58	Act XIII of 1899	Cantonment Act	...	385	...	...	385	...	385	30	355	90	...	...
59	Act XVII of 1878	Northern India Ferry Act	...	13	...	...	13	...	13	9	4	30	...	...
60	Act VII of 1878	Forest Laws	85	1,056	4	6	1,131	66	1,155	297	873	74	26	1
61	Act V of 1871	Prisoners Act	6	14	...	...	20	...	20	5	11	68	4	...
62	Act III of 1877	Registration Act	...	11	...	...	11	...	11	8	3	27	...	...
63	Act IV of 1872	Punjab Laws Act	4	99	...	...	103	1	104	38	61	60	5	...
64	Act XII of 1899	Currency Notes and Forgery Act	2	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	2	100	...	...
65	Act XX of 1891	Municipal Act	...	33	...	...	33	...	33	4	22	66	...	...
66	Act XII of 1896	Excise Act	...	40	...	...	40	...	40	14	26	65	...	...
67	Act V of 1861	Police Act	...	3	...	...	3	...	3	...	3	100	...	...
68	Act XI of 1878	Arms Act...	1	1	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	2	...
69	Act VIII of 1873	Irrigation and Drainage Act	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	100	...	...
70	Act XXV of 1867	Printing Presses and Newspaper Act	...	2	...	...	2	...	2	...	2	100	...	...
71	Act II of 1899	Stamp Act	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	100	...	...
		Total	2,504	5,242	210	53	7,483	178	7,617	1,853	5,475	25	135	205
		GRAND TOTAL	11,006	28,091	584	6,363	37,130	1,325	38,087	19,755	8,612	30	1,606	8,758

No. 13.—General Statement of Crime showing the Results of Police Operations in the Detection and Prosecution of Crime and Recovery of Property stolen during the year 1899—continued.

Statement A, Part III.—Return of Cognizable Crime for the year 1899 *(Persons in Police Cases.)*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
				Reported during the year.							Not sent to Magistrate. (Accused, if any, released under Section 169, Criminal Procedure Code).				
				Investigated by the Police.									*In which Magistrate sent for the accused and tried the case.*		
Serial No.	Law under which punishable.	Offence.	Case originally reported at a Police Station, or taken up on suspicion by the Police, pending under Police investigation from 1898.	Upon the report.	Under Magistrate's order after investigation had been refused by the Police.	Not investigated.	Total.	Percentage of cases investigated at once on report, column 5 to total.	Cases taken up by station officer otherwise than upon report.	Total of cases investigated by the Police (*i. e.*, columns 4, 5, 6 and 10).	In which the Magistrate ordered case to be struck off as false, mistaken or non-cognizable.	In which no such order was passed, and the case was not tried by Magistrate.	Convicted.	Not convicted.	Pending at close of year.
1	115	Abetment of cognizable offence not committed, &c.	...	2	...	...	2	100	...	2	1	...	...	...	...
	117	Abetment of commission of cognizable offence by public, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit cognizable offence, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	...	2	...	...	2	100	...	2	1	...	...	...	...
	Class I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety and Justice.*														
2	131 to 136, 138	Offences relating fo Army and Navy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	231 to 254	Offences relating to coin	3	137	...	...	137	100	6	146	11	...	...	...	...
3a	255 to 263 A	Offences relating to Stamps	1	3	...	...	3	100	...	4	...	...	...	...	...
3b	467 and 471	Offences relating to Government Promissory Notes.	...	1											

3c	489 A to 489 D	Offences relating to Currency Notes and Bank Notes.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	212, 216 and 216 A	Harbouring an offender	2	71	...	...	71	100	3	76	13	...	...	...	...
5	224, 225, 225 B and 226	Other offences against public justice	24	173	...	...	173	100	7	204	13	1	...	...	...
6	143 to 153, 157, 158, 159	Rioting or unlawful assembly	16	656	5	...	671	99	2	683	103	...	...	...	...
7	140, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier	1	23	...	...	23	100	1	25	1	...	...	...	...
		TOTAL	47	1,074	5	...	1,079	99	19	1,145	141	1	...	...	...
		CLASS II.—*Serious offences against the Person.*													
8	302, 303, 396...	Murder ... By thags	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9		Murder ... „ dakaits	2	35	...	...	35	100	...	37	1	...	1	1	...
10		Murder ... „ robbers	7	68	...	...	68	100	...	75	1	...	1	...	1
11		Murder ... „ poison	1	57	...	1	58	98	...	58	10	...	...	...	...
12		Other murders	63	615	...	...	615	100	1	679	50	1	1	5	...
13	307	Attempts at murder	15	156	...	...	156	100	...	171	18	...	1	1	...
14	304, 308	Culpable homicide	13	287	...	...	287	100	3	303	23	...	...	...	...
15	376	Rape by a person other than the husband ...	3	111	...	...	111	100	...	114	22	1	...	...	...
16	377	Unnatural offences...	3	115	...	...	115	100	...	118	21	1	...	...	...
17	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth ...	1	77	...	...	77	100	...	78	22	...	...	...	...
18	305, 306, 309	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide	2	176	1	...	177	99	3	179	36	2	...	...	...
19	329, 331, 333	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession, or deterring public servant.	...	6	...	...	6	100	...	6	...	...	...	...	...
20	325, 326, 335	Grievous hurt	78	2,269	2	2	2,273	99	4	2,353	787	3	1	...	...
21	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt...	6	87	...	...	87	100	...	93	36	...	...	...	...
22	327, 330, 332	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession, or deterring public servant.	1	57	...	...	57	100	...	58	2	...	...	...	...
23	324	Hurt by dangerous weapon	18	479	...	...	479	100	1	498	94	1	...	...	...
24	363 to 369	Kidnapping or abduction	18	334	3	...	337	99	3	358	82	5	...	...	...

No. 13.—General Statement of Crime showing the Results of Police Operations in the Detection and Prosecution of Crime and Recovery of Property stolen during the year 1899—continued.

Statement A, Part III.—Return of Cognizable Crime for the year 1899 (Persons in Police Cases)—continued.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
				Reported during the year.							Not sent to Magistrate. (Accused, if any, released under Section 169, Criminal Procedure Code).				
				Investigated by the Police.									In which Magistrate sent for the accused and tried the case.		
Serial No.	Law under which punishable.	Offence.	Cases originally reported at a Police Station, or taken upon suspicion by the Police, pending under Police investigation from 1898.	Upon the report.	Under Magistrate's order after investigation had been refused by the Police	Not investigated.	Total.	Percentage of cases investigated at once on report, column 5 to total.	Cases taken up by station officer otherwise than upon report.	Total of cases investigated by the Police (*i. e.*, columns 4, 5, 6 and 10).	In which the Magistrate ordered case to be struck off as false, mistaken or non-cognizable.	In which no such order was passed, and the case was not tried by Magistrate.	Convicted.	Not convicted.	Pending at close of year.
	Class II.—*Serious offences against the Person*—concluded.														
25	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion.	...	11	...	...	11	100	...	11	2	...	...	...	...
26	372, 373	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a minor for prostitution.	1	2	...	...	2	100	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
27	371	Habitually dealing in slaves	...	1	...	...	1	100	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
28	353, 354, 356, 357	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	17	713	2	...	715	99	10	742	86	3	...	...	...
29	304 A, 338	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	2	113	...	...	113	100	...	115	17	...	...	...	...
		Total	251	5,769	8	3	5,780	99	22	6,050	1,310	17	5	7	1

	CLASS III.—*Serious offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.*														
30	395, 397, 398	Dakaiti	18	200	...	1	201	99	2	220	24	...	...	2	...
31	399, 402	Preparation and assembly for dakaiti	...	4	...	...	4	100	...	4	...	...	...	...	...
32	394, 397, 398	Robbery with hurt { By poisonous or stupefying drugs.	...	6	...	...	6	100	...	6	...	...	...	...	...
		Robbery with hurt { By other means	8	114	...	...	114	100	2	124	11	...	...	...	...
33	392, 393	Robbery ... ... { In dwelling-house ...	1	44	1	...	45	99	...	46	15	2	...	...	...
		Robbery ... ... { On the highway between sunset and sunrise.	3	103	...	...	103	100	...	106	15	1	...	...	...
		Robbery ... ... { Other robberies... ...	19	329	...	...	329	100	...	348	82	4	...	...	...
34	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences	21	480	4	...	484	99	3	508	87	1	1	1	...
35	428, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning or maiming any animal.	32	526	2	...	528	99	3	563	146	4	1	...	...
36	454, 455, 457 to 460	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	509	13,683	1	328	14,012	97	24	14,217	787	43	3	3	...
37	449 to 452	House-trespass with a view to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt.	3	143	...	...	143	100	...	146	19	...	...	...	...
38	412, 413	Receiving stolen property by dakaiti or habitually.	1	14	...	...	14	100	1	16	...	...	...	...	...
39	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thags, dakaits, robbers and thieves.	...	16	...	...	16	100	1	17	2	...	...	...	...
		TOTAL	615	15,662	8	329	15,999	97	36	16,321	1,188	55	5	6	...
	CLASS IV.—*Minor offences against the Person.*														
40	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement	5	123	1	...	124	99	...	129	32	1	...	...	...
41	336, 337	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life ...	1	32	...	...	32	100	...	33	1	...	...	...	...
42	374	Compulsory labour	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		TOTAL	6	155	1	...	156	99	...	162	33	1	...	...	...

No. 13.—General Statement of Crime showing the Results of Police Operations in the Detection and Prosecution of Crime and Recovery of Property stolen during the year 1899—continued.

Statement A, Part III.—Return of Cognizable Crime for the year 1899 (*Persons in Police Cases*)—continued.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
				Reported during the year.							Not sent to Magistrate. (Accused, if any, released under Section 169, Criminal Procedure Code).				
				Investigated by the Police.									*In which Magistrate sent for the accused and tried the case.*		
Serial No.	Law under which punishable.	Offence.	Cases originally reported at a Police station, or taken upon suspicion by the Police, pending under Police investigation from 1898.	Upon the report.	Under Magistrate's order after investigation had been refused by the Police.	Not investigated.	Total.	Percentage of cases investigated at once on report, column 5 to total.	Cases taken up by station officer otherwise than upon report.	Total of cases investigated by the Police (*i. e.*, columns 4, 5, 6 and 10).	In which the Magistrate ordered case to be struck off as false, mistaken or non-cognizable.	In which no such order was passed, and the case was not tried by Magistrate.	Convicted.	Not convicted.	Pending at close of year
		Class V.—*Minor offences against Property.*													
43	453, 456	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking ...	1	80	...	1	81	99	...	81	1	1	1	...	...
44	379 to 382	Theft ... { Of cattle	203	3,532	1	...	3,533	99	7	3.743	384	28	...	1	1
		{ Ordinary	211	8,515	6	7	8,528	99	17	8,749	970	38	2	2	...
45	406 to 408	Criminal breach of trust	17	366	1	...	367	99	6	390	74	4	...	...	...
45a	409	Criminal breach of trust by public servant or by banker, &c.	...	22	...	...	22	100	1	23	1	...	...	...	..
46	411, 414	Receiving stolen property	190	3,692	3	1	3,696	99	125	4,010	859	18	1	1	...
46a	419, 420	Cheating	6	196	1	...	197	99	21	224	16	...	...	...	...
47	447, 448	Criminal or house-tresspass	8	268	2	...	270	99	1	279	27	...	...	...	...
48	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle	1	16	...	1	17	99	...	17	1	...	...	...	...
		Total	637	16,687	14	10	16,711	99	178	17,516	2,333	89	4	4	1
	Total of preceding Classifications I to V		1,556	39,347	36	342	39,725	99	255	41,194	5,005	163	14	17	...

	CLASS VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*														
49	295 to 297	Offences against religion	1	21	...	...	21	100	...	22	5	...	...	...	...
50	Cases under Chapter VIII (B), C. P. C., and Act IX of 1874.	Vagrancy and bad character	7	2,347	439	...	2,786	84	584	3,377	80	1	...	...	...
51		Offences against Gambling Act	1	89	...	...	89	100	2	92	...	...	...	...	...
52		" " Excise Laws	1	208	...	...	208	100	5	214	17	...	...	...	...
53	Cognizable offences under the Acts specified.	" " Opium Act	...	110	...	...	110	100	7	117	11	...	...	...	...
54		" " Railway Laws	4	151	...	...	151	100	...	155	30	...	...	...	...
55		" " Salt and Customs Laws ...	...	2	...	...	2	100	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
56		" " Arms Act 1878 (XI of 1878)	4	510	1	...	511	99	41	556	25	...	...	...	...
57	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, Section 34 of Act V of 1861, and offences under any other municipal or local laws.	Public and local nuisances	...	10,300	2	...	10,302	99	856	11,158	25	...	...	...	...
58	Act XIII of 1889, Sections 13, 15	Cantonment Act	...	3,161	28	...	3,189	99	...	3,189	8	...	...	...	...
59	Act XXI of 1883, Sections 82, 86	Indian Emigration Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
60	Act X of 1886, Section 651 ...	Escape from custody under Civil Procedure Code or warrant	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
61	Act IX of 1874, Sections 4, 5, 19, 20, 23.	European Vagrancy Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
62	Act XVII of 1878, Sections 25, 28	Northern India Ferry Act	...	1	...	...	1	100	...	1	1	...	..	...	...
63	Act VII of 1878, Sections 25, 32, 42, 51, 61, 62, 76.	Forest Laws	9	235	...	...	235	100	...	244	29	...	...	...	...
64	Act XV of 1872, Sections 68 to 71, 73 to 75.	Indian Christian Marriage Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
65	Act V of 1871, Section 29 ...	Prisoners Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
66	Act VI of 1898, Section 52 ...	Post Office Act	...	6	...	...	6	100	...	6	...	...	...	...	...
67	Act III of 1877, Sections 81, 82 ...	Registration Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
68	Act XXVII of 1871, Sections 19, 20.	Criminal Tribes Act	110	449	...	...	449	100	38	597	4	...	...	..	...
69	Act XXXI of 1871, Section 16 ...	Indian Weights and Measures of Capacity ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
70	Act IV of 1874, Section 6	Foreign Recruiting	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
71	Act IV of 1872, Section 47 ...	Punjab Laws Act	...	96	...	...	96	100	11	107	2	...	...	...	...
72	Act XIII of 1885, Section 25 ...	Telegraph Act	...	6	..	...	6	100	...	6	...	...	...	...	...
73	44 and 45 Vic., Chaps. 58 and 156	Persons found purchasing soldiers' regimental necessaries, equipment, stores, &c.	...	3	...	...	3	100	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
		TOTAL	137	17,695	470	...	18,165	97	1,544	19,846	237	1	...	...	...
		GRAND TOTAL	1,693	57,042	506	342	57,890	98	1,799	61,040	5,242	164	14	17	2

No. 13.—General Statement of Crime showing the Results of Police Operations in the Detection and Prosecution of Crime and Recovery of Property stolen during the year 1899—continued.

Statement A, Part III.—Return of Cognizable Crime for the year 1899 *(Persons in Police Cases)*—continued.

Serial No. (1)	Law under which punishable. (2)	Offence. (3)	Cases other than those in columns 12 to 16, in which the offender was not detected or apprehended. (17)	Cases still under investigation by the Police at the end of the year. (18)	Cases sent before the Magistrate. (19)	Cases pending in Court at beginning of year. (20)	Total of cases before the Courts. (21)	Number ending in discharge or acquittal. (22)	Number ending in conviction. (23)	Percentage of cases ending in conviction to total of columns 22 and 23. (24)	Number declared by Court after trial never to have occurred, or to be mistakes of law or fact. (25)	Number in which the Court held after trial that a non-cognizable offence was only committed. (26)	Number still under trial at close of the year. (27)	Cases disposed of under foot-note (*D*). (28)
1	115	Abetment of cognizable offence not committed, &c.	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
	117	Abetment of commission of cognizable offence by public, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit cognizable offence, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
	Class I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety and Justice.*													
2	131 to 136, 138	Offences relating to Army and Navy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
3	231 to 254	Offences relating to coin	8	2	125	2	127	35	69	66	13	...	10	...
3a	255 to 263 A	Offences relating to stamps	1	...	3	...	3	1	1	50	...	...	1	...
3b	467 and 471	Offences relating to Government Promissory Notes.	...	...	1	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	1	...

3a	489 A to 489 D	Offences relating to Currency Notes and Bank Notes.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	212, 216 and 216 A	Harbouring an offender	2	2	59	2	61	28	18	39	5	3	7	...
5	224, 225, 225 B and 226	Other offences against public justice	30	4	156	9	165	41	102	71	8	2	10	2
6	143 to 153, 157, 158, 159	Rioting or unlawful assembly	26	23	537	70	607	109	352	76	23	47	69	7
7	140, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier	1	1	22	...	22	2	15	88	2	...	2	1
		TOTAL	68	32	903	84	987	217	557	71	51	52	100	10
	CLASS II. – *Serious offences against the Person.*													
8		Murder — By thags	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9		Murder — „ dakaits	9	6	19	3	22	3	11	78	...	...	8	...
10	302, 303, 396	Murder — „ robbers	24	13	35	4	39	7	25	78	...	...	7	...
11		Murder — „ poison	6	2	40	11	51	16	20	55	2	...	12	1
12		Other murders	127	48	447	78	525	128	263	67	8	3	112	11
13	307	Attempts at murder	30	5	116	11	127	20	71	78	13	7	12	4
14	304, 308	Culpable homicide	12	8	260	29	289	37	150	80	13	39	47	3
15	376	Rape by a person other than the husband ...	8	2	81	5	86	29	44	60	4	2	6	1
16	377	Unnatural offences	6	...	90	1	91	32	52	61	4	...	3	...
17	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth ...	20	4	32	3	35	6	25	80	2	...	2	...
18	305, 306, 309	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide	10	4	127	5	132	29	90	75	9	...	2	2
19	329, 331, 333	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession, or deterring public servant.	...	1	5	...	5	2	1	33	1	...	1	...
20	325, 326, 335	Grievous hurt	184	93	1,285	94	1,379	161	564	77	27	97	88	442
21	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt ...	18	5	34	6	40	9	23	71	4	...	4	...
22	327, 330, 332	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession, or deterring public servant.	7	2	47	5	52	9	34	79	...	1	8	...
23	324	Hurt by dangerous weapons	33	20	350	20	370	38	137	78	13	20	28	134
24	363 to 369	Kidnapping or abduction	44	16	211	25	236	60	93	60	45	11	19	8

No. 13.—General Statement of Crime showing the Results of Police Operations in the Detection and Prosecution of Crime and Recovery of Property stolen during the year 1899—continued.

Statement A, Part III.—Return of Cognizable Crime for the year 1899 *(Persons in Police Cases)*—continued.

1	2	3	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Serial No.	Law under which punishable.	Offence.	Cases other than those in columns 12 to 16 in which the offender was not detected or apprehended.	Cases still under investigation by the Police at the end of the year.	Cases sent before the Magistrate.	Cases pending in Court at beginning of year.	Total of cases before the Courts.	Number ending in discharge or acquittal.	Number ending in conviction.	Percentage of cases ending in conviction to total of columns 22 and 23.	Number declared by Court after trial never to have occurred, or to be mistakes of law or fact.	Number in which the Court held after trial that a non-cognizable offence was only committed.	Number still under trial at close of the year.	Cases disposed of under foot-note (*D*).
	Class II.—*Serious offences against the Person*—concluded.													
25	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion.	...	2	7	...	7	5	2	28	...	...	...	...
26	372, 373	Selling, leting, or unlawfully obtaining a minor for prostitution.	1	...	2	1	3	1	2	66	...	...	...	...
27	371	Habitually dealing in slaves	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	353, 354, 356, 357	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	43	22	588	35	623	180	348	65	29	27	38	1
29	304 A 338	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	3	2	92	5	97	16	56	77	13	6	1	5
		Total	586	256	3,868	341	4,209	788	2,011	71	187	213	898	612

		CLASS III.—*Serious offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.*													
30	395, 397, 398	Dakaiti		63	29	102	3	105	30	45	60	1	1	28	...
31	399, 402	Preparation and assembly for dakaiti		...	...	4	...	4	...	1	100	...	...	3	...
32	394, 397, 398	Robbery with hurt ...	By poisonous or stupefying drugs.	2	1	3	...	3	...	2	100	...	...	1	...
			By other means ...	55	5	53	5	58	21	30	58	1	...	6	...
33	392, 393	Robbery	In dwelling-house ...	10	2	17	...	17	7	7	50	2	...	1	...
			On the highway between sunset and sunrise.	39	7	44	1	45	15	22	59	1	1	5	1
			Other robberies ...	100	18	144	10	154	40	74	64	15	5	18	2
34	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440	Serious mischief and cognate offences... ...		208	23	187	15	202	102	62	37	7	1	29	1
35	428, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning or maiming any animal.		88	27	297	15	312	133	139	51	12	8	20	...
36	454, 455, 457 to 460	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.		9,620	503	3,258	138	3,416	885	2,172	71	86	9	261	3
37	449 to 452	House-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.		9	4	114	3	117	22	82	78	3	3	7	...
38	412, 413	Receiving stolen property by dakaiti or habitually		...	2	14	...	14	4	9	69	...	...	1	...
39	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thags, dakaits, robbers and thieves.		...	...	15	1	16	5	2	28	2	...	7	...
		TOTAL		10,194	621	4,252	211	4,463	1,264	2,647	67	130	28	387	7
		CLASS IV.—*Minor offences against the Person.*													
40	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement		11	4	81	8	89	19	35	64	3	1	6	...
41	336, 337	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life ...		4	1	27	...	27	6	11	64	1	1	1	...
42	374	Compulsory labour...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		TOTAL		15	5	108	8	116	25	46	64	4	2	7	32

No. 13.—General Statement of Crime showing the Results of Police Operations in the Detection and Prosecution of Crime and Recovery of Property stolen during the year 1899—continued.

Statement A, Part III.—Return of Cognizable Crime for the year 1899 (Persons in Police Cases)—concluded.

1	2	3	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Serial No.	Law under which punishable.	Offence.	Cases other than those in columns 12 to 16, in which the offender was not detected or apprehended.	Cases still under investigation by the Police at the end of the year.	Cases sent before the Magistrate.	Cases pending in Court at beginning of year.	Total of cases before the Courts.	Number ending in discharge or acquittal.	Number ending in conviction.	Percentage of cases ending in conviction to total of columns 22 and 23.	Number declared by Court after trial never to have occurred, or to be mistakes of law or fact.	Number in which the Court held after trial that a non-cognizable offence was only committed.	Number still under trial at close of the year.	Cases disposed of under foot-note (*D*).
		Class V.—*Minor offences against Property.*												
43	453, 456	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking ...	8	...	70	2	72	14	53	79	3	1	1	...
44	379 to 382	Theft ... ... Of cattle	1,237	148	1,944	88	2,032	481	1,340	73	57	22	132	...
		Theft ... ... Ordinary	3,025	282	4,430	115	4,545	818	3,357	80	120	41	204	5
45	406 to 408	Criminal breach of trust	80	23	209	16	225	44	138	75	24	7	11	1
45a	409	Criminal breach of trust by public servant or by banker, &c.	1	3	18	...	18	2	11	84	...	1	4	...
46	411, 414	Receiving stolen property...	339	153	2,639	132	2,771	585	1,764	75	123	91	182	26
46a	419, 420	Cheating	30	11	167	11	178	32	107	76	17	3	19	...
47	447, 448	Criminal or house-trespass	30	6	216	7	223	58	125	68	10	2	9	19
48	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle	13	...	3	...	3	1	2	66	...	...	...	...
		Total	4,763	626	9,696	371	10,067	2,035	6,897	77	354	168	562	51
		Total of preceding Classifications I to V	15,626	1,549	18,827	1,015	19,842	4,329	12,158	73	726	463	1,454	712

Class VI.—Other offences not specified above.

49	295 to 297	Offences against religion	...	1	16	1	17	5	5	50	3	...	3	1
50	Cases under Chapter VIII (B), C. P. C., and Act IX of 1874.	Vagrancy and bad character	9	13	3,274	62	3,336	555	2,473	81	120	2	179	7
51	Cognizable offences under the Acts specified.	Offences against Gaming Act	...	1	91	4	95	17	70	80	5	...	3	...
52		" " Excise Laws	13	4	180	3	183	34	133	79	7	2	7	...
53		" " Opium Laws	5	1	100	8	108	21	80	79	5	...	2	...
54		" " Railway Laws...	39	3	83	7	90	22	59	72	3	2	4	...
55		" " Salt and Customs Laws ...	...	...	2	...	2	1	1	50	...	...	...	...
56		" " Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878)...	9	10	512	13	525	70	347	83	51	2	53	2
57	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, Section 34 of Act V of 1861, and offences under any other municipal or local laws.	Public and local nuisances	5	1	11,127	162	11,289	1,272	9,876	88	61	...	78	2
58	Act XIII of 1889, Sections 13, 15...	Cantonment Act	...	...	3,181	54	3,235	543	2,669	83	...	...	23	...
59	Act XXI of 1883, Sections 82, 86...	Indian Emigration Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
60	Act X of 1886, Section 651 ...	Escape from custody under Civil Procedure Code or warrant.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
61	Act IX of 1874, Sections 4, 5, 19, 20, 23.	European Vagrancy Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
62	Act XVII of 1878, Sections 25, 28	Northern India Ferry Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
63	Act VII of 1878, Sections 25, 32, 42, 51, 61, 62, 76.	Forest Laws	31	6	178	5	183	21	150	87	2	...	10	...
64	Act XV of 1872, Sections 68 to 71, 73 to 75.	Indian Christian Marriage Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
65	Act V of 1871, Section 29	Prisoners Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
66	Act VI of 1898, Section 52 ...	Post Office Act	...	1	5	3	8	5	1	16	2	...	...	...
67	Act III of 1877, Sections 81, 82 ...	Registration Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
68	Act XXVII of 1871, Sections 19, 20.	Criminal Tribes Act	199	6	383	9	397	32	338	91	14	...	13	...
69	Act XXXI of 1871, Section 16 ...	Indian Weights and Measures of Capacity ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
70	Act IV of 1874, Section 6	Foreign recruiting	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
71	Act IV of 1872, Section 47 ...	Punjab Laws Act	...	1	104	3	107	18	84	82	4	...	1	...
72	Act XIII of 1885, Section 25 ...	Telegraph Act	3	...	3	...	3	2	1	33	...	...	...	...
73	44 and 45 Vic., Cap. 58 and 156 ...	Persons found purchasing soldiers regimental necessaries, equipments, stores, &c.	...	...	3	...	3	...	3	100	...	...	...	...
		Total	313	48	19,247	334	19,581	2,618	16,290	86	277	8	376	12
		GRAND TOTAL	15,939	1,588	38,074	1,349	39,423	6,947	28,448	80	1,003	471	1,830	724

No. 13.—General Statement of Crime showing the Results of Police Operations in the Detection and Prosecution of Crime and Recovery of Property stolen during the year 1899—continued.

Statement A, Part IV.—Return of Cognizable Crime for the year 1899 (Persons in Police Cases).

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Serial No.	Law under which punishable.	Offence.	Persons in Police custody or on bail under Section 170, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year as concerned in cases reported to or in cases taken up by the Police.	Persons arrested by the Police. Upon the report or other information.	Persons arrested by the Police. Under Magistrate's orders after investigation had been refused by the Police or the Police had reported the charge to be false.	Persons not arrested because absconded in cases occurring during the year.	Persons released by the station officer under Section 169, and not required to appear by Magistrate.	Percentage of column 8 to column 5.	Persons released by Magistrate's order before trial.	Persons on bail or still in Police custody at close of year.	Persons appearing under order of the Magistrate.	Persons whose cases were under trial before the Courts at beginning of year.	Total number of persons tried.	Number discharged or acquitted.	Number convicted, including those ordered to give security for good behaviour.	Percentage of number convicted on totals of columns 15 and 16.	Number of persons convicted who had been arrested by the Police on report or information, column 5.	Number under trial at close of the year.	Disposed of before trial.	Disposed of during trial.
1	115	Abetment of cognizable offence not committed, &c.	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	117	Abetment of commission of cognizable offence by public, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit cognizable offence, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Class I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety and Justice.*																			
2	131 to 136, 138	Offences relating to Army and Navy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	231 to 254	Offences relating to coin	...	169	...	1	4	2	...	...	...	5	168	46	84	64	80	24	2	14
3a	255 to 263 A	Offences relating to stamps	...	5	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	3	1	1	50	1	1	...	...

3b	468 and 471	Offences relating to Government Promissory Notes.	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	4	3	...	...	...	1	...	...
3c	489 A to 489 D	Offences relating to Currency Notes and Bank Notes.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	212, 216 and 216 A	Harbouring an offender	3	121	...	1	2	1	11	2	...	2	111	56	30	34	28	9	...	16
5	224, 225, 225 B and 226 ...	Other offences against public justice...	4	272	...	22	1	3	2	...	...	17	289	97	162	62	149	19	1	11
6	143 to 153, 157, 158, 159 ..	Rioting or unlawful assembly... ...	72	4,731	38	40	37	7	29	110	72	611	5,346	1,451	2,764	60	2,484	651	2	480
7	140, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier...	...	29	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	4	15	78	15	2	...	8
		TOTAL	79	5,328	38	67	44	8	42	114	72	638	5,950	1,658	3,056	64	2,757	707	5	529
	CLASS II.—*Serious offences against the Person.*																			
8	302, 303, 396	Murder — By thags	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9		Murder — „ dakaits ...	...	229	...	44	...	...	...	16	15	16	244	101	63	38	55	77	...	3
10		Murder — „ robbers ...	10	101	...	8	4	3	...	...	16	6	129	66	41	38	22	20	...	2
11		Murder — „ poison ...	...	66	...	2	2	3	1	...	2	20	85	39	22	36	13	18	...	6
12		Other murders	25	1,134	...	79	26	2	9	20	82	235	1,421	594	465	43	316	310	...	52
13	307	Attempts at murder	9	197	...	10	4	2	5	...	7	25	228	79	96	54	85	20	1	33
14	304, 308	Culpable homicide	8	594	...	21	10	1	2	5	10	67	662	202	261	56	222	109	...	990
15	376	Rape by a person other than the husband.	1	116	...	2	6	5	1	4	...	11	117	53	52	49	46	7	...	5
16	377	Unnatural offences	...	120	...	1	5	4	...	1	6	1	121	52	57	52	54	3	...	9
17	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth	...	44	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	3	46	13	30	69	28	2	...	1
18	305, 306, 309	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide	...	136	...	...	5	3	2	2	...	5	131	30	90	75	88	2	1	9
19	329, 331, 333	Grievous hurt, for the purpose of extorting property or confession, or deterring public servant.	...	22	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	21	11	2	15	2	1	...	7
20	325, 326, 335	Grievous hurt	34	2,482	3	28	137	5	88	44	37	189	2,475	522	866	62	828	160	1	927
21	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	3	52	...	4	5	9	...	1	...	7	56	21	26	55	25	5	...	4
22	327, 330, 332...	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession, or deterring public servant.	2	156	...	2	2	1	1	1	1	15	170	60	79	56	75	30	...	1

No. 13.—General Statement of Crime showing the Results of Police Operations in the Detection and Prosecution of Crime and Recovery of Property stolen during the year 1899—cotinued.

Statement A, Part IV.—Return of Cognizable Crime for the year 1899 (Persons in Police Cases)—continued.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Serial No.	Law under which punishable.	Offence.	Persons in Police custody or on bail under Section 170, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year as concerned in cases reported to or in cases taken up by the Police.	Persons arrested by the Police. Upon the report or other information.	Persons arrested by the Police. Under Magistrate's orders after investigation had been refused by the Police or the Police had reported the charge to be false.	Persons not arrested because absconded in cases occurring during the year.	Persons released by the station officer under Section 169, and not required to appear by Magistrate.	Percentage of column 8 to column 5.	Persons released by Magistrate's order before trial.	Persons on bail or still in Police custody at close of year.	Persons appearing under order of the Magistrate.	Persons whose cases were under trial before the Courts at beginning of year.	Total number of persons tried.	Number discharged or acquitted.	Number convicted, including those ordered to give security for good behaviour.	Percentage of number convicted on totals of columns 15 and 16.	Number of persons convicted who had been arrested by the Police on report or information, column 5.	Number under trial at close of the year.	Disposed of before trial.	Disposed of during trial.
	Class II.—*Serious offences against the Person*—concluded.																			
23	324	Hurt by dangerous weapon	3	578	...	2	19	3	4	9	11	34	594	83	204	71	181	41	...	266
24	363 to 369	Kidnapping or abduction	6	542	...	11	31	5	20	4	8	57	545	194	159	45	150	50	13	142
25	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion.	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	12	7	5	41	5	...	...	...
26	372, 373	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a minor for prostitution.	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	8	4	4	50	4	...	...	...
27	371	Habitually dealing in slaves	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	353, 354, 356, 357	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	12	1,121	...	8	19	1	6	12	6	69	1,171	432	549	55	526	95	...	95
29	304 A, 338	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	4	120	...	...	9	7	2	...	1	6	120	26	69	72	67	1	...	24
		Total	117	7,832	3	223	284	3	141	124	202	767	8,356	2,589	3,140	54	2,792	951	16	1,070

	CLASS III.—*Serious offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.*																			
30	395, 397, 398	Dakaiti	10	650	...	22	26	4	...	31	70	17	686	239	186	43	150	227	4	34
31	399, 402	Preparation and assembly for dakaiti	...	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	2	7	77	7	14	1	...
32	394, 397, 398	Robbery with hurt { By poisonous or stupefying drugs.	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	2	...	2	1	...	...
		Robbery with hurt { By other means	2	149	...	3	6	4	1	...	2	9	155	57	67	54	62	26	...	5
33	392, 393	Robbery ... ... { In dwelling-house	...	55	...	...	6	10	2	1	3	...	49	26	17	39	14	4	...	2
		Robbery { On the highway between sunset and sunrise.	...	105	...	5	4	3	...	2	1	1	101	38	41	51	40	15	...	7
		Robbery { Other robberies	...	306	...	11	2	6	9	9	4	14	304	108	114	51	111	39	...	43
34	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences	...	375	1	3	8	2	1	7	21	22	403	190	94	33	88	101	...	18
35	428, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning or maiming any animal.	13	454	...	3	25	5	8	2	9	35	476	230	192	45	170	30	...	24
36	454, 455, 457 to 460... ...	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	72	5,625	1	97	106	1	26	60	59	308	5,872	1,978	3,209	61	3,020	553	1	132
37	449 to 452	House-trespass with a view to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt.	...	152	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	4	156	40	97	70	91	12	...	7
38	412, 413	Receiving stolen property by dakaiti or habitually.	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	18	7	10	58	10	1	...	...
39	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thags, dakaits, robbers and thieves.	10	95	...	2	4	4	10	...	...	17	108	9	8	47	8	50	...	41
		TOTAL	107	8,013	2	149	187	2	57	114	169	427	8,354	2,924	4,044	58	3,773	1,073	6	313
	CLASS IV.—*Minor offences against the Person.*																			
40	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement...	...	218	...	...	...	...	4	1	...	12	225	68	82	54	82	11	...	64
41	336, 337	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life.	...	43	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	39	9	14	60	13	1	...	15
42	374	Compulsory labour	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		TOTAL	...	261	...	...	...	...	8	1	...	12	264	77	96	55	95	12	...	79

No. 13.—General Statement of Crime showing the Results of Police Operations in the Detection and Prosecution of Crime and Recovery of Property stolen during the year 1899—continued.

Statement A, Part IV.—Return of Cognizable Crime for the year 1899 *(Persons in the Police Cases)*—concluded.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Serial No.	Law under which punishable.	Offence.	Persons in Police custody or on bail under Section 170, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year as concerned in cases reported to or in cases taken up by the Police.	Persons arrested by the Police. Upon the report or other information.	Persons arrested by the Police. Under Magistrate's orders after investigation had been refused by the Police or the Police had reported the charge to be false.	Persons not arrested because absconded in cases occurring during the year.	Persons released by the station officer under Section 169, and not required to appear by Magistrate.	Percentage of column 8 to column 5.	Persons released by Magistrate's order before trial.	Persons on bail or still in Police custody at close of year.	Persons appearing under order of the Magistrate.	Persons whose cases were under trial before the Courts at beginning of year.	Total number of persons tried.	Number discharged or acquitted.	Number convicted, including those ordered to give security for good behaviour.	Percentage of number convicted on totals of columns 15 and 16.	Number of persons convicted who had been arrested by the Police on report or information, column 5.	Number under trial at close of the year.	Disposed of before trial.	Disposed of during trial.
		Class V.—*Minor offences against Property.*																		
43	453, 456	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	...	81	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	2	84	20	59	74	56	2	...	3
44	379 to 382	Theft ... { Of cattle	36	3,028	3	55	31	1	45	22	25	174	3,167	1,028	1,834	64	1,753	209	1	96
		Theft ... { Ordinary	38	6,544	1	41	58	8	26	49	39	18c	6,668	1,611	4,478	73	4,3c9	358	1	221
45	406 to 408	Criminal breach of trust ...	1	254	...	25	3	1	3	3	3	17	266	64	157	71	150	13	...	32
45*a*	409	Criminal breach of trust by public servant or by banker, &c.	...	24	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	24	3	12	80	11	8	...	1
46	411, 414	Receiving stolen property	86	4,041	4	51	157	3	110	77	47	189	4,016	1,179	2,301	66	2,206	241	7	295
46*a*	419, 420	Cheating	1	280	...	22	8	2	2	7	1	13	278	59	148	71	144	37	...	34
47	447, 448	Criminal or house-trespass	1	332	...	...	8	2	5	3	1	10	328	91	161	63	156	9	...	67
48	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	2	66	2	...	...	...
		Total	163	14,587	8	194	266	1	191	162	119	585	14,834	4,056	9,152	69	8,787	877	9	749
	Total of preceding Classifications I to V		466	36,021	51	633	781	2	439	515	562	2,429	37,758	11,304	19,488	63	18,204	3,620	36	3,346

CLASS VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*

49	295 to 297	Offences against religion	...	27	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	4	30	10	8	44	8	5	...	7
50	Cases under Chapter VIII (B), C. P. C., and Act IX of 1874.	Vagrancy and bad character	6	1,725	434	5	43	2	34	12	1,398	62	3,532	574	2,661	82	1,224	182	4	115
51	Cognizable offences under the Acts specified.	Offences against Gaming Act ...	1	514	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	23	535	155	329	67	329	17	...	34
52	"	" " Excise Laws ...	2	293	...	...	2	·6	2	2	...	4	293	68	199	74	199	15	...	11
53	"	" " Opium Laws ...	...	125	...	1	2	1	1	...	...	10	132	32	90	73	87	3	...	7
54	"	" " Railway Laws ...	...	125	...	1	8	6	1	...	...	11	127	37	75	66	74	8	...	7
55	"	" " Salt and Customs Laws.	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	1	33	1	...	...	...
56	"	" " Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878).	4	612	...	2	8	1	3	4	...	17	618	110	387	77	369	66	...	55
57	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, Section 34 of Act V of 1861, and offences under any other municipal or local laws.	Public and local nuisances	...	11,203	1	2	1	·008	2	1	5	162	11,367	1,285	9,941	88	9,880	78	...	63
58	Act XIII of 1889, Sections 13, 15.	Cantonment Act	...	3,162	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	54	3,235	543	2,669	83	2,629	23	...	...
59	Act XXI of 1883, Sections 82, 86.	Indian Emigration Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
60	Act X of 1886, Section 651	Escape from custody under Civil Procedure Code or warrant.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
61	Act IX of 1874, Sections 4, 5, 19, 20, 23.	European Vagrancy Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
62	Act XVII of 1878, Sections 25, 28.	Northern India Ferry Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
63	Act VII of 1878, Sections 25, 32, 42, 51, 61, 62, 76.	Forest Laws	3	330	...	...	1	·3	3	3	1	12	339	68	239	77	235	25	...	7
64	Act XV of 1872, Sections 68 to 71, 73 to 75.	Indian Christian Marriage Act ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
65	Act V of 1871, Section 29 ...	Prisoners Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
66	Act VI of 1898, Section 52...	Post Office Act	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	9	6	1	14	1	...	...	2
67	Act III of 1877, Sections 81, 82.	Registration Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
68	Act XXVII of 1871, Sections 19, 20.	Criminal Tribes Act	...	398	...	31	9	2	1	1	1	9	395	30	338	91	323	13	2	14
69	Act XXXI of 1871, Section 16.	Indian Weights and Measures of Capacity.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
70	Act IV of 1874, Section 6 ...	Foreign Recruiting	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
71	Act IV of 1872, Section 47	Punjab Laws Act	...	164	...	...	1	·6	4	1	...	7	165	53	107	66	104	3	...	2
72	Act XIII of 1885, Section 25	Telegraph Act...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	1	33	1	...	...	...
73	44 and 45 Vic., Cap. 58 and 156.	Persons found purchasing soldiers' regimental necessaries, equipments, stores, &c.	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	3	75	3	...	...	...
		TOTAL	16	18,693	454	42	75	·4	52	27	1,405	380	20,788	2,977	17,049	85	15,467	438	6	324
		GRAND TOTAL	482	54,714	505	675	856	1	491	542	1,967	2,809	58,546	14,281	36,537	71	33,671	4,058	42	3,670

No. 13.—General Statement of Crime showing the Results of Police Operations in the Detection and Prosecution of Crime and Recovery of Property stolen during the year 1899—continued.

Statement B, Part I.—Return of Non-cognizable Crime for the year ending 31st December 1899.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
			Pending at beginning of the year.							
			Under investigation by order of Magistrate.							
Serial No.	Law under which punishable.	Offence.	With the Police.	Otherwise under investigation.	Under trial.	Instituted by complaint during the year.	Taken up by the Magistrate of his own motion or upon information from the Police.	Referred to Police for investigation.	Total for disposal (*i. e.* total of columns 4 to 8).	Number dismissed without trial.
1	115	Abbetment of non-cognizable offence not committed, &c. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	117	Abbetting of commission of non-cognizable offence by public, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit non-cognizable offence ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
		Total	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
		Class I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, &c.*								
2	121 to 130, 505	Offences against the State	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	1
3	137	Harbouring deserters by master of ship	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 225, 227 and 229.	Offences against public justice	2	20	49	775	431	102	1,272	205
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223	Offences by public servants	1	6	29	293	60	33	387	188
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 434 ...	False evidence, false complaints and claims and fraudulent deeds and disposition of property.	1	27	72	615	191	14	904	268
7	465 to 477	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents not being Government Promissory Notes, and falsifying accounts.	4	8	10	318	10	24	351	202
8	264 to 267	Offences relating to weights and measures	..	...	...	26	14	1	40	9
9	482 to 489	Making or using false trade-marks	...	...	...	45	1	1	46	22
10	149, 153 to 166, 160	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray	...	...	...	82	9	5	94	7
		Total	8	61	160	2,155	717	180	3,096	902

		Class II.—Serious offences against the Person.								
11	312 to 316	Causing miscarriage	1	...	...	29	2	9	32	24
12	370	Buying or disposing of slaves	...	1	...	13	...	2	14	11
12a	376	Rape by the husband	...	...	...	9	...	7	9	9
		Total	1	1	...	51	2	18	55	44
		Class III.—Serious offences against Property.								
13	384 to 389	Extortion	4	15	25	904	5	65	953	620
		Class IV.—Minor offences against the Person.								
14	345	Wrongful confinement	...	21	12	1,025	...	9	1,058	374
15	352, 355, 358	Criminal force	...	103	220	13,369	4	45	13,697	4,743
16	334	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation	...	...	1	51	...	6	52	19
17	323	Voluntarily causing hurt	12	273	42,430	821	4	174	31,494	11,427
		Total	12	397	42,663	15,266	8	234	46,301	16,563
		Class V.—Minor offences against Property.								
18	417 and 418	Cheating	1	39	61	2,227	19	59	2,345	1,404
19	403 to 405	Criminal misappropriation of property	2	5	23	741	22	57	793	411
20	426, 427, 434	Mischief, simple	1	31	68	4,255	27	63	4,374	1,629
		Total	4	75	152	7,223	68	179	7,512	3,444
		Class VI.—Other offences not specified above.								
21	298	Offences against religion	...	...	...	203	...	4	203	102
22	490 to 492	Criminal breach of contract of service	2	1	1	118	2	1	124	60
23	493 to 498	Offences relating to marriage	19	133	224	6,915	5	216	7,279	2,940
24	500 to 502	Defamation	1	10	20	777	...	28	808	367
25	504, 506 to 510	Intimidation, insult and annoyance	...	24	36	3,081	1	54	3,142	1,133
26	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290 ...	Public and local nuisances	...	9	13	584	57	8	656	182
27	291	Keeping a lottery office	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	1
28	Cases under Chapter VIII, C. P. C. ...	Security for keeping the peace on conviction	52	29	167	6,639	2,304	2,938	10,190	4,722
29	Cases under Chapter X, C. P. C. ...	Public nuisances	1	28	9	448	23	36	509	299
30	Cases under Chapter XII, C. P. C. ...	Disputes as to immovable property	...	4	8	568	40	63	620	319
31	Cases under Chapter XXXVI, C. P. C....	Maintenance of wives and children	...	33	32	1,924	...	4	1,984	624
		Total	75	271	510	21,269	2,432	3,352	25,517	10,749
	Offences under other special or local laws not cognizable by the Police		64	53	191	8,842	1,221	217	10,371	2,016
		GRAND TOTAL	168	873	4,370	55,700	4,453	4,245	93,805	34,333

No. 13.—General Statement of Crime showing the Results of Police Operations in the Detection and Prosecution of Crime and Recovery of Property stolen during the year 1899—continued.

Statement B, Part I.—Return of Non-cognizable Crime for the year ending 31st December 1899—concluded.

1	2	3	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
			Number tried.		Number of cases pending at close of the year.					
					Under investigation.					
Serial No.	Law under which punishable.	Offence.	Ending in discharge or acquittal.	Ending in conviction.	With the Police.	Otherwise under investigation.	Under trial.	Number declared by Court never to have occurred or to be mistakes of law or fact.	Number in which the Court held that a cognizable offence was committed.	Under foot-note (A).
1	115	Abetment of non-cognizable offence not committed &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	117	Abetting commission of non-cognizable offence by public, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit non-cognizable offence	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Class I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, &c.								
2	121 to 130, 505	Offences against the State	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	137	Harbouring deserters by master of ship	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 225, 227 and 229.	Offences against public justice	418	552	5	10	58	...	...	31
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223	Offences by public servants	93	40	...	7	15	...	...	3
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 434	False evidence, false complaints and claims and fraudulent deeds and disposition of property	352	205	4	9	47	...	...	28
7	465 to 477	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents not being Government Promissory Notes, and falsifying accounts.	77	24	1	12	25	2	...	8
8	264 to 267	Offences relating to weights and measures	6	13	...	...	2	...	...	...
9	482 to 489	Making or using false trade-marks	8	5	...	...	...	...	...	11
10	149, 153 to 166, 160	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray	17	67	...	...	1	1	...	1
		Total	971	907	10	38	148	3	...	82

		Class II.—Serious offences against the Person.								
11	312 to 316 ...	Causing miscarriage ...	5	1	1	1	...	...	...	...
12	370 ...	Buying or disposing of slaves ...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
12a	376 ...	Rape by the husband ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	7	1	3	1	...	...	...	...
		Class III.—Serious offences against Property.								
13	384 to 389 ...	Extortion ...	222	23	8	21	26	1	...	32
		Class IV.—Minor offences against the Person.								
14	345 ...	Wrongful confinement ...	100	49	1	5	11	...	...	502
15	352, 355, 358 ...	Criminal force ...	2,432	716	3	89	278	14	1	5,477
16	334 ...	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation ...	14	9	...	...	...	...	...	10
17	323 ...	Voluntarily causing hurt ...	14,666	1,539	13	218	569	18	6	13,127
		Total ...	17,212	2,313	17	312	858	32	7	19,116
		Class V.—Minor offences against Property.								
18	417 and 418 ...	Cheating ...	646	100	4	25	70	2	1	93
19	403 to 405 ...	Criminal misappropriation of property ...	228	80	5	11	19	1	1	36
20	426, 427, 434 ...	Mischief, simple ...	942	563	3	25	71	3	1	1,136
		Total ...	1,816	743	12	61	160	6	3	1,265
		Class VI.—Other offences not specified above.								
21	298 ...	Offences against religion ...	39	21	1	3	1	...	...	36
22	490 to 492 ...	Criminal breach of contract of service ...	33	14	...	...	2	...	...	15
23	493 to 498 ...	Offences relating to marriage ...	1,988	479	13	142	236	2	4	1,552
24	500 to 502 ...	Defamation ...	183	41	...	9	27	...	...	184
25	504, 506 to 510 ...	Intimidation, insult and annoyance ...	621	206	...	10	43	3	...	1,174
26	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287 288, 290 ...	Public and local nuisances ...	177	133	1	2	19	1	...	121
27	291 ...	Keeping a lottery office ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	Cases under Chapter VIII, C. P. C. ...	Security for keeping the peace on conviction ...	1,595	2,491	155	156	186	...	...	907
29	Cases under Chapter X, C. P. C. ...	Public nuisances ...	93	42	...	12	11	...	...	52
30	Cases under Chapter XII, C. P. C. ...	Disputes as to immovable property ...	153	87	2	4	14	...	...	41
31	Cases under Chapter XXXVI, C. P. C. ...	Maintenance of wives and children ...	649	245	...	19	50	...	...	430
		Total ...	5,531	3,760	172	357	589	6	4	4,512
	Offences under other special or local laws not cognizable by the Police ...		2,217	4,189	30	71	193	2	6	1,691
		GRAND TOTAL ...	27,976	11,936	252	861	1,874	50	20	26,697

No. 13.—General Statement of Crime showing the Results of Police Operations in the Detection and Prosecution of Crime and Recovery of Property stolen during the year 1899—continued.

Statement B, Part II.—Return of Non-cognizable Crime for the year ending 31st December 1899 (Persons).

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Serial No.	Law under which punishable.	Offence.	Persons concerned in cases pending at beginning of the year (viz., under trial or against whom process had issued)	Persons against whom process issued. On complaint.	Persons against whom process issued. On Magistrate's own motion, or information from the Police.	Persons not arrested because absconded, or evading or not complying with summons during the year, also those against whom processes were outstanding at end of the year.	Appeared before the Courts.	Persons discharged after appearance without trial.	Persons tried. Acquitted or discharged.	Persons tried. Convicted.	Percentage of number convicted to number against whom process issued (columns 5 and 6).	Persons under trial at close of the year.	Under foot-note C.
1	115 ...	Abetment of non-cognizable offence not committed, &c. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	117 ...	Abetting of commission of non-cognizable offence by public, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	118, 119 ...	Concealing design to commit non-cognizable offence ...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Class I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, &c., &c.*												
2	121 to 130, 505 ...	Offences against the State ...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	100	...	...
3	137 ...	Harbouring deserters by master of ship ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 225, 227 to 229.	Offences against public justice ...	93	1,063	868	83	1,943	36	921	864	44	105	47
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223 ...	Offences by public servant ...	23	298	74	4	391	52	198	128	34	8	8
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424 ...	False evidence, false complaints and claims and fraudulent deeds and disposition of property.	68	518	240	16	810	19	480	228	30	76	9
7	465 to 477 ...	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents not being Government Promissory Notes and falsifying accounts.	16	231	12	14	245	6	167	30	12	41	4
8	264 to 267 ...	Offences relating to weights and measures ...	...	23	20	...	43	...	22	16	37	4	1
9	482 to 489 ...	Making or using false trade marks ...	...	30	1	...	31	4	16	5	16	...	8
10	149, 153 to 156, 160 ...	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray ...	...	223	64	...	287	21	73	186	64	4	7
		Total ...	200	2,386	1,280	117	3,751	138	1,877	1,458	39	238	84

		CLASS II.—*Serious offences against the Person.*											
11	312 to 316	Causing miscarriage	...	9	2	1	10	1	8	1	9	...	...
12	370	Buying or disposing of slaves	...	4	...	...	4	...	4	...	...	...	...
12a	376	Rape by the husband	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		TOTAL	...	13	2	1	14	1	12	1	6	...	...
		CLASS III.—*Serious offences against Property.*											
13	384 to 389	Extortion	50	923	...	155	818	75	606	41	4	56	82
		CLASS IV.—*Minor offences against the Person.*											
14	345	Wrongful confinement	...	456	...	15	441	2	128	47	10	6	259
15	352, 355, 358	Criminal force	534	23,251	323	1,590	22,530	3,067	5,652	1,381	5	629	13,653
16	334	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation	...	494	1	2	493	...	183	42	8	...	268
17	328	Voluntarily causing hurt	993	52,252	2	4,031	49,216	6,087	12,259	3,095	6	1,373	30,697
		TOTAL	1,527	76,453	326	5,638	72,680	9,156	18,222	4,565	6	2,008	44,877
		CLASS V.—*Minor offences against Property.*											
18	417 and 418	Cheating	104	1,513	9	81	1,545	128	959	145	9	92	231
19	403 to 405	Criminal misappropriation of property	23	771	19	86	727	43	482	104	13	29	69
20	426, 427, 434	Mischief (simple)...	167	6,990	94	456	6,795	781	2,274	1,029	14	238	2,720
		TOTAL	294	9,274	122	623	9,067	958	3,715	1,278	13	361	3,020
		CLASS VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*											
21	298	Offences against religion	1	208	...	17	192	62	46	14	7	10	69
22	490 to 492	Criminal breach of contract of service	5	146	3	23	131	10	46	12	8	...	64
23	493 to 498	Offences relating to marriage	370	7,837	14	560	7,659	589	3,738	622	8	416	2,553
24	500 to 502	Defamation	28	759	...	29	779	59	306	48	6	60	349
25	504, 506 to 510	Intimidation, insult and annoyance	48	4,235	...	306	3,977	473	1,098	333	8	58	2,131
26	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290 ...	Public and local nuisances	22	815	67	15	889	37	481	310	35	27	47
27	291 *a.*	Keeping a lottery office	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	100	...	...
28	Cases under Chapter VIII, C. P. C. ...	Security for keeping the peace on conviction	831	15,898	8,887	845	24,766	1,130	9,594	10,441	42	739	3,903
29	Cases under Chapter X, C. P. C. ...	Public nuisances	66	484	33	9	574	62	261	193	37	36	34
30	Cases under Chapter XII, C. P. C. ...	Disputes as to immovable property	36	1,004	64	18	1,085	97	459	338	31	60	141
31	Cases under Chapter XXXVI, C. P. C....	Maintenance of wives and children	37	1,465	...	106	1,395	138	600	208	14	40	405
		TOTAL	1,444	32,852	9,068	1,928	41,439	2,657	16,689	12,520	29	1,446	9,696
	Offences under other special and local laws not cognizable by the Police (detail)		611	16,614	2,236	1,375	17,874	793	5,868	7,484	39	375	3,489
		GRAND TOTAL	4,126	138,515	13,034	9,837	1,45,633	13,778	46,989	27,347	18	4,484	61,248

No. 13.—General Statement of Crime showing the Results of Police Operations in the Detection and Prosecution of Crime and Recovery of Property stolen during the year 1899—concluded.

Statement C.—Property stolen and recovered.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Offence.	Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was stolen.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.	Percentage of value of property recovered to value of property stolen.
(A). Cognizable.				Rs.	Rs.	
1. Theft ... a. In conjunction with lurking house-trespass or house-breaking	7,656	3,472	45	6,25,431	1,60,224	25
1. Theft ... b. In conjunction with receiving of stolen property	1,436	2,617	18	59,789	1,35,455	226
1. Theft ... c. Other thefts	11,059	64,81	58	4,28,194	2,05,114	47
2. Robbery ... a. Dakaiti	207	93	44	1,58,893	44,186	27
2. Robbery ... b. Other robbery	471	221	46	40,423	19,495	48

3. Criminal breach of trust	613	138	22	38,191	8,386	21
4. Criminal breach of trust by public servant or by a banker, merchant or agent ...	45	10	22	7,116	3,249	45
5. Cheating	5	1	20	193	56	29
6. Murder by robbers	9	1	11	773	40	5
7. Kidnapping or abduction ... —	3	...	...	42	...	...
8. Receiving property stolen in the commission of a dakaiti	...	1	...	...	50	...
9. Purchasing of soldiers' regimental necessaries	3	3	100	37	30	81
(B). Non-cognizable.						
10. Extortion	274	8	3	8,252	113	1
11. Criminal misappropriation	254	43	16	8,192	1,070	13
TOTAL	22,035	13,089	59	13,75,5[illegible]6	5,77,468	42

No. 14.—Statement showing the Number of Judicial Divisions and the Number of Officers exercising Appellate or Original Jurisdiction in the Province of the Punjab on the last day of the year 1899, with the Cost of Tribunals.

1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Name of Province.		Area.	Population.	Number of divisions for Courts under Chief Court, but superior to Chief Courts of districts.	Number of districts.	Number of sub-districts.	Total Number of Officers exercising Original or Appellate Jurisdiction. Judges of Chief Court of Province.	Judges of other Courts superior to Chief District Courts.	Judges of Chief Courts of districts.	Judges of District Courts other than Chief Courts.	Judges of other subordinate Courts.	Total Number of Cases decided. Original. Regular.	Original. Miscellaneous.	Appeals. Regular.	Appeals. Miscellaneous.	Total Receipts of the Courts.	Total Charges of the Courts.
Province of Punjab. Territory subject to the High Court.	Civil ...			14	32	128	6	15	42	154	314	247,744	53,061	16,945	2,101		
	Criminal ...	110,667	20,860,913	13	31	128	6	14	39	157	564	103,926	73,044	15,039	734	Rs. 29,32,564	Rs. 33,26,088
	Revenue ...			...	...	...	1	7	39	158	329	23,403	4,196	3,285	1,416		
Total ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	375,073	130,301	35,269	4,251	Rs. 29,32,564	Rs. 33,26,088

18. Remarks.

Grades of Judicial Officers.		Europeans.	Natives.
Officers exercising both Original and Appellate Jurisdiction.	High Court Judges	5	1
	District Judges	18	14
	Additional Judges	...	...
	Subordinate Judges... ...	...	10
Officers exercising Original Jurisdiction only.	Small Cause Court Judges...	10	7
	Munsifs	...	87

No. 15.—STATEMENT OF OFFENCES REPORTED AND OF PERSONS TRIED, CONVICTED AND ACQUITTED OF EACH CLASS OF OFFENCE IN THE PROVINCE OF THE PUNJAB IN THE YEAR 1899.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
				NUMBER OF PERSONS					
DESCRIPTION OF OFFENCE.	Number of offences reported.	Number of cases returned as true.	Number of cases brought to trial during the year.	Under trial during the year, including pending from previous year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Died, escaped, or transferred to another province.	Remaining under trial.	REMARKS.
Offences against the State, Chapter VI of the Indian Penal Code ...	6	4	5	28	18	10	...	...	
Do. relating to the Army and Navy, Chapter VII, I. P. C.	3	2	2	2	...	2	...	...	
Do. against the public tranquillity, Chapter VIII, I. P. C.	1,886	1,032	1,001	7,828	3,898	3,383	7	540	
Do. by or relating to public servants, Chapter IX, I. P. C.	400	217	214	261	198	53	...	10	
Contempts of the lawful authority of public servants, Chapter X, I. P. C. ...	1,130	1,019	1,029	2,128	1,010	1,025	3	90	
False evidence and offences against public justice, Chapter XI, I. P. C. ...	1,796	1,363	1,335	1,958	1,011	803	5	139	
Offences relating to coin and Government stamps, Chapter XII, I. P. C. ...	158	144	136	189	79	81	...	29	
Do. relating to weights and measures, Chapter XIII, I. P. C. ...	45	41	41	56	28	24	...	4	
Do. affecting the public health, safety, convenience, decency and morals, Chapter XIV, I. P. C.	700	546	532	1,352	690	641	...	21	
Do. relating to religion, Chapter XV, I. P. C.	272	132	121	351	297	36	...	18	
Offences affecting the human body, Chapter XVI, I. P. C.: Offences affecting life	1,503	1,222	1,197	2,825	1,183	1,149	19	474	
Causing of miscarriage, injuries to unborn children, exposure of infants, and the concealment of births.	125	63	52	82	45	32	1	4	
Hurt	35,419	24,968	20,638	54,415	47,736	5,359	17	1,303	
Wrongful restraint and wrongful confinement	2,478	1,396	1,225	3,598	3,091	384	...	123	
Criminal force and assault	16,747	11,964	9,713	23,881	21,035	2,342	6	498	
Kidnapping, forcible abduction, slavery and forced labour ...	1,162	432	364	932	613	255	6	58	
Rape	241	102	98	146	76	62	1	7	
Unnatural offence	124	91	85	101	45	56	...	...	

No. 15.—Statement of Offences Reported and of Persons Tried, Convicted and Acquitted of each Class of Offence in the Province of the Punjab in the year 1899—concluded.

1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
					Number of Persons.					
Description of Offence.		Number of offences reported.	Number of cases returned as true.	Number of cases brought to trial during the year.	Under trial during the year, including pending from previous year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Died, escaped, or transferred to another province.	Remaining under trial.	Remarks.
Offences against property, Chapter XVII.	Theft	19,618	11,455	8,615	15,258	7,927	6,786	11	534	
	Extortion	938	355	289	776	694	47	...	35	
	Robbery and dacoity	2,091	765	552	1,874	1,020	580	13	261	
	Criminal misappropriation of property	1,031	552	514	945	633	260	...	52	
	Criminal breach of trust	3,437	1,543	1,401	1,902	1,415	373	2	112	
	Receiving of stolen property	3,797	2,831	2,594	3,949	1,367	2,394	15	173	
	Cheating	2,981	1,289	1,205	2,043	1,558	363	10	112	
	Fraudulent deeds and disposition of property	118	43	29	60	49	6	...	5	
	Mischief	6,376	4,027	3,488	9,281	7,173	1,802	4	302	
	Criminal trespass	22,215	17,504	8,506	10,663	14,245	4,779	12	627	
Offences relating to documents and to trade or property marks, Chapter XVIII.		454	200	192	388	269	62	4	53	
Criminal breach of contracts of service, Chapter XIX		53	34	28	46	32	14	...	...	
Offences relating to marriage, Chapter XX		7,352	4,569	4,152	8,202	7,073	732	15	382	
Defamation, Chapter XXI		801	450	434	784	710	53	...	21	
Criminal intimidation, insult and annoyance, Chapter XXII		3,296	2,291	2,187	4,122	3,741	337	1	43	
Offences under special and local laws		43,212	35,878	33,910	77,378	32,020	43,860	28	1,470	
Total		1,81,965	1,28,524	1,05,884	2,46,804	1,60,979	78,145	180	7,500	

No. 16.—STATEMENT OF MISCELLANEOUS PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE IN THE PROVINCE FO THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1899.

1	2	3	4	5	6
NATURE OF PROCEEDINGS.	Total number of cases before the Courts during the year.	Number of persons concerned.	Number of persons discharged.	Number of persons convicted.	REMARKS.
1. Proceedings against witnesses under Chapter VI C., and Section 485	...	...	...	...	
2. Proceedings under Chapter VIII to prevent breach of the peace ...	7,180	33,711	17,674	15,144	
3. Proceedings under Chapter VIII, Security for good behaviour ...	5,717	6,354	1,395	4,848	
4. Proceedings against local nuisances, Chapter X	103	542	390	101	
5. Possession, Chapter XII	275	1,052	708	322	
6. Frivolous or vexatious accusations summarily dealt with under Chapter XX, Section 250.	1,167	1,283	2	1,280	
7. Non-attendance of jurors or assessors, Chapter XXIII, Section 332...	3	3	...	3	
8. Maintenance, Chapter XXXVI	1,291	1,296	1,049	219	
9. Forfeiture of bail or recognizance under Chapter XLII ...	613	849	344	467	
10. Proceedings under Chapter XLVI, Section 563, against convicted offenders released under Section 562.	42	54	10	44	
TOTAL ...	16,391	45,144	21,572	22,428	

No. 17.—Statement showing the General Result of Criminal Trials in the Tribunals of various Classes in the Province of the Punjab in the year 1899.

Class of Courts.	Total number of persons under trial.	Persons whose cases were disposed of. — Died, escaped or transferred to another province.	Discharged or acquitted.	Convicted. — On regular trial. — Sentence passed.	Released on probation, Section 562, Criminal Procedure Code.	Youthful offenders dealt with under Section 31, Act VIII of 1897. — Discharged after admonition.	Delivered to parent or guardian, &c.	On summary trial. — Sentence passed.	Released on probation, Section 562, Criminal Procedure Code.	Youthful offenders dealt with under Section 31, Act VIII of 1897. — Discharged after admonition.	Delivered to parent or guardian, &c.	Committed or referred.	Persons remaining under trial at the end of the year.	Number of cases disposed of during the year.	Average number of days during which each case lasted.	Number of witnesses examined.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Village Officers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Subordinate Magistrates. Special Magistrates under Section 14...	6,162	4	3,479	2,624	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	45	2,168	7	5,675	
Subordinate Magistrates. Honorary Magistrates sitting singly ...	22,879	14	15,838	6,048	2	...	...	21	...	...	...	90	866	9,711	11	30,571	
Subordinate Magistrates. Stipendiary Magistrates sitting singly	194,243	118	129,799	52,051	82	11	...	5,126	...	...	...	1,494	5,562	80,416	11	241,716	
Subordinate Magistrates. Benches of Magistrates...	12,136	4	6,995	3,025	...	...	...	2,061	...	...	...	7	144	6,691	5	10,786	
District and Divisional Magistrates—Cases referred under Sections 347 and 349, Criminal Procedure Code.	238	...	28	188	14	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	5	168	3	18	
Chief Magistrates of Districts	10,869	32	4,141	5,823	20	...	...	279	2	...	...	71	501	4,038	21	16,464	
Courts of Sessions	1,578	12	423	642	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	189	311	623	47	8,416	
Chief Court	173	...	23	117	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	111	33	...	
Total ...	248,378	184	160,726	70,518	119	11	...	7,500	2	...	—	1,851	7,468	103,926	90	313,646	

No. 18.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE PUNISHMENTS INFLICTED BY THE VARIOUS CRIMINAL TRIBUNALS IN THE PROVINCE OF THE PUNJAB IN THE YEAR 1899.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	Persons sentenced to										Detail of Punishment.																	
				Imprisonment.							Fine.									Imprisonment.					Whipped.			
Class of Tribunal.	Death.	Transportation.	Penal servitude.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Forfeiture of porperty.	Fine.	Whipping.	Persons ordered to find or give security or recognizance to keep the peace, or sureties for good behaviour.	Persons imprisoned in default of security for good behaviour.	Rs. 10 and under.	Rs. 50 and under.	Rs. 100 and under.	Rs. 500 and under.	Rs. 1,000 and under.	Above Rs. 1,000.	Total amount of fines imposed during the year.	Total amount of fines realized during the year	Amount paid by way of compensation.	15 days and under.	6 months and under.	2 years and under.	7 years and under.	Above 7 years.	10 stripes and under.	20 stripes and under.	30 stripes and under.	Number of boys whose sentences were commuted to detention in a Reformatory School.
																	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.									
Village Officers	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Subordinate Magistrates. Special Magistrates under Section 14.	...	...	...	283	43	8	2,940	10	...	...	2,663	276	1	...	...	...	16,486	15,008	228	217	98	11	...	—	...	...	...	...
Subordinate Magistrates. Honorary Magistrates sitting singly.	...	...	...	1,601	65	...	3,867	171	1,322	180	3,081	733	42	11	...	...	32,614	25,014	2,871	196	1,152	497	1	...	...	...	...	...
Subordinate Magistrates. Stipendiary Magistrates sitting singly.	...	...	.	13,651	659	...	32,195	2,172	15,906	1,823	24,550	6,895	603	134	13	...	3,14,242	2,27,913	17,750	2,329	9,143	4,487	174	...	...	...	...	...
Subordinate Magistrates. Benches of Magistrates.	...	...		188	23	...	4,882	74	...	...	4,689	185	6	2	...	...	10,312	9,546	541	68	143	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
District and Divisional Magistrates.—Cases referred under Sections 347, 349, Criminal Procedure Code.	...	...	...	56	1	...	13	127	1	...	9	4	...	...	...	...	114	69	...	7	24	25	1	...	...	...	...	...
Chief Magistrates of Districts.	...	...		2,391	21	...	1,543	341	2,763	31	424	557	285	249	20	8	1,42,133	90,345	15,076	61	438	650	1,294	...	...	...	...	...
Courts of Sessions	...	...	193 ..	363	1	12	110	2	85	85	25	64	15	6	...	...	5,370	4,407	435	1	37	131	217	63	...	...	...	...
Chief Court		84	28 ...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...		84	221 ...	18,536	813	20	45,550	2,846	20,077	2,119	35,441	8,714	952	402	33	8	5,21,271	3,72,302	37,903	2,879	11,035	5,803	1,687	64	...	...	...	...

No. 18 A.—Statement showing the particulars of Whippings inflicted by the Criminal Tribunals during the year 1899.

Part I.—*Showing Whippings inflicted under Sections 2 and 3, Act VI, 1864, in lieu of other punishments.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Number of Stripes Awarded.												
	5 and under.		6 to 10.		11 to 15.		16 to 20		21 to 25.		26 to 30.		
Offences for which awarded.	First conviction.	Second or subsequent conviction.	First conviction.	Second or subsequent conviction.	First conviction.	Second or subsequent conviction.	First conviction.	Second or subsequent conviction.	First conviction.	Second or subsequent conviction.	First conviction.	Second or subsequent conviction.	Total.
In lieu of other punishments. (Sections 2 and 3, Act VI, 1864.													
1. Theft, as defined in Section 378, I. P. C.	77	26	210	8	274	6	208	8	67	4	153	16	1,057
" " " 380, "	18	1	58	1	80	3	55	3	28	3	39	5	294
" " " 381, "	2	...	18	...	21	...	17	...	3	...	18	...	79
" " " 382, "	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	9
2. Extortion, as defined in " 388, "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" " " 389, "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
3. Dishonestly receiving stolen property, as defined in " 411, "	4	...	46	...	73	...	68	...	48	...	66	2	397
" " " 412, "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Lurking house-trespass, as defined in Section 443, I. P. C.	7	1	10	...	28	1	8	...	4	1	7	...	67
5. Lurking house-trespass, by night, as defined in Section 444, I. P. C.	2	...	16	...	33	1	22	...	14	3	22	1	114
6. House-breaking, as defined in Section 445, I. P. C.	8	...	11	...	13	2	9	2	18	...	20	1	84
7. House-breaking by night, as defined in Section 446 I. P. C.	2	1	21	...	40	3	44	1	22	1	41	...	176
8. Offences under Section 52, of the Prisons Act, 1894.	...	...	...	...	6	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	10
9. Offences under Section 49, Act XXVI of 1870.	...	...	2	...	3	...	19	1	2	...	4	...	31
10. Offences under Section 225, Indian Penal Code.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
11. Offences under Section 397, Indian Penal Code.	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
12. Offences under Section 454, Indian Penal Code.	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
13 Offences under Section 457, Indian Penal Code.	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
14. Offences under Section 392, Indian Penal Code.	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	4
15. Offences under Section 377, Indian Penal Code.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	5
16. Offences under Section 406, Indian Penal Code.	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
17. Offences under Section 426, Indian Penal Code.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
18. Offences under Section 403, Indian Penal Code.	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
19. Offences under Section 376, Indian Penal Code.	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	4
20. Offences under Section 354, Indian Penal Code.	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
21. Offences under Section 183, Indian Penal Code.	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
22. Offences under Section 193, Indian Penal Code.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
23. Offences under Sections 323 and 324, Indian Penal Code.	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Total ...	121	29	396	9	585	16	454	17	208	12	385	25	2,257

No. 18 A—continued.

PART II.—*Showing Whippings inflicted in addition to other punishments, Sections 3 and 4, Act VI, 1864.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	NUMBER OF STRIPES.						
OFFENCES FOR WHICH AWARDED.	5 and under.	6 to 10.	11 to 15.	16 to 20.	21 to 25.	26 to 30.	TOTAL.
In addition to other punishments.							
(Sections 3 and 4.)							
A.—SECTION 3.							
1. Theft, as defined in ... ... Section 378, I. P. C.	...	6	26	31	27	83	173
" 380, "	...	3	10	6	8	25	52
" 381, "	...	...	1	2	1	1	5
" 382, "	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
2. Extortion, as defined in ... " 388, "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" 389, "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Dishonestly receiving stolen property, as defined in ... " 411, "	...	2	7	11	8	38	66
" 412, "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Lurking house-trespass, as defined in Section 443, I. P. C.	...	...	...	4	1	5	10
5. Lurking house-trespass by night, as defined in Section 444, I. P. C.	...	1	3	5	4	10	23
6. House-breaking as defined in Section 445, I. P. C.	...	...	3	1	2	39	45
7. House-breaking by night, as defined in Section 446, I. P. C. ...	...	1	16	9	6	26	58
8. Offences under Section 19, Act XXVII of 1871	3	8	30	9	4	9	63
9. Offences under Section 52 of the Prisons Act, 1894	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
B.—SECTION 4.							
1. False evidence, as defined in Section 193, I. P. C.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" 194, "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" 195, "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. False charge of unnatural offence, as defined in Sections 211 and	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
377, I. P. C.	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
3. Assault, as defined in Section 354, I. P. C.	...	...	2	1	...	2	5
4. Rape as defined in Section 375, I. P. C.	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
5. Unnatural offence, as defined in Section 377, I. P. C.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Robbery, as defined in Section 390, I. P. C.	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
7. Dacoity, as defined in Section 391, I. P. C.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Attempt at robbery, as defined in Section 393, I. P. C.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Hurt in committing robbery, as defined in Section 394, I. P. C. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Receiving stolen property, as defined in Section 413, I. P. C. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Forgery, as defined in ... Section 463, I. P. C.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" 466, "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" 467, "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" 468, "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" 469, "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. Lurking house-trespass, as defined in Section 443, I. P. C.	...	...	2	1	...	9	12
13. Lurking house-trespass by night, as defined in Section 444, I. P. C.	...	...	...	...	2	4	6
14. House-breaking, as defined in Section 445, I. P. C.	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
15. House-breaking by night, as defined in Section 446, I. P. C. ...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3
16. Offences under Section 326, I. P. C.	...	...	...	...	...	6	6
17. " " " 392, "	...	...	...	...	...	3	3
18. " " " 236, "	...	...	...	...	...	4	4
19. " " " 498, "	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
20. " " " 302, "	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
21. " " " 307, "	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
22. " " " 435, "	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
23. " " " 429, "	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
24. " " " 357, "							
TOTAL	3	21	102	81	63	279	549

No. 18 A—concluded.

PART III.—*Showing Whippings inflicted under Section 5, Act VI, 1864, on Juveniles, for offences other than those specified in Parts I and II.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	STRIPES.												
	5 *and under.*		6 *to* 10.		11 *to* 15.		16 *to* 20.		21 *to* 25		26 *to* 30.		
OFFENCE.	First conviction.	Subsequent conviction.	First conviction.	Subsequent conviction.	First conviction.	Subsequent conviction.	First conviction.	Subsequent conviction.	First conviction.	Subsequent conviction.	First conviction.	Subsequent conviction.	TOTAL.
Offences under Section 376, I. P. C. ...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	5
" " " 377, " ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
" " " 392, " ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	3
" " " 403, " ...	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
" " " 454, " ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
" " " 435, " ...	...	...	1	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	4
" " " 429, " ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
" " " 447, " ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
" " " 406, " ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
" " " 273, " ...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
" " " 369, " ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
" " " 354, " ...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
" " " 417, " ...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
" " " 408, " ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2
" " " 326, " ...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
" " " 323, " ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
" " " 426, " ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Section 30, Act IX of 1890	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
TOTAL ...	2	...	14	...	14	...	4	...	2	...	2	...	38

PART IV.—*Showing the relative number of times Whipping was awarded, as compared with other punishments, in cases in which Whipping might have been awarded.*

1	2	3
Punishments.	Number.	REMARKS.
1. Total number of whippings awarded	2,844	
2. Total number of other punishments in cases in which whipping might have been awarded.	10,884	
3. Total number of all punishments in cases in which whipping might have been awarded (total of headings 1 and 2).	13,728	
4. Percentage of whippings on total number of all punishments (percentage of heading 1 on heading 3).	20	

No. 19.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE RESULT OF APPEAL AND REVISION IN CRIMINAL CASES IN THE PROVINCE OF THE PUNJAB IN THE YEAR 1899.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Number of Persons.												Remarks.
Tribunals.	Total number of appellants and applicants for revision before the Courts.	Died, escaped, transferred to another province.	Appeals or applications rejected.	Sentence or order confirmed.	Sentence enhanced.	Sentence reduced or otherwise altered.	Sentence reversed.	Proceedings quashed.	New trial or further inquiry ordered.	Referred for revision to the High Court.	Pending trial.	Average number of days during which each appeal lasted.	(Showing number of persons dealt with under Section 106 (3) of the Code or under Section 8 clause (2) of the Reformatory Schools Act.)
Appeals.													
To Chief Magistrates of Districts	12,390	...	2,711	4,847	5	1,509	2,684	18	136	...	480	10	...
To Courts of Sessions	8,672	29	3,307	2,195	...	1,285	1,515	...	76	...	265	12	136
To Chief Court { by persons convicted ...	1,347	1	323	401	...	211	182	...	5	...	224	53	...
To Chief Court { by Government from judgments of acquittal.	8	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	6	42	...
Total ...	22,417	30	6,341	7,443	5	3,005	4,382	18	218	...	975	16	136
Revision.													
By Chief Magistrates of Districts	2,767	...	1,916	...	...	...	...	...	690	58	103	10	...
By Courts of Sessions	1,881	...	1,414	...	...	...	...	...	140	217	110	17	...
By Chief Court	3,791	57	2,288	185	103	360	407	8	79	...	304	34	...
Total ...	8,439	57	5,618	185	103	360	407	8	909	275	517	14	...
Grand Total ...	30,856	87	11,959	7,628	108	3,365	4,789	26	1,127	275	1,492	...	136

No. 20.—Statement showing the number and Description of Civil Suits Instituted in the Civil Courts in the Province of the Punjab in the year 1899.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
		Suits under the Rent Law.						Title and other Suits.										
Class or Tribunals.	Suits for money or moveable property.	Arrears of rent with or without ejectment.	Enhancement or abatement of rent.	For penalities, or damages, or compensation for wrongful act on the part of landlord or tenant.	For ejectment or recovery of possession alone.	All other suits under Rent Law.	Total.	Suits for immoveable property.	Suits for specific relief.	Suits to establish a right of pre-emption.	Mortgage suits.	Suits relating to religious and other endowments.	Matrimonial suits.	Testamentary suits.	Other suits not falling under any of the previous heads.	Total.	Grand Total.	Remarks.
Courts in the Interior.																		
I.—Civil Courts.																		
Unpaid Tribunals	13,632	...	...	...	...	...	...	785	87	158	400	...	114	...	23	1,567	15,199	
Paid Sub-Divisional Tribunals	160,509	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,873	643	2,002	4,986	1	1,644	2	663	18,814	179,323	
Small Cause Courts	19,150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19,150	
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts	4,805	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,300	955	1,286	2,674	18	788	8	576	10,605	15,410	
Chief Courts of Districts	1,543	...	...	...	...	...	...	828	228	202	440	2	357	11	193	2,261	3,804	
Total	199,639	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,786	1,913	3,648	8,500	21	2,903	21	1,455	33,247	232,886	
II.—Revenue Courts.																		
Other Subordinate Courts	...	14,844	253	...	5,318	1,429	21,844	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21,844	
District Courts	...	21	110	...	204	4	339	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total	...	14,865	363	...	5,522	1,433	22,183	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21,844	
Courts at the Presidency or seat of Government.																		
Chief Court	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	1	...	10	10	
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	1	...	10	10	
Grand total	199,639	14,865	363	...	5,522	1,433	22,183	14,786	1,913	3,648	8,500	21	2,912	22	1,455	33,257	254,740	

No. 21.—Statement showing Number and Value of Suits instituted in the Civil and Revenue Courts in the Province of the Punjab in the year 1899.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Number of suits instituted in the different Courts.										
Value of Suits.	Not exceeding Rs. 10.	Not exceeding Rs. 50.	Not exceeding Rs. 100.	Not exceeding Rs. 500.	Not exceeding Rs. 1,000.	Not exceeding Rs. 5,000.	Not exceeding Rs. 10,000	Exceeding Rs. 10,000	Number of suits the value of which can not be estimated in money.	Total value of suits.	Remarks.
Courts in the Interior.										Rs.	
I.—Civil Courts.											
Unpaid Tribunals	3,010	7,158	3,297	1,509	194	...	...	...	31	8,62,198	
Paid Sub-Divisional Tribunals	35,292	85,283	34,974	23,154	311	...	...	...	309	95,66,860	
Small Cause Courts	4,225	8,831	3,258	2,836	...	...	...	...	...	11,09,595	
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts ...	715	2,188	2,095	6,568	2,875	371	4	1	593	45,18,952	
Chief Courts of Districts	37	174	202	679	836	1,318	157	72	329	59,05,715	
Total	43,279	1,03,634	43,826	34,746	4,216	1,689	161	73	1,262	2,19,63,320	
II.—Divisional Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	
III.—Revenue Courts.											
Unpaid Local Tribunals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Other Subordinate Courts	6,641	9,527	3,175	1,952	171	33	1	...	344	11,62,436	
Collectors' Courts	90	82	37	4	...	...	...	...	126	6,825	
Total	6,731	9,609	3,212	1,956	171	33	1	...	470	11,69,261	
Courts at the Presidency or seat of Government.											
Chief Court	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	
Grand Total ...	50,010	1,13,243	57,138	36,702	4,387	1,722	162	73	1,747	23,132,581	

No. 22.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE GENERAL RESULT OF THE TRIAL OF CIVIL AND REVENUE CASES IN THE COURTS OF ORIGINAL JURISDICTION IN THE PROVINCE OF THE PUNJAB IN THE YEAR 1899.

PART I.—*Civil Suits.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
		Number of suits disposed of												Average duration of suits.	
				Without contest.				On reference to arbitration.		With contest.					
Class of Courts.	Total number of suits before the Courts.	Transferred to Courts in other Provinces.	Without trial.	Compromised.	Decreed on confession.	Decreed *ex parte.*	Dismissed *ex parte.*	For plaintiff.	For defendant.	Judgment for plaintiff in whole or in part.	Judgment for defendant.	Pending at the close of the year.	Number of cases pending more than three months at the close of the year	Contested.	Uncontested.
Courts in the Interior.															
I.—Civil Courts.															
Unpaid Tribunals	17,585	...	3,518	2,411	3,503	2,885	237	160	33	2,832	668	1,338	148	45	26
Paid Sub-Divisional Tribunals	208,441	2	40,934	32,076	30,606	32,680	3,755	827	219	39,781	10,187	17,374	1,356	34	25
Small Cause Courts	21,388	15	2,717	2,500	5,010	3,912	256	75	12	4,052	1,109	1,730	220	23	18
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts ...	20,364	21	3,405	1,936	1,496	1,381	528	148	29	5,219	2,658	3,543	714	80	50
Chief Courts of Districts	5,045	3	518	413	441	372	87	71	10	1,328	692	1,110	456	83	52
Total	272,823	41	51,092	39,336	41,056	41,230	4,863	1,281	303	53,212	15,314	25,095	2,894	42	24
II.—Divisional Courts	7	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	4	1	1	1	76	120
Total	7	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	4	1	1	1	76	120
III.—Revenue Courts.															
Other Subordinate Courts	27,003	...	5,311	3,108	3,075	2,315	522	175	38	6,045	2,590	3,824	551	44	...
District Courts	275	...	25	51	3	9	8	1	...	82	45	51	1	67	...
Total	27,278	...	5,336	3,159	3,078	2,324	530	176	38	6,127	2,635	3 875	552	45	40
Courts at the Presidency or seat of Government.															
Chief Court	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	5	4	145	...
Total	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	5	4	145	...
Grand Total	300,113	41	56,438	42,495	44,134	43,555	5,393	1,457	341	59,349	17,950	28,076	3,451	[illegible]	25

No. 22 A.—Statement showing the General Result of the Trial of Civil and Revenue Cases in the Courts of Original Jurisdiction in the Province of the Punjab in the year 1899.

Part II.—*Miscellaneous Cases (Judicial).*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
		Number of cases disposed of.													
				Without contest.				On reference to arbitration.		With Contest.					
Class of Courts.	Total number of cases before the Courts.	Transferred to Courts in other Provinces.	Without trial.	Compromised.	Decreed on confession	Decreed *ex parte.*	Dismissed *ex parte.*	For plaintiff.	For defendant.	Judgment for plaintiff in whole or in part.	Judgment for defendant.	Pending at the close of the year.	Number of cases pending more than three months at the close of the year.	Average duration of cases, contested and uncontested.	Remarks.
Courts in the Interior.															
I.—Civil Courts.															
Unpaid Tribunals ...	2,395	...	562	113	110	188	25	7	5	896	352	137	12	20	
Paid Sub-Divisional Tribunals ...	36,325	...	9,816	1,399	1,461	1,095	483	11	4	13,055	5,851	3,150	73	34	
Small Cause Courts ...	1,633	...	626	182	120	175	42	3	...	292	126	67	...	12	
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts ...	5,065	...	1,529	121	87	114	64	4	1	1,942	792	411	26	22	
Chief Courts of Districts ...	11,035	...	1,526	169	64	578	38	1	...	6,373	1,132	1,154	67	25	
Total ...	56,453	...	14,059	1,984	1,842	2,150	652	26	10	22,558	8,253	4,919	178	20	
II.—Divisional Courts ...	1,569	1	937	...	...	16	236	...	...	156	163	60	10	36	
Total ...	1,569	1	937	...	...	16	235	...	...	156	163	60	10	36	
Courts at the Presidency or seat of Government.															
Chief Courts ...	18	...	...	...	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	
Total ...	18	...	...	...	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	
III.—Revenue Courts.															
Other Subordinate Courts ...	3,676	...	1,436	101	72	88	22	7	...	1,391	393	166	2	22	
District Courts ...	723	...	630	...	...	13	20	...	...	16	7	37	...	34	
Total ...	4,399	...	2,066	101	72	101	42	7	...	1,407	400	203	2	20	
Grand Total ...	62,439	1	17,062	2,085	1,914	2,285	930	33	10	24,121	8,816	4,982	190	20	

No. 23.—Statement showing the business of the Civil and Revenue Appellate Courts of the Province of the Punjab in the year 1899.

Part I.—*Appeals from Decrees.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
					Heard *ex parte.*				Contested.							
Class of Courts.	Total number of appeals before the Courts.	Transferred to Courts in other Provinces.	Decisions confirmed, Sections 551, Civil Procedure Code.	Dismissed for default or otherwise not prosecuted.	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.	Pending.	Of these pending more than three months.	Average duration of Appeals.	Objections under Section 561, Act XIV of 1882.
Courts in the Interior.																
A.—Civil Courts.																
District Appellate Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts	65	...	3	2	6	...	...	...	25	1	14	3	11	...	38	38
Chief Appellate Courts of Districts	8,487	20	1 461	320	149	33	82	52	2,734	726	1,472	688	750	61	32	90
Superior Appellate Courts other than Chief Courts of Provinces	9,955	151	1,307	270	85	3	17	6	3,068	790	1,625	542	2,091	820	93	157
Total	18,507	171	2,771	592	240	36	99	58	5,827	1,517	3 111	1,233	2,852	881	45	285
B.—Revenue Courts.																
Collectors' Appellate Courts	3.758	6	417	216	113	14	9	5	1,381	235	639	256	467	64	40	26
Courts at the Presidency or seat of Government.																
Chief Courts of Province { Appeals from Original decrees ...	221	...	4	2	...	...	...	...	39	3	7	4	162	146	583	...
Chief Courts of Province { Do. Appellate decrees ...	2,947	4	367	50	...	...	1	...	440	112	187	70	1,716	1,406	386	10
Total	3 168	4	371	52	...	...	1	...	479	115	194	74	1,878	1,552	484	10
Grand Total	25,433	181	3,559	860	353	50	109	63	7,687	1,867	3,944	1,563	5,197	2,497	41	321

No. 23A.—Statement showing the Business of the Civil and Revenue Appellate Courts of the Province of the Punjab in the year 1899.

PART II.—*Miscellaneous Appeals.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
					Heard *ex parte.*				Contested.							
Class of Courts.	Total number of appeals before the Courts.	Transferred to Courts in other Provinces.	Decisions confirmed, Section 551, Civil Procedure Code.	Dismissed for default or otherwise not prosecuted.	Rejected.	Modified.	Decreed or granted.	Remanded.	Rejected.	Modified.	Decreed or granted.	Remanded.	Pending.	Of these pending more than three months.	Average duration of miscellaneous cases before Appellate Courts.	Objections under Section 561, Act XIV of 1882.
Courts in the Interior																
A— Civil Courts.																
District Appellate Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chief Appellate Courts of Districts	1,222	1	217	56	19	4	12	21	299	26	232	229	106	1	29	...
Superior Appellate Courts other than Chief Court of Province	934	14	205	57	13	1	11	1	176	17	137	132	170	34	65	1
Total	2,156	15	422	113	32	5	23	22	475	43	369	361	276	35	47	1
B.—Revenue Courts.																
Collectors' Appellate Courts	1,574	3	405	53	33	1	13	5	391	83	364	66	158	24	44	...
Total	1,574	3	405	53	33	1	13	5	391	83	364	66	158	24	44	...
Courts at the Presidency or Seat of Government.																
Chief Court of Province... { Appeals from original decrees	177	4	35	5	...	...	...	...	24	1	17	17	74	42	139	...
Chief Court of Province... { Appeals from appellate decrees	220	...	45	1	...	...	...	...	29	4	20	19	102	60	214	...
Total	397	4	80	6	...	...	...	...	53	5	37	36	176	102	177	...
Grand Total	4,127	22	907	172	65	6	36	27	919	131	770	463	610	161	53	1

No. 24.—Statement showing the Result of Proceedings on Applications for the Execution of the Decrees of the Civil and Revenue Courts in the Province of the Punjab in the year 1899.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
		Applications disposed of.							Number of Applications											
											On which moveable property		*On which immoveable property*			*On which possession was given*				
Class of Courts.	Total number of applications for the execution of decree before the Courts.	By transfer.	Satisfaction obtained in full.	Satisfaction obtained in part.	Wholly infructuous.	Pending at the end of the year.	Number of applications pending more than three months at the close of the year.	Amount realized.	On which the judgment-debtor was imprisoned.	On which he was arrested, but released without imprisonment.	Was sold.	Was attached, but subsequently released.	Was sold.	Was dealt under Section 305, 322 or 326, Act XIV of 1882.	Was attached, but subsequently released under Section 275.	Of moveables.	Of immoveables.	On which specific performance was enforced.	On which partition was effected.	On which execution was effected otherwise than the preceding columns.
Courts in the Interior.																				
			Rs.					Rs.												
I.—Civil Courts.																				
Unpaid Tribunals	10,978	52	2,865	1,993	4,907	1,161	114	1,67,066	47	289	553	2,450	126	2	415	14	443	14	2	1
Paid Sub-Divisional Tribunals	1,60,638	518	34,642	28,457	87,134	18,907	2,089	22,68,418	327	2,318	5,755	28,810	2,096	43	5,777	63	5,144	27	9	22
Small Cause Courts	26,513	1,025	5.741	5,571	12,474	1,702	30	2,45,924	36	471	632	3,167	...	...	...	54	...	...	4	...
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts	16,122	115	4,692	2,270	6,563	2,482	407	4,82,587	39	170	485	2,345	182	6	627	62	2,510	52	7	13
Chief Courts of Districts	5,729	68	1,441	806	2,164	1,250	333	8,48,896	29	44	172	603	132	4	267	44	465	48	12	29
Total	2,29,000	1,778	49,381	39,097	1,13,242	25,502	2,973	40,12,891	478	3,292	7,598	37,375	2,536	55	7,086	237	8,562	141	34	65
Courts at the Presidency or Seat of Government.																				
II.—Revenue Courts.																				
Unpaid Local Tribunals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Subordinate Courts	11,808	14	4,436	1,701	4,408	1,249	176	1,29,627	4	23	494	2,365	54	10	160	73	1,384	68	49	194
District Courts	23	...	14	...	2	7	...	37	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	5	4	...	2
Total	11,831	14	4,450	1,701	4,410	1,256	176	1,39,665	4	23	495	2,369	54	10	160	73	1,389	72	49	196
Grand Total ...	2,40,831	1,792	53,831	40,798	1,17,652	26,758	3,149	42,52,556	482	3,315	8,093	39,744	2,590	65	7,246	310	9,951	213	83	261

No. 25.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER AND RESULT OF APPLICATIONS AND PROCEEDINGS UNDER CHAPTER XX, ACT XIV OF 1882, IN THE PROVINCE OF THE PUNJAB IN THE YEAR 1899.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	Applications for a declaration of Insolvency.										Amount of Creditors' Claims dealt with during the year.		Gross amount of Insolvents' assets realized and disbursed.	
			Granted.		*Rejected.*									
Class of Courts.	Total number for hearing.	Transferred to another Province, withdrawn, &c.	A Receiver being appointed.	A Receiver not being appointed.	Penal proceedings under Section 359 not being taken.	Sentence of imprisonment being passed under Section 359.	Applicant being sent to the Magistrate to be dealt with.	Pending at the close of the year.	Number of insolvents discharged during the year under Section 355.	Number of insolvents' estates in the hands of Receivers in which proceedings were finally closed during the year.	Admitted.	Satisfied.	Realized during the year.	Disbursed during the year.
Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts.	342	112	34	34	74	...	...	88	34	51	2,78,344	127,941	58,543	63,840
Chief Courts of Districts	256	100	20	15	50	...	...	71	15	11	14,347	3,663	6,258	7,147
Superior Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	598	212	54	49	124	...	...	159	49	62	2,92,691	1,31,604	64,801	70,987

No. 26.—Statement showing use of Juries and Assessors in the Criminal Courts in the Province of the Punjab in the year 1899.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Classes of Courts in which Jurors or Assessors are employed.	Established or average number of Jury or Assessors in each case and prescribed qualifications.	Number of accused persons in Jury Trials.				Number of accused persons in Trials with Assessors.				Remarks.
		Tried.	As to whom the Judge Approved verdict.	As to whom the Judge Did not approve of verdict.	As to whom the Judge Made reference under Section 307, Criminal Procedure Code.	Tried.	As to whom the Judge Agreed with all the Assessors.	As to whom the Judge Differed from one or more, but not from all the Assessors.	As to whom the Judge Differed from all the Assessors.	
Magistrates' Courts under Chapter X, C. P. C. — Jurors ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Courts of Session ... — Jurors ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Sessions trials.
Courts of Session ... — Assessors ...	3	...	...	...	...	1,128	819	89	220	
High Court, Original (Criminal) Jurisdiction — Jurors ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

No. 27.—Statement showing the Distribution of the Prisoners of all Classes confined in the Jails and Lock-ups of the Punjab during the year 1899.

1	2	3	4	5			6			7			8			9			10			11		
Serial No.	District.	Place of confinement.	Classes of prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year.			Received during the year.			Total.			Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at end of the year.			Daily average number of each class.			Total daily average of whole Jail.		
				Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1	Lahore ...	Central Jail ...	Convicted ...	1,493	...	1,493	936	...	936	2,429	...	2,429	1,052	...	1,052	1,377	...	1,377	1,413	...	1,413			
			Under-trial ...	...	...	...	6	...	6	6	...	6	4	...	4	2	...	2	...	...	...	1,413	...	1,413
			Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
2	Montgomery ...	Do. ...	Convicted ...	1,881	...	1,881	1.597	7	1,604	3,478	7	3,485	1,799	4	1,803	1,679	3	1,682	1,597	1	1,598			
			Under-trial ...	22	...	22	479	10	489	501	10	511	479	10	489	22	...	22	26	1	27	1,624	2	1,626
			Civil ...	...	...	...	5	...	5	5	...	5	5	...	5	...	...	...	1	...	1			
3	Mooltan ...	Do. ...	Convicted ...	973	...	973	1,098	...	1,098	2,071	...	2,071	1,207	...	1,207	864	...	864	868	...	868			
			Under-trial ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	868	...	868
			Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
4	Mung Rasúl ...	Do. ...	Convicted ...	337	...	337	2,683	...	2,683	3,020	...	3,020	1,004	...	1,004	2,016	...	2,016	1,429	...	1,429			
			Under-trial ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,429	...	1,429
			Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
		Total ...	Convicted ...	4,684	...	4,684	6,314	7	6,321	10,998	7	11,005	5,062	4	5,066	5.936	3	5,939	5,307	1	5,308			
			Under-trial ...	22	...	22	485	10	495	507	10	517	483	10	493	24	...	24	26	1	27	5,334	2	5,336
			Civil ...	...	...	...	5	...	5	5	...	5	5	...	5	...	...	...	1	...	1			
5	Ráwalpindi ...	District Jail ...	Convicted ...	688	10	698	1,817	53	1,870	2,505	63	2,568	1,827	61	1,888	678	2	680	654	13	667			
			Under-trial ...	44	2	46	1,073	29	1,102	1,117	31	1,148	945	29	974	172	2	174	96	2	98	751	15	766
			Civil ...	1	...	1	13	...	13	14	...	14	11	...	11	3	...	3	1	...	1			
	Attock ...	Lock-up ...	Convicted ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
			Under-trial ...	25	3	28	283	3	286	308	6	314	299	6	305	9	...	9	14	...	14	14	...	14
			Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...			
	Murree ...	Do. ...	Convicted ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
			Under-trial ...	...	...	...	53	...	53	53	...	53	53	...	53	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1
			Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			

No. 27.—Statement showing the Distribution of the Prisoners of all Classes confined in the Jails and Lock-ups of the Punjab during the year 1899—continued.

1	2	3	4	5			6			7			8			9			10			11		
Serial No.	District.	Place of confinement.	Classes of prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year.			Received during the year.			Total.			Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at end of the year.			Daily average number of each Class.			Total daily average of whole Jail.		
				Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
6	Umballa ...	District Jail ...	Convicted ...	609	5	614	1,242	25	1,267	1,851	30	1,881	1,110	22	1,132	741	8	749	595	5	600	613	6	619
			Under-trial ...	17	2	19	373	14	387	390	16	406	350	14	364	40	2	42	15	1	16			
			Civil ...	3	...	3	13	...	13	16	...	16	15	...	15	1	...	1	3	...	3			
7	Mooltan ...	Do. ...	Convicted ...	495	5	500	2,272	52	2,324	2,767	57	2,824	2,188	45	2,233	579	12	591	586	10	596	685	11	696
			Under-trial ...	70	1	71	1,409	32	1,441	1,479	33	1,512	1,401	33	1,434	78	...	78	95	1	96			
			Civil ...	5	...	5	33	...	33	38	...	38	38	...	38	...	...	...	4	...	4			
	Muzaffargarh ...	Lock-up ...	Convicted ...	6	...	6	789	13	802	795	13	808	791	13	804	4	...	4	8	...	8	47	1	48
			Under-trial ...	25	...	25	919	21	940	944	21	965	910	21	931	34	...	34	38	1	39			
			Civil ...	...	...	...	32	...	32	32	...	32	29	...	29	3	...	3	1	...	1			
8	Lahore ...	District Jail ...	Convicted ...	500	...	500	1,637	...	1,637	2,137	...	2,137	1,747	...	1,747	390	...	390	444	...	444	491	...	491
			Under-trial ...	13	...	13	427	...	427	440	...	440	345	...	345	95	...	95	45	...	45			
			Civil ...	4	...	4	13	...	13	17	...	17	15	...	15	2	...	2	2	...	2			
	Do. ...	Lock-up ...	Convicted ...	...	...	...	4	...	42	42	...	42	42	...	42	...	...	...	2	...	2	52	2	54
			Under-trial ...	36	5	41	1,729	64	1,793	1,765	69	1,834	1,728	66	1,794	37	3	40	47	2	49			
			Civil ...	...	...	...	24	...	24	24	..	24	24	...	24	...	...	...	3	...	3			
	Kasûr ..	Do. ...	Convicted ...	...	...	...	17	...	17	17	...	17	17	...	17	...	...	...	2	...	2	28	...	28
			Under-trial ...	14	3	17	824	13	837	83[illegible]	16	854	802	15	817	36	1	37	26	...	26			
			Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			

9	Delhi ...	District Jail ...	Convicted ...	453	10	463	1,243	49	1,292	1,696	59	1,755	1,242	50	1,292	454	9	463	430	12	442	462	13	475
			Under-trial ...	39	1	40	752	33	785	791	34	825	752	33	785	39	1	40	30	1	31			
			Civil ...	2	...	2	76	...	76	78	...	78	77	...	77	1	...	1	2	...	2			
	Gurgáon ...	Lock-up ...	Convicted ...	7	...	7	413	5	418	420	5	425	415	5	420	5	...	5	8	...	8	23	1	24
			Under-trial ...	15	...	15	469	6	475	484	6	490	468	6	474	16	...	16	15	1	16			
			Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
10	Peshávar ...	District Jail ...	Convicted ...	330	9	339	1,574	35	1,609	1,904	44	1,948	1,610	37	1,647	294	7	301	332	8	340	464	11	475
			Under-trial ...	107	4	111	1,860	46	1,906	1,967	50	2,017	1,876	46	1,922	91	4	95	127	3	130			
			Civil ...	6	...	6	54	...	54	60	...	60	54	...	54	6	...	6	5	...	5			
	Mardán	Lock-up ...	Convicted ...	1	...	1	245	7	252	246	7	253	240	7	247	6	...	6	6	...	6	61	2	63
			Under-trial ...	62	4	66	730	38	768	792	42	834	760	39	799	32	3	35	54	2	56			
			Civil ...	1	...	1	8	1	9	9	1	10	9	1	10	...	...	...	1	...	1			
		TOTAL ...	Convicted ...	3,089	39	3,128	11,291	239	11,530	14,380	278	14,658	11,229	240	11,469	3,151	38	3,189	3,067	48	3,115	3,692	62	3,754
			Under-trial ...	467	25	492	10,901	299	11,200	11,308	324	11,692	10,689	308	10,997	679	16	695	603	14	617			
			Civil ...	22	...	22	266	1	267	288	1	289	272	1	273	10	...	16	22	...	22			
11	Siálkot ...	District Jail ...	Convicted ...	351	5	356	1,000	38	1,038	1,351	43	1,394	1,066	37	1,103	285	6	291	279	5	284	304	6	310
			Under-trial ...	38	2	40	454	21	475	492	23	515	471	22	493	21	1	22	20	1	21			
			Civil ...	5	...	5	35	...	35	40	...	40	34	...	34	6	...	6	5	...	5			
12	Dera Ismail Khan	Do. ...	Convicted ...	314	12	326	1,286	51	1,337	1,600	63	1,663	1,280	38	1,318	320	25	345	315	14	329	347	16	363
			Under-trial ...	16	1	17	467	26	493	483	27	510	436	25	461	47	2	44	31	2	33			
			Civil ...	4	...	4	18	1	19	22	1	23	19	1	20	3	...	3	1	...	1			
	Bhakkar ...	Lock-up ...	Convicted ...	2	...	2	183	5	188	185	5	190	185	5	190	...	...	...	5	...	5	31	1	32
			Under-trial ...	34	1	35	531	19	550	565	20	585	544	20	564	21	...	21	26	1	27			
			Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
13	Ferozepore ...	District Jail ...	Convicted ...	356	1	357	1,861	36	1,897	2,217	37	2,254	1,878	31	1,909	339	6	345	323	4	327	424	8	432
			Under-trial ...	42	3	45	1,100	48	1,148	1,142	51	1,193	1,028	50	1,078	114	1	115	97	4	102			
			Civil ...	3	1	4	32	...	32	35	1	36	32	1	33	3	...	3	4	...	4			

No. 27.—Statement showing the Distribution of the Prisoners of all Classes confined in the Jails and Lock-ups of the Punjab during the year 1899—continued.

1	2	3	4	5			6			7			8			9			10			11		
Serial No.	District.	Place of confinement.	Classes of prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year.			Received during the year.			Total.			Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at end of the year.			Daily average number of each class.			Total daily average of whole Jail.		
				Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
	Ferozepore ...	Lock-up ...	Convicted ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	...	19
			Under-trial ...	24	...	24	377	...	377	401	...	401	382	...	382	19	...	19	19	...	19			
			Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
	Fázilka ...	Do. ...	Convicted ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	...	17
			Under-trial ...	12	...	12	646	...	646	658	...	658	631	...	631	27	...	27	17	...	17			
			Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
14	Dera Gházi Khan	District Jail ...	Convicted ...	363	11	374	1,061	31	1,092	1,424	42	1,466	1,134	36	1,170	290	6	296	291	10	301	343	12	355
			Under-trial ...	60	5	65	929	37	966	989	42	1,031	960	41	1,001	29	1	30	51	2	53			
			Civil ...	...	...	...	13	...	13	13	...	13	13	...	13	...	...	...	1	...	1			
	Rájanpur ...	Lock-up ...	Convicted ...	27	...	27	342	7	349	369	7	376	353	7	360	16	...	16	26	...	26	54	...	54
			Under-trial ...	17	...	17	317	15	332	334	15	349	309	11	320	25	4	29	28	...	28			
			Civil ...	...	...	...	5	...	5	5	...	5	5	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...			
15	Gujránwála ...	District Jail ...	Convicted ...	302	2	304	1,119	16	1,135	1,421	18	1,439	1,138	14	1,152	283	4	287	260	2	262	298	3	301
			Under-trial ...	47	2	49	659	22	681	706	24	730	670	23	693	36	1	37	36	1	37			
			Civil ...	4	...	4	11	...	11	15	...	15	14	...	14	1	...	1	2	...	2			
16	Lahore ...	Female Jail ...	Convicted ...	...	154	154	...	139	139	...	293	293	...	112	112	...	181	181	...	165	165	...	166	166
			Under-trial ...	...	1	1	...	3	3	...	4	4	...	3	3	...	1	1	...	1	1			
			Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
17	Ludhiána ...	District Jail ...	Convicted ...	236	6	242	676	12	688	912	18	930	701	17	718	211	1	212	[illegible]	2	214	241	3	244
			Under-trial ...	34	1	35	531	22	553	565	23	588	529	23	552	36	...	36	[illegible]	1	[illegible]			
			Civil ...	2	...	2	10	...	10	12	...	12	11	...	11	1	...	1	1	...	1			

18	Jullundur ...	Do. ...	Convicted ...	231	3	234	698	33	731	929	36	965	693	29	722	236	7	243	214	5	219	221	6	227
			Under-trial ...	4	...	4	132	17	149	136	17	153	128	16	144	8	1	9	7	1	8			
			Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
	Do.	Lock-up ...	Convicted ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	10
			Under-trial ...	16	...	16	296	...	296	312	...	312	304	...	304	8	...	8	10	...	10			
			Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
19	Jhang	District Jail ...	Convicted ...	200	3	203	877	4	881	1,077	7	1,084	872	4	876	205	3	208	202	1	203	239	2	241
			Under-trial ...	6	...	6	644	9	653	650	9	659	615	9	624	35	...	35	35	1	36			
			Civil ...	1	...	1	19	...	19	20	...	20	19	...	19	1	...	1	2	...	2			
		Total ...	Convicted ...	2,382	197	2,579	9,103	372	9,475	11,485	569	12,054	9,300	330	9,630	2,185	239	2,424	2,127	208	2,335	2,548	223	2,771
			Under-trial ...	350	16	366	7,083	239	7,322	7,433	255	7,688	7,007	243	7,250	426	12	438	405	15	420			
			Civil ...	19	1	20	143	1	144	162	2	164	147	2	149	15	...	15	16	...	16			
20	Jhelum	District Jail ...	Convicted ...	229	6	235	809	54	863	1,038	60	1,098	855	59	914	183	1	184	194	6	200	209	6	215
			Under-trial ...	11	1	12	293	21	314	304	22	326	250	21	271	54	1	55	14	...	14			
			Civil ...	1	...	1	7	1	8	8	1	9	6	1	7	2	...	2	1	...	1			
	Pind Dádan Khan	Lock-up ...	Convicted ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	7
			Under-trial ...	...	...	...	146	4	150	146	4	150	137	3	140	9	1	10	7	...	7			
			Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
21	Shahpur	District Jail ...	Convicted ...	186	4	190	526	9	535	712	13	725	526	11	537	186	2	188	164	2	166	206	4	210
			Under-trial ...	20	1	21	476	14	490	496	15	511	453	12	405	43	3	46	40	2	42			
			Civil ...	2	...	2	6	...	6	8	...	8	6	...	6	2	...	2	2	...	2			
22	Gurdáspur ...	Do. ...	Convicted ...	126	3	129	498	19	517	624	22	646	514	18	532	110	4	114	133	4	137	186	5	191
			Under-trial ...	26	2	28	624	17	641	650	19	669	519	18	537	131	1	132	51	1	52			
			Civil ...	1	...	1	17	...	17	18	...	18	17	...	17	1	...	1	2	...	2			
	Dalhousie ...	Lock-up ...	Convicted ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Under-trial ...	...	...	...	13	1	14	13	1	14	13	1	14	...	...	...	...	...	...			
			Civil ...	...	...	...	4	...	4	4	...	4	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...			
23	Amritsar ...	District Jail ...	Convicted ...	157	4	161	740	15	755	897	19	916	771	17	788	126	2	128	123	3	126	149	3	152
			Under-trial ...	6	...	6	239	3	242	245	3	248	212	3	215	33	...	33	23	...	23			
			Civil ...	7	...	7	24	...	24	31	...	31	25	...	25	6	...	6	3	...	3			

No. 27.—Statement showing the Distribution of the Prisoners of all Classes confined in the Jails and Lock-ups of the Punjab during the year 1899—continued.

1	2	3	4	5			6			7			8			9			10			11		
Serial No.	District.	Place of confinement.	Classes of prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year.			Received during the year.			Total.			Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at end of the year.			Daily average number of each class.			Total daily average of whole Jail.		
				Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
	Amritsar	Lock-up ...	Convicted ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
			Under-trial ...	19	...	19	1,024	19	1,043	1,043	19	1,062	972	19	991	71	...	71	42	1	43	42	1	43
			Civil ...	...	...	...	29	...	29	29	...	29	29	...	29	...	...	...	...	...	...			
	Tarn Táran ...	Criminal Leper Ward.	Convicted ...	3	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	3	3	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	1			
			Under-trial ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
			Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
24	Hissar	District Jail ...	Convicted ...	200	3	203	831	14	845	1,031	17	1,048	887	14	901	144	3	147	165	1	166			
			Under-trial ...	39	...	39	681	16	697	720	16	736	672	16	688	48	...	48	46	1	47	212	2	214
			Civil ...	1	...	1	8	...	8	9	...	9	9	...	9	...	...	...	1	...	1			
	Sirsa	Lock-up ...	Convicted ...	...	...	...	3	1	4	3	1	4	3	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...			
			Under-trial ...	11	...	11	446	12	458	457	12	469	440	12	452	17	...	17	16	...	16	16	...	16
			Civil ...	...	...	...	2	...	2	2	...	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...			
25	Rohtak	District Jail ...	Convicted ...	126	...	126	641	15	656	767	15	782	550	12	562	217	3	220	144	3	147			
			Under-trial ...	17	...	17	466	12	478	483	12	493	436	12	448	47	...	47	17	...	17	161	3	164
			Civil ...	1	...	1	3	...	3	4	...	4	4	...	4		...	...	...	...	...			
26	Karnál	Do. ...	Convicted ...	86	1	87	800	27	827	886	28	914	795	24	819	91	4	95	97	3	100			
			Under-trial ...	33	1	34	634	28	662	667	29	696	624	29	653	43	...	43	29	1	30	126	4	130
			Civil ...	...	...	...	2	...	2	2	...	2	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...			
27	Dharmsála ...	Do. ...	Convicted ...	54	2	56	231	18	249	285	20	305	220	18	238	65	2	67	55	3	58			
			Under-trial ...	6	1	7	156	7	163	162	8	170	152	8	160	10	...	10	5	...	9	64	3	67
			Civil ...	...	...	...	2	...	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...			
	Kulu	Lock-up ...	Convicted ...	2	1	3	12	...	12	14	1	15	10	1	11	4	...	4	...	...	...			
			Under trial ...	1	...	1	17	2	19	18	2	20	17	2	19	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1
			Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			

28	Kohát ...	District Jail ...	Convicted ...	76	2	78	500	30	530	576	32	608	487	27	514	89	5	94	66	3	69	99	5	104
			Under-trial ...	15	...	15	522	30	552	537	30	567	512	26	538	25	4	29	32	2	34			
			Civil ...	...	...	...	10	...	10	10	...	10	6	...	6	4	...	4	1	...	1			
	Teri	Lock-up ...	Convicted ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
			Under-trial ...	...	...	...	86	...	88	88	...	88	88	...	88	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1
			Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
29	Gujrát	District Jail ...	Convicted ...	27	1	28	780	13	793	807	14	821	786	14	800	21	...	21	38	...	38			
			Under trial ...	32	1	33	1,072	27	1,099	1,104	28	1,132	1,007	26	1,033	97	2	99	92	4	96	131	4	135
			Civil ...	1	...	1	18	...	18	19	...	19	19	...	19	...	...	...	1	...	1			
30	Bannu	Do. ...	Convicted ...	55	4	59	705	52	757	760	56	816	713	55	768	47	1	48	68	4	72			
			Under-trial ...	25	2	27	1,120	68	1,188	1,145	70	1,215	1,076	70	1,146	69	...	69	65	3	68	136	7	143
			Civil ...	3	1	4	21	3	24	24	4	28	21	3	24	3	1	4	3	...	3			
	Miánwáli ...	Lock-up ...	Convicted ...	11	1	12	732	19	751	743	20	763	742	19	761	1	1	2	12	1	13			
			Under-trial ...	52	...	52	517	25	542	569	25	594	527	24	551	42	1	43	33	1	34	45	2	47
			Civil ...	...	...	...	9	...	9	9	...	9	9	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...			
31	Abbott-abad ...	District Jail ...	Convicted ...	67	...	67	337	9	346	404	9	413	358	7	365	46	2	48	55	1	56			
			Under-trial ...	17	1	18	321	10	331	338	11	349	327	11	338	11	...	11	17	1	18	72	2	74
			Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
32	Hoshiárpur ...	Do. ...	Convicted ...	28	4	32	342	14	356	370	18	388	339	18	357	31	...	31	32	1	33			
			Under-trial ...	11	1	12	195	14	209	206	15	221	205	15	220	1	...	1	10	1	11	46	2	48
			Civil ...	1	...	1	18	2	20	19	2	21	17	1	18	2	1	3	4	...	4			
		Total ...	Convicted ...	1,433	36	1,469	8,487	309	8,796	9,920	345	10,265	8,559	315	8,874	1,361	30	1,391	1,347	35	1,382			
			Under-trial ...	341	11	352	9,050	330	9,380	9,391	341	9,732	8,639	328	8,967	752	13	765	545	18	563	1,910	53	1,963
			Civil ...	18	1	19	180	6	186	198	7	205	175	5	180	23	2	25	18	...	18			
33	Simla	District Jail ...	Convicted ...	16	...	16	83	4	87	99	4	103	89	4	93	10	...	10	11	...	11			
			Under-trial ...	6	...	6	100	2	102	106	2	108	96	2	98	10	...	10	4	...	4	15	...	15
			Civil ...	...	...	...	10	...	10	10	...	10	10	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...			
	Kasauli	Lock-up ...	Convicted ...	...	...	...	3	1	4	3	1	4	3	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...			
			Under-trial ...	...	...	...	39	1	40	39	1	40	38	1	39	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
		Total ...	Convicted ...	16	...	16	86	5	91	102	5	107	92	5	97	10	...	10	11	...	11		...	15
			Under-trial ...	6	...	6	139	3	142	145	3	148	134	3	137	11	...	11	4	...	4	15		
			Civil ...	...	...	...	10	...	10	10	...	10	10	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...			
		Grand Total ...	Convicted ...	11,604	272	11,876	35,281	932	36,213	46,885	1,204	48,089	34,242	894	35,136	12,643	310	12,953	11,859	292	12,151			
			Under-trial ...	1,186	52	1,238	27,658	881	28,539	28,844	933	29,777	26,952	892	27,844	1,892	41	1,933	1,583	48	1,631	13,499	340	13,839
			Civil ...	59	2	61	604	8	612	663	10	673	609	8	617	54	2	56	57	...	57			
		GRAND TOTAL OF	ALL CLASSES ...	12,849	326	13,175	63,543	1,821	65,364	76,392	2,147	78,539	61,803	1,794	63,597	14,589	353	14,942	13,499	340	13,839	13,499	340	13,839

No. 28.—Statement showing the Number and Disposal

DURING THE

Serial No.	Jails.		Remained at the close of the previous year.		Imprisoned during the year.		Total.	
1	2		3		4		5	
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	Jails holding over 1,000 prisoners.	Lahore Central Jail ...	1,493	...	10	...	1,503	...
2		Montgomery do. ...	1,881	...	564	7	2,445	7
3		Mooltan do. ...	973	...	...	...	973	...
4		Mung Rasúl do. ...	337	...	...	...	337	...
		Total ...	4,684	...	574	7	5,258	7
5	Jails holding over 500 prisoners.	Ráwalpindi District Jail ...	688	10	1,194	29	1,882	39
6		Umballa do. ...	609	5	449	24	1,058	29
7		Mooltan do. ...	495	5	2,121	52	2,616	57
8		Lahore do. ...	500	...	1,436	...	1,936	...
9		Delhi do. ...	453	10	1,085	48	1,538	58
10		Peshâwar do. ...	330	9	1,470	35	1,800	44
		Total ...	3,075	39	7,755	188	10,830	227
11	Jails holding over 300 prisoners.	Siálkot District Jail ...	351	5	704	35	1,055	40
12		D. I. Khan do. ...	314	12	853	21	1,167	33
13		Ferozepore do. ...	356	1	1,741	35	2,097	36
14		D. G. Khan do. ...	363	11	936	28	1,299	39
14		Gujránwála do. ...	302	2	841	14	1,143	16
16		Lahore Female Jail* ...	...	154	...	26	...	180
17		Ludhiána District Jail ...	236	6	574	12	810	18
18		Jullundur do. ...	231	3	464	26	695	29
19		Jhang do. ...	200	3	835	4	1,035	7
		Total ...	2,353	197	6,948	201	9,301	398
20	Jails holding under 300 prisoners.	Jhelum District Jail...	229	6	649	51	878	57
21		Shahpur do. ...	186	4	500	8	686	12
22		Gurdáspur do. ...	126	3	401	18	527	21
23		Amritsar do. ...	157	4	672	13	829	17
24		Hissar do. ...	200	3	775	14	975	17
25		Rohtak do. ...	126	...	607	15	733	15
26		Karnál do. ...	86	1	715	26	801	27
27		Dharmsála do. ...	54	2	215	17	269	19
28		Kohát do. ...	76	2	490	28	566	30
29		Gujrát do. ...	27	1	718	12	745	13
30		Bannu do. ...	55	4	670	50	725	54
31		Abbott-abad do. ...	67	...	320	9	387	9
32		Hoshiárpur do. ...	28	4	330	14	358	18
		Total ...	1,417	34	7,062	275	8,479	309
33	Jails holding under 100 prisoners.	Simla District Jail ...	16	...	79	4	95	4
		Grand Total ...	11,545	270	22,418	675	33,963	945

* Female convicts awarded long terms of imprisonment are transferred from

OF THE CONVICTS IN THE JAILS OF THE PUNJAB

YEAR 1899.

6										7			8			
RECEIVED BY TRANSFER.										GRAND TOTAL.			TRANSFERRED TO OTHER JAILS.			
A. To undergo sentence.						B. In transit for transportation or to other Jails.							A.		B.	
From Jails in the Province.		From Subsidiary Jails to District Jails in the Province.		From Jails outside the Province.		From Jails in the Province.		From Jails outside the Province.					To undergo sentence.		For transportation beyond seas, &c.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.
828	...	...	...	2	...	96	...	...	...	2,429	...	2,429	673	...	13	...
924	...	...	...	...	...	109	...	...	...	3,478	7	3,485	985	2	7	...
1,091	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	2,071	...	2,071	508	...	...	...
2,681	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	3,020	...	3,020	374	...	...	...
5,524	...	...	...	2	...	214	...	...	...	10,998	7	11,005	2,540	2	20	...
601	23	..	...	...	...	22	1	...	...	2,505	63	2,568	478	18	28	4
777	1	...	...	1	...	15	...	...	...	1,851	30	1,881	443	3	...	...
151	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,767	57	2,824	698	5	3	...
201	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,137	...	2,137	545	...	2	...
154	1	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	1,696	59	1,755	233	9	...	...
99	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	1,904	44	1,948	482	7	26	1
1,983	25	...	...	5	...	42	1	...	...	12,860	253	13,113	2,879	42	59	5
296	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,351	43	1,394	202	3	1	1
423	28	...	...	...	...	10	2	...	...	1,600	63	1,663	382	11	7	2
120	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,217	37	2,254	614	7	10	2
125	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,424	42	1,466	304	8	46	2
277	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1,421	18	1,439	249	3	8	1
...	94	...	...	...	...	...	19	...	...	...	293	293	...	17	...	...
102	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	912	18	930	97	4	5	...
234	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	929	36	965	103	1	...	...
42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,077	7	1,084	147	...	4	...
1,619	138	...	...	...	...	11	21	...	...	10,931	557	11,488	2,098	54	81	8
159	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1,038	60	1,098	114	10	8	...
26	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	712	13	725	45	...	8	2
97	1	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	624	22	646	132	1	3	1
67	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	897	19	916	210	3	12	1
56	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,031	17	1,048	227	...	1	...
34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	767	15	782	97	5	...	...
85	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	886	28	914	320	7	1	...
15	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	285	20	305	12	1	...	...
10	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	576	32	608	239	15	9	...
61	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	807	14	821	436	6	2	...
35	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	760	56	816	353	32	10	...
17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	404	9	413	128	2	2	...
8	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	370	18	388	125	5	5	2
670	14	...	...	1	...	7	...	...	...	9,157	323	9,480	2,443	88	61	6
4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	99	4	103	18	1	...	...
9,800	177	...	...	8	...	274	22	...	...	44,045	1,144	45,189	9,978	187	221	19

all the Jails in the Province to the Lahore Female Jail.

No. 28.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER AND DISPOSAL

DURING THE

1	2		9									
			RELEASED DURING THE YEAR.									
			A.		B.		C.		D.			
									By order of Government.			
									A.		B.	
Serial No.	JAILS.		On appeal.		On expiry of sentence.		Under remission rules.		On account of sickness.		On other grounds.	
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	Jails holding over 1,000 prisoners.	Lahore Central Jail ...	62	...	71	...	123	...	...	...	...	...
2		Montgomery do. ...	124	1	409	1	226	...	...	...	...	...
3		Mooltan do. ...	43	...	266	...	355	...	...	...	...	...
4		Mung Rasúl do. ...	11	...	70	...	514	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	240	1	816	1	1,218	...	...	...	...	...
5	Jails holding over 500 prisoners.	Ráwalpindi District Jail	247	10	828	28	223	1	1	...	...	...
6		Umballa do. ...	138	2	320	15	198	...	...	...	...	...
7		Mooltan do. ...	184	8	1,127	32	165	...	...	...	...	...
8		Lahore do. ...	318	...	640	...	227	...	...	...	...	...
9		Delhi do. ...	123	5	678	35	196	1	...	...	...	...
10		Peshâwar do. ...	46	...	925	29	113	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	1,056	25	4,518	139	1,122	2	1	...	...	...
11	Jails holding over 300 prisoners.	Sialkot District Jail	169	7	568	25	125	1	...	...	...	...
12		D. I. Khan do. ...	75	2	675	21	134	2	...	...	...	...
13		Ferozepore do. ...	246	5	875	16	127	1	...	...	...	...
14		D. G. Khan do. ...	125	3	489	22	164	...	...	1	...	...
15		Gujránwála do. ...	225	1	547	8	105	1	...	...	...	...
16		Lahore Female Jail* ...	...	7	...	20	...	47	...	...	...	...
17		Ludhiána District Jail	102	1	377	12	116	...	...	...	...	...
18		Jullundur do. ...	149	1	310	26	127	1	...	...	...	...
19		Jhang do. ...	104	2	542	2	67	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	1,195	29	4,383	152	965	53	...	1	...	...
20	Jails holding under 300 prisoners.	Jhelum District Jail	113	4	548	44	66	1	2	...	...	...
21		Shahpur do. ...	103	1	275	7	86	1	1	...	...	...
22		Gurdáspur do. ...	73	4	231	11	73	1	...	...	...	...
23		Amritsar do. ...	132	4	334	8	80	1	...	...	...	...
24		Hissar do. ...	119	1	467	12	67	1	1	...	...	...
25		Rohtak do. ...	46	3	335	4	67	...	...	...	...	...
26		Karnál do. ...	53	3	337	13	81	1	1	...	...	...
27		Dharmsála do. ...	30	2	147	14	30	1	...	...	...	...
28		Kohát do. ...	17	...	205	11	12	1	...	...	...	...
29		Gujrát do. ...	69	...	237	7	41	...	...	...	...	...
30		Bannu do. ...	13	1	290	22	34	...	...	...	...	...
31		Abbott-abad do. ...	20	4	187	1	20	...	...	...	...	...
32		Hoshiárpur do. ...	59	2	144	8	4	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	847	29	3,737	162	661	8	5	...	...	...
33	Jails holding under 100 prisoners.	Simla District Jail ...	6	...	63	3	2	...	...	...	...	...
		GRAND TOTAL ...	3,344	84	13,517	457	3,968	63	6	1	...	...

* Female convicts awarded long terms of imprisonment are transferred from

OF THE CONVICTS IN THE JAILS OF THE PUNJAB
YEAR 1899—concluded.

10		11		12		13		14		15		16		
Transported beyond seas.		Transferred to Lunatic Asylum.		Escaped.		Executed.		Died.		Remaining at end of the present year.		Daily average.		
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
56	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	50	...	1,377	...	1,413	...	1,413
19	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	26	...	1,679	3	1,597	1	1,598
...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	33	...	864	...	868	...	868
...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	34	...	2,016	...	1,429	...	1,429
75	...	5	...	2	...	3	...	143	...	5,936	3	5,307	1	5,308
...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	15	...	678	2	654	13	667
2	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	7	...	741	8	595	5	600
...	...	1	...	...	...	4	...	6	...	579	12	586	10	596
...	...	2	...	2	...	4	...	7	...	390	...	444	...	444
2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	8	...	454	9	430	12	442
...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	7	...	294	7	332	8	340
4	2	4	...	2	...	29	...	50	...	3,136	38	3.041	48	3,089
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	285	6	279	5	284
...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	3	...	320	25	315	14	329
...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	3	...	339	6	323	4	327
...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	2	...	290	6	291	10	301
...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	283	4	260	2	262
...	15	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	3	...	181	...	165	165
...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	211	1	212	2	214
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	236	7	214	5	219
...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	5	...	205	3	202	1	203
...	15	1	1	2	2	18	...	19	3	2,169	239	2,096	208	2,304
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	183	1	194	6	200
...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	1	...	186	2	164	2	166
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	110	4	133	4	137
...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	126	2	123	3	126
...	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	144	3	165	1	166
...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	217	3	144	3	147
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	91	4	97	3	100
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	65	2	55	3	58
...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	2	...	89	5	66	3	69
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	21	...	38	...	38
...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	3	...	47	1	68	4	72
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	46	2	55	1	56
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	31	...	32	1	33
...	...	3	...	...	...	28	1	16	...	1,356	29	1,334	34	1,368
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	11	...	11
79	17	13	1	6	2	78	1	228	3	12,607	399	11,789	291	12,080

all the Jails in the Province to the Lahore Female Jail.

No. 29.—Statement showing the Religion, Age, State of ... admitted into the Jails of the ...

1	2		A. Christians.					
			A. Europeans.		B. Eurasians.		C. Natives.	
Serial No.	Jails.		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	Jails holding over 1,000 prisoners.	Lahore Central Jail ...	...	...	10	...	...	...
2		Montgomery do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3		Mooltan do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4		Mung Rasúl do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	...	10	...	...	...
5	Jails holding over 500 prisoners.	Ráwalpindi District Jail ...	...	...	...	...	1	...
6		Umballa do. ...	2	...	...	...	2	...
7		Mooltan do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8		Lahore do. ...	...	...	...	...	4	...
9		Delhi do. ...	...	...	1	...	1	...
10		Pesháwar do. ...	1	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	3	...	1	...	8	...
11	Jails holding over 300 prisoners.	Siálkot District Jail	...	...	...	...	5	...
12		D. I. Khan do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13		Ferozepore do. ...	...	...	1	...	...	...
14		D. G. Khan do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15		Gujránwála do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16		Lahore Female Jail* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17		Ludhiána District Jail ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18		Jullundur do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19		Jhang do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	...	1	...	5	...
20	Jails holding under 300 prisoners.	Jhelum District Jail ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21		Sháhpur do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22		Gurdáspur do. ...	1	...	...	...	1	...
23		Amritsar do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24		Hissar do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25		Rohtak do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26		Karnál do. ...	...	...	...	...	1	...
27		Dharmsála do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28		Kohát do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29		Gujrát do. ...	...	...	...	...	1	...
30		Bannu do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31		Abbott-abad do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32		Hoshiárpur do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	1	...	...	...	3	...
33	Jails holding under 100 prisoners.	Simla District Jail ...	...	...	...	...	4	...
		Grand Total ...	4	...	12	...	20	...

* Female convicts with long terms are transferred from

EDUCATION, AND PREVIOUS OCCUPATION OF THE CONVICTS
PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1899.

GION.								4							
								AGE.							
B.		C.		D.		E.		A.		B.		C.		D.	
Muhammadans.		Hindús and Sikhs.		Buddhists and Jains.		All other classes.		Under 16 years.		16 to 40 years.		40 to 60 years.		Above 60 years.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	3	...	...	...
482	7	82	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	471	5	84	2	6	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
482	7	82	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	478	5	87	2	6	...
1,089	29	104	...	...	...	...	...	11	1	1,045	26	118	2	20	...
197	13	248	11	...	...	...	...	5	..	369	20	70	2	5	2
1,897	41	224	11	...	...	...	...	10	2	1,879	40	221	10	11	...
799	...	633	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	1,215	...	179	...	27	...
421	21	662	27	...	...	...	...	19	1	889	33	152	13	25	1
1,425	35	44	...	...	...	...	...	15	3	1,220	30	216	2	19	...
5,828	139	1,915	49	...	...	...	...	75	7	6,617	149	956	29	107	3
463	30	236	5	...	...	...	...	9	4	532	19	135	10	28	2
814	21	39	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	656	17	179	2	14	...
906	17	834	18	...	...	...	...	2	...	1,527	31	192	4	20	...
894	25	42	3	...	...	...	...	3	1	846	27	83	...	4	...
516	12	325	2	...	...	...	...	3	1	733	10	97	3	8	...
...	19	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	17	...	7	...	1
279	12	295	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	451	12	116	...	6	...
302	22	162	4	...	...	...	...	4	2	274	19	152	5	34	...
736	3	99	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	688	4	124	...	21	...
4,910	161	2,032	40	-	...	...	...	28	11	5,707	156	1,078	31	135	3
576	48	73	3	...	...	...	..	1	...	524	50	96	1	28	...
482	8	18	...	...	...	...	..	4	1	421	6	65	1	10	...
176	6	223	12	...	...	..	...	1	...	353	18	43	...	4	...
303	9	369	4	...	...	...	...	3	...	561	10	89	3	19	...
325	4	450	10	...	...	...	...	8	...	612	13	137	1	18	...
176	1	431	14	...	...	...	...	3	1	430	10	158	3	16	1
316	11	398	15	...	...	...	...	7	1	569	20	124	3	15	2
19	1	196	16	...	...	...	...	...	1	179	13	28	3	8	...
482	28	8	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	438	25	47	2	3	...
670	10	47	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	534	12	161	...	21	...
651	49	19	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	557	44	98	6	13	...
293	9	27	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	282	9	34	...	2	...
105	6	225	8	...	...	...	...	5	...	256	12	57	2	12	...
4,574	190	2 484	85	...	...	...	...	40	5	5,716	242	1,137	25	169	3
26	3	49	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	65	3	11	1	2	...
15,820	500	6,562	175	...	...	...	...	147	23	18,583	555	3,269	88	419	9

all the jails in the Province to the Lahore Female Jail.

No. 29—Statement showing the Religion, Age, State of
admitted into the Jails of the

1	2		5					
			Education.					
			A.		B.		C.	
			Able to read and write.		Able to read only.		Illiterate.	
Serial No.	Jails.		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	Jails holding over 1,000 prisoners.	Lahore Cental Jail ...	10	...	...	...	...	...
2		Montgomery do. ...	1	...	2	...	561	7
3		Mooltan do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4		Mung Rasúl do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	11	...	2	...	561	7
5	Jails holding over 500 prisoners.	Ráwalpindi District Jail ...	5	...	...	...	1,189	30
6		Umballa do. ...	17	...	...	...	432	24
7		Mooltan do. ...	20	...	6	...	2,095	51
8		Lahore do. ...	2	...	3	...	1,431	...
9		Delhi do. ...	16	...	2	...	1,067	48
10		Peshâwar do. ...	3	...	3	...	1,464	35
		Total ...	63	...	14	...	7,678	188
11	Jails holding over 300 prisoners.	Siálkot District Jail ...	33	...	...	...	671	35
12		D. I. Khan do. ...	5	...	1	...	847	21
13		Ferozepore do. ...	3	...	5	...	1,733	35
14		D. G. Khan do. ...	1	...	...	...	935	28
15		Gujránwála do. ...	31	...	15	...	795	14
16		Lahore Female Jail* ...	...	...	...	...	...	26
17		Ludhiána District Jail ...	2	...	3	...	569	12
18		Jullundur do. ...	...	...	...	...	464	26
19		Jhang do. ...	7	...	4	...	824	4
		Total ...	82	...	28	...	6,838	201
20	Jails holding under 300 prisoners.	Jhelum District Jail ...	8	...	6	...	635	51
21		Shahpur do. ...	7	...	4	...	489	8
22		Gurdáspur do. ...	6	...	2	...	393	18
23		Amritsar do. ...	14	...	6	...	652	13
24		Hissar do. ...	31	...	...	...	744	14
25		Rohtak do. ...	14	...	4	...	589	15
26		Karnál do. ...	2	...	...	...	713	20
27		Dharmsála do. ...	5	...	1	...	209	17
28		Kohát do. ...	2	...	1	...	487	28
29		Gujrát do. ...	8	...	1	...	709	12
30		Bannu do. ...	2	...	1	...	667	30
31		Abbott-abad do. ...	10	...	...	...	310	9
32		Hoshiárpur do. ...	34	...	10	...	286	14
		Total ...	143	...	36	...	6,883	275
33	Jails holding under 100 prisoners.	Simla District Jail ...	6	...	...	...	73	4
		Grand Total ...	305	...	80	...	22,033	675

* Female convicts with long terms are transferred from

EDUCATION, AND PREVIOUS OCCUPATION OF THE CONVICTS
PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1899—concluded.

6											7		
PREVIOUS OCCUPATION.											TOTAL.		
Males.							*Females.*						
A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	G.	H.	I.	J.	K.			
Persons employed under Government or Municipal or other local authorities.	Professional persons.	Persons in service or performing personal offices.	Persons engaged in agriculture and with animals.	Persons engaged in commerce and trade.	Persons employed on mechanical arts, manufactures and engineering operations, &c., &c.	Miscellaneous persons not classed otherwise.	Married.	Unmarried.	Widows.	Prostitutes.	M.	F.	Total.
1	2	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	10
5	5	15	447	24	10	58	6	...	1	...	564	7	571
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	7	22	447	24	10	58	6	...	1	..	574	7	581
24	1	28	784	61	76	220	14	1	5	9	1,194	29	1,223
17	4	8	172	39	32	177	7	1	8	8	449	24	473
23	10	55	1,256	81	96	600	28	1	15	8	2,121	52	2,173
3	7	48	917	38	74	349	...	...	...	...	1,436	...	1,436
15	12	57	535	113	30	323	26	2	19	1	1,085	48	1,133
45	8	33	1,029	46	81	228	25	6	2	2	1,470	35	1,505
127	42	229	4,693	378	389	1,897	100	11	49	28	7,755	188	7,943
7	5	14	412	26	47	193	22	1	12	...	704	35	739
15	16	...	703	5	8	106	21	...	...	...	853	21	874
13	8	63	1,497	31	48	81	29	2	2	2	1,741	35	1,776
4	...	4	710	15	5	198	25	...	...	3	936	28	964
9	1	26	575	109	14	107	11	2	1	...	841	14	855
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	1	8	...	...	26	26
...	...	...	500	34	...	40	10	...	1	1	574	12	586
5	...	16	327	20	10	86	23	2	...	1	464	26	490
12	...	4	609	19	...	191	3	...	...	1	835	4	839
65	30	127	5,333	259	132	1,002	161	8	24	8	6,948	201	7,149
19	3	5	480	37	...	105	39	2	6	4	649	51	700
4	2	7	361	10	12	104	4	...	4	...	500	8	508
7	7	8	289	12	2	76	16	...	2	...	401	18	419
14	4	12	276	18	47	301	11	...	1	1	672	13	685
11	3	1	510	20	2	228	8	...	6	...	775	14	789
8	...	29	399	28	41	102	9	3	3	...	607	15	622
9	...	2	304	25	3	372	18	...	8	...	715	26	741
15	1	3	126	13	25	32	8	1	8	...	215	17	232
24	...	1	439	...	...	26	23	2	3	...	490	28	518
9	1	2	549	24	61	72	10	1	1	...	718	12	730
17	3	6	602	6	11	25	41	1	8	...	670	50	720
10	...	19	248	6	8	29	8	...	1	...	320	9	329
12	8	3	198	13	17	79	7	...	7	...	330	14	344
159	32	98	4,781	212	229	1,551	202	10	58	5	7,062	275	7,337
6	...	32	27	7	2	5	3	...	1	...	79	4	83
363	111	508	15,281	880	762	4,513	472	29	133	41	22,418	675	23,093

all the jails in the Province to the Lahore Female Jail.

No. 30.—Statement showing the Convicts admitted into the Jails of the Punjab during the year 1899, and those remaining on the 31st December of that year, according to the nature and length of sentences.

1	2	3	4																						5		
			Number according to length of sentence.																						Total.		
			A. Not exceeding one month.		B. Above one and not exceeding three months.		C. Above three and not exceeding six months.		D. Above six months and not exceeding one year.		E. Above one year and not exceeding two years.		F. Above two years and not exceeding five years.		G. Above five years and not exceeding ten years.		H. Exceeding ten years.		I. Sentenced to transportation beyond seas. A. For life.		I. Sentenced to transportation beyond seas. B. For a term.		J. Sentenced to death.				
Serial No.	Jails.	Nature of imprisonment of those admitted as explained at foot.*	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
1	Lahore Central Jail	A ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
		B ...	2	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	6
		C ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3
		D ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total of admissions ...	...	2	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	10
	Total remaining on 31st December 1899 ...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	31	...	25	...	436	...	635	...	84	...	122	...	36	...	...	...	1,377	...	1,377
2	Montgomery Central Jail	A ...	13	1	3	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	2	20
		B ...	83	...	35	...	27	...	34	...	8	...	2	...	4	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	4	...	198	2	200
		C ...	33	1	47	...	127	...	87	1	33	1	14	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	342	3	345
		D ...	...	...	...	...	4	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	6
	Total of admissions ...	...	129	2	85	...	159	1	123	1	42	1	16	...	5	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	4	...	564	7	571
	Total remaining on 31st December 1899 ...	...	20	...	6	...	48	1	179	1	192	...	258	...	632	...	84	...	148	1	112	...	...	...	1,679	8	1,687
3	Mooltan Central Jail ... ... (over 1,000 prisoners.)	A ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		B ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		C ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		D ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total of admissions ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total remaining on 31st December 1899 ...	...	...	...	...	...	[illegible]	...	[illegible]	...	[illegible]	...	[illegible]	...	[illegible]	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	[illegible]	...	[illegible]

Jails holding over 500 prisoners.

4	Mung Rasúl Central Jail	A	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		B	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		C	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		D	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total of admissions		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total remaining on 31st December 1899		...	...	...	...	...	20	...	170	...	560	...	872	...	310	...	76	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2,016	...	2,016
	Total	A	...	13	1	3	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	2	21
		B	...	85	...	37	...	27	...	36	...	8	...	2	...	4	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	4	...	204	2	206
		C	...	33	1	48	...	127	...	87	1	35	1	14	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	345	3	348
		D	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	6
	Total of admissions		...	131	2	88	...	159	1	126	1	44	1	16	...	5	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	4	...	574	7	581
	Total remaining on 31st December 1899		...	20	...	6	...	98	1	582	1	1,042	...	1,860	...	1,658	...	244	...	270	1	156	...	...	...	5,936	3	5,939
5	Rawalpindi District Jail	A	...	24	2	2	7	6	...	54	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	88	9	97
		B	...	197	5	173	4	100	4	95	1	9	2	17	...	13	...	...	...	33	3	...	...	9	1	646	20	666
		C	...	9	...	84	...	129	...	82	...	64	...	57	...	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	448	...	448
		D	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	6	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	12
	Total of admissions		...	230	7	259	11	235	4	233	1	81	2	78	...	36	...	...	...	33	3	...	...	9	1	1,194	29	1,223
	Total remaining on 31st December 1899		...	72	1	78	...	108	1	135	...	85	...	50	...	95	...	10	...	32	...	5	...	2	...	678	2	680
6	Umballa District Jail	A	...	33	2	10	...	2	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51	2	53
		B	...	109	10	41	1	23	4	21	3	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	1	199	21	220
		C	...	8	...	29	...	33	1	62	...	34	...	13	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	182	1	183
		D	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	5	...	5	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	...	17
	Total of admissions		...	150	12	82	1	58	5	94	3	42	...	18	1	3	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	1	449	24	473
	Total remaining on 31st December 1899		...	4	1	29	...	40	3	244	3	253	...	126	1	24	...	...	...	11	...	10	...	...	...	741	8	749
7	Mooltan District Jail	A	...	33	6	6	1	3	1	21	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	63	13	76
		B	...	312	13	162	3	131	8	316	8	24	...	8	...	5	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	1	...	967	32	999
		C	...	33	...	125	1	322	2	285	2	203	2	55	...	12	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,040	7	1,047
		D	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	10	...	20	...	16	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51	...	51
	Total of admissions		...	378	19	294	5	459	11	632	15	247	2	79	...	17	...	6	...	8	...	...	...	1	...	2,121	52	2,173
	Total remaining on 31st December 1899		...	59	1	55	1	95	4	136	6	87	...	103	...	35	...	3	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	579	12	591
8	Lahore District Jail	A	...	36	...	4	...	11	...	10	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	62	...	62
		B	...	221	...	125	...	135	...	149	...	44	...	16	...	4	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	3	...	712	...	712
		C	...	39	...	69	...	135	...	158	...	133	...	80	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	628	...	628
		D	...	2	...	1	...	2	...	6	...	14	...	6	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	...	34
	Total of admission		...	298	...	199	...	283	...	329	...	192	...	102	...	21	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	3	...	1,436	...	1,436
	Total remaining on 31st December 1899		...	4	...	35	...	50	...	146	...	126	...	18	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	390	...	390

No. 30.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE CONVICTS ADMITTED INTO THE JAILS OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1899, AND THOSE REMAINING ON THE 31ST DECEMBER OF THAT YEAR, ACCORDING TO THE NATURE AND LENGTH OF SENTENCES—continued.

1	2	3	4																						5		
			NUMBER ACCORDING TO LENGTH OF SENTENCE.																								
			A. Not exceeding one month.		B. Above one and not exceeding three months.		C. Above three and not exceeding six months.		D. Above six months and not exceeding one year.		E. Above one year and not exceeding two years.		F. Above two years and not exceeding five years.		G. Above five years and not exceeding ten years.		H. Exceeding ten years.		I. Sentenced to transportation beyond seas. A. For life.		I. B. For a term.		J. Sentenced to death.		TOTAL.		
Serial No.	JAILS.	Nature of imprisonment of those admitted as explained at foot.*	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
	Jails holding over 500 prisoners—concluded.																										
9	Delhi District Jail	A	56	8	7	1	8	...	4	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	75	10	85
		B	295	10	95	7	49	9	31	3	9	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	1	...	490	30	520
		C	49	1	72	1	130	1	105	2	73	3	60	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	503	8	511
		D	1	...	5	...	5	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	...	17
	Total of admissions	...	401	401	179	9	192	10	143	5	85	5	62	...	15	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	1	...	1,085	48	1,133
	Total remaining on 31st December 1899	...	14	14	40	...	193	3	92	2	110	2	75	...	22	...	...	1	8	...	...	...	...	...	454	9	463
10	Peshâwar District Jail	A	40	4	6	...	2	2	39	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	99	6	105
		B	268	10	136	4	67	9	105	...	15	...	10	...	11	1	14	...	18	2	8	...	18	...	670	26	696
		C	29	...	79	...	191	2	115	...	83	...	72	...	108	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	682	3	685
		D	...	...	1	...	2	...	7	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	...	19
	Total of admissions	...	346	19	222	4	263	13	266	...	107	...	84	...	119	2	19	...	18	2	8	...	18	...	1,470	35	1,505
	Total remaining on 31st December 1899	...	10	1	34	2	10[illegible]	3	47	...	3[illegible]	...	11	...	37	1	2	...	4	1	1	...	7	...	29[illegible]	7	30[illegible]
	Total	A	225	23	37	9	32	3	140	5	3	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	438	40	478
		B	1,403	48	732	19	505	34	717	15	104	3	53	1	31	1	14	...	81	6	10	...	32	2	3,684	129	3,813
		C	107	1	458	2	940	6	807	4	590	5	337	...	174	1	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,48[illegible]	19	3,50[illegible]
		D	3	...	10	...	12	...	33	...	57	...	31	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	150	...	151
	Total of admissions	...	1,797	71	1,335	30	1,490	43	1,697	24	754	9	423	2	211	2	85	...	81	6	10	...	37	2	7,755	188	7,943
	Total remaining on 31st December 1899	...	[illegible]	4	[illegible]	3	[illegible]	14	800	11	[illegible]	2	[illegible]	1	[illegible]	1	[illegible]	1	[illegible]	1	16	...	[illegible]	...	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Jails holding over 300 prisoners.

11	Siálkot District Jail	A ...	23	3	4	1	1	1	47	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	84	6	90
		B ...	104	10	7	5	40	5	44	1	10	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	34	25	371
		C ...	17	1	41	...	96	3	36	...	20	1	2	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	245	6	249
		D ...	2	...	4	...	6	...	10	...	4	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
	Total of admissions ...	...	204	14	135	6	160	9	144	2	34	1	30	1	4	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	704	35	739
	Total remaining on 31st December 1899 ...	...	7	...	23	1	59	3	46	...	7[illegible]	1	7[illegible]	...	6	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	285	6	291
12	Dera Ismail Khan District Jail	A ...	20	...	8	1	4	1	77	5	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	109	8	117
		B ...	98	2	77	2	65	3	167	1	37	...	16	...	18	1	3	...	2	...	...	...	9	...	492	9	501
		C ...	...	...	39	1	7	...	59	1	43	1	24	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	243	4	247
		D ...	...	...	3	...	1	...	3	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	5
	Total of admissions ...	...	116	2	127	4	144	4	306	7	84	2	40	1	22	1	3	...	2	...	...	...	9	...	853	21	874
	Total remaining on 31st December 1899 ...	...	25	2	85	6	90	4	80	9	25	2	5	2	...	...	...	...	5	...	1	...	6	...	320	25	345
13	Ferozepore District Jail	A ...	39	3	7	1	2	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	58	4	62
		B ...	295	11	76	1	75	2	302	5	13	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	7	2	1	...	8	...	78[illegible]	21	80[illegible]
		C ...	3	...	142	2	260	1	105	2	154	1	70	4	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	873	10	883
		D ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	5	...	6	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	...	27
	Total of admissions ...	...	370	14	225	4	338	3	480	7	175	1	85	4	40	...	...	...	7	2	1	...	8	...	1,741	35	1,776
	Total remaining on 31st December 1899 ...	...	1[illegible]	3	35	1	130	2	43	...	20	...	54	...	31	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	4	...	339	6	345
14	Dera Gházi Khan District Jail	A ...	5	5	2	...	2	...	6[illegible]	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80	7	87
		B ...	69	2	25	1	7	4	108	...	11	...	3	...	7	...	...	...	7	...	4	...	5	...	283	7	290
		C ...	34	2	38	2	183	6	145	2	82	...	35	...	1[illegible]	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	530	14	544
		D ...	4	...	...	...	6	...	9	...	18	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43	...	43
	Total of admissions ...	...	112	9	65	3	19[illegible]	10	334	5	113	...	45	...	19	1	1		7	...	4	...	5	...	936	28	964
	Total remaining on 31st December 1899 ...	...	23	...	29	...	74	4	65	1	66	1	18	...	10	...	1	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	290	6	296
15	Gujránwála District Jail	A ...	20	2	...	2	5	1	7[illegible]	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	96	6	102
		B ...	148	2	72	1	1[illegible]	...	64	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	2	...	2	...	313	5	318
		C ...	31	...	74	...	9[illegible]	...	6[illegible]	2	110	1	28	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	424	3	427
		D ...	...	...	2	...	2	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	8
	Total of admissions ...	...	195	4	148	3	124	1	202	3	116	2	28	...	17	...	...	...	3	1	2	...	2	...	841	14	855
	Total remaining on 31st December 1899 ...	...	14	...	34	...	6[illegible]	1	73	2	60	1	19	...	12	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	283	4	287
16	Lahore Female Jail†	A ...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4
		B ...	...	4	...	4	...	1	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	13
		C ...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5
		D ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total of admissions ...	...	...	6	...	4	...	4	...	3	...	4	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	26
	Total remaining on 31st December 1899 ...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	22	...	21	...	63	...	40	...	1	...	24	...	5	...	...	...	181	181

No. 30.—Statement showing the Convicts admitted into the Jails of the Punjab during the year 1899, and those remaining on the 31st December of that year, according to the nature and length of sentences—continued.

Jails holding over 300 prisoners—concluded.

Serial No.	Jails.	Nature of imprisonment of those admitted as explained at foot.*	A. Not exceeding one month. M.	A. F.	B. Above one and not exceeding three months. M.	B. F.	C. Above three and not exceeding six months. M.	C. F.	D. Above six months and not exceeding one year. M.	D. F.	E. Above one year and not exceeding two years. M.	E. F.	F. Above two years and not exceeding five years. M.	F. F.	G. Above five years and not exceeding ten years. M.	G. F.	H. Exceeding ten years. M.	H. F.	I. Sentenced to transportation beyond seas. A. For life. M.	I. A. F.	I. B. For a term. M.	I. B. F.	J. Sentenced to death. M.	J. F.	Total. M.	Total. F.	Total.
1	2	3	4																						5		
17	Ludhiána District Jail	A	19	3	1	...	...	...	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41	3	44
		B	80	5	67	2	28	1	97	...	17	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	4	...	302	8	310
		C	24	1	22	...	71	...	41	...	44	...	13	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	216	1	217
		D	...	...	3	...	2	...	3	...	4	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	15
	Total of admissions	...	123	9	93	2	101	1	162	...	65	...	17	...	4	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	4	...	574	12	586
	Total remaining on 31st December 1899	...	8	...	10	...	23	1	77	...	75	...	15	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	211	1	212
18	Jullundur District Jail	A	19	5	13	...	2	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	49	5	54
		B	74	10	54	5	59	3	56	...	7	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	2	...	7	...	263	19	282
		C	1	...	9	...	37	...	42	1	39	1	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	142	2	144
		D	...	...	...	...	4	...	1	...	3	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	10
	Total of admissions	...	94	15	76	5	102	3	114	1	45	1	18	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	2	...	7	...	464	26	490
	Total remaining on 31st December 1899	...	3	...	28	2	22	3	94	...	50	1	26	...	7	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	4	...	236	7	243
19	Jhang District Jail	A	46	...	9	1	4	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	61	[illegible]	[illegible]
		B	169	1	110	...	50	...	[illegible]	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	1	...	366	1	367
		C	16	...	65	...	94	...	87	1	[illegible]	...	28	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	392	1	393
		D	...	...	...	...	2	...	3	...	9	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	[illegible]	...	[illegible]
	Total of admissions	...	231	1	184	1	150	1	121	1	[illegible]	...	28	...	6	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	1	...	835	4	839
	Total remaining on 31st December 1899	...	23	...	84	...	19	1	55	1	[illegible]	...	7	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	[illegible]	3	[illegible]

Jails

Jails holding under 300 prisoners.

	Total	A	...	101	23	44	6	86	5	311	[illegible]	2	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	578	43	621
		B	...	1,099	47	557	21	[illegible]	19	[illegible]	9	101	3	26	...	28	1	3	...	30	6	46	...	36	...	3,150	108	3,258
		C	...	161	4	430	5	[illegible]	12	640	11	590	6	237	11	82	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,063	50	3,113
		D	...	6	...	12	...	24	...	30	...	50	...	27	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	157	...	157
	Total of admissions ...		...	1,457	74	1,043	32	1,32[illegible]	36	1,866	29	743	11	291	11	112	2	4	...	30	6	46	...	36	...	6,948	201	7,149
	Total remaining on 31st December 1899 ...		...	115	5	266	13	471	19	540	35	44	30	223	65	72	40	2	1	14	26	5	5	17	...	2,169	239	2,408
20	Jhelum District Jail	A	...	9	...	2	...	...	...	168	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	179	32	211
		B	...	133	7	41	2	38	4	8	2	12	1	8	...	5	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	4	...	332	16	348
		C	...	4	...	11	...	30	...	42	3	21	...	12	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	134	3	137
		D	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4
	Total of admissions ...		...	148	7	54	2	69	4	294	37	36	1	20	...	17	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	4	...	649	51	700
	Total remaining on 31st December 1899 ...		...	33	...	22	...	32	...	47	1	25	...	14	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	183	1	184
21	Shahpur District Jail	A	...	10	1	2	...	...	...	47	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	59	1	60
		B	...	79	2	54	1	45	...	39	2	6	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	12	2	1	...	10	...	249	7	256
		C	...	2	...	11	...	48	...	70	...	39	...	17	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	185	...	189
		D	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3
	Total of admissions ...		...	91	3	68	1	94	...	157	2	45	...	18	...	4	...	...	...	12	2	1	...	10	...	500	8	508
	Total remaining on 31st December 1899 ...		...	8	...	20	1	31	1	38	...	51	...	22	...	6	...	...	...	4	...	1	...	5	...	186	2	188
22	Gurdáspur District Jail	A	...	26	2	2	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37	2	39
		B	...	71	7	54	3	32	4	31	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	193	14	207
		C	...	5	...	13	...	30	...	56	1	30	1	25	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	167	2	169
		D	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	2	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	9
	Total of admissions ...		...	102	9	70	3	67	4	89	1	37	1	25	...	8	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	401	18	419
	Total remaining on 31st December 1899 ...		...	30	1	23	...	12	2	31	1	9	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	110	4	114
23	Amritsar District Jail	A	...	15	...	3	1	6	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	1	29
		B	...	126	2	57	2	30	3	45	3	7	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	13	1	...	...	2	...	285	12	297
		C	...	22	...	51	...	98	...	73	...	50	...	36	...	14	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	340	...	340
		D	..	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	6	...	8	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	...	19
	Total of admissions ...		...	164	2	111	3	135	3	124	3	63	1	43	...	15	...	2	...	13	1	...	...	2	...	672	13	685
	Total remaining on 31st December 1899 ...		...	9	...	23	...	37	2	24	...	17	...	11	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	126	2	128
24	Hissar District Jail...	A	...	29	2	2	...	6	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48	2	50
		B	...	141	9	53	...	28	...	11	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	239	10	249
		C	...	27	...	94	1	136	1	91	...	74	...	47	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	474	2	476
		D	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	6	...	2	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	14
	Total of admissions ...		...	197	11	149	1	17[illegible]	1	119	1	77	...	53	...	5	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	775	14	789
	Total remaining on 31st December 1899 ...		...	7	1	23	1	42	...	30	1	19	...	17	...	4	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	144	3	147

No. 30.—Statement showing the Convicts admitted into the Jails of the Punjab during the year 1899, and those remaining on the 31st December of that year, according to the nature and length of sentences—continued.

Serial No. (1)	Jails. (2)	Nature of imprisonment of those admitted as explained at foot.* (3)	A. Not exceeding one month. M.	A. F.	B. Above one and not exceeding three months. M.	B. F.	C. Above three and not exceeding six months. M.	C. F.	D. Above six months and not exceeding one year. M.	D. F.	E. Above one year and not exceeding two years. M.	E. F.	F. Above two years and not exceeding five years. M.	F. F.	G. Above five years and not exceeding ten years. M.	G. F.	H. Exceeding ten years. M.	H. F.	I. Sentenced to transportation beyond seas. A. For life. M.	I. A. F.	I. B. For a term. M.	I. B. F.	J. Sentenced to death. M.	J. F.	Total (5) M.	Total F.	Total.
25	Rohtak District Jail	A ...	32	4	6	...	3	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	61	4	65
		B ...	78	...	46	3	27	1	81	1	4	...	4	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	3	...	247	5	252
		C ...	3	...	53	...	55	1	79	3	55	1	39	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	286	6	292
		D ...	1	...	...	...	2	...	3	...	5	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	13
	Total of admissions ...	...	114	4	105	3	87	2	183	4	64	1	45	1	2	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	3	...	607	15	622
	Total remaining on 31st December 1899 ...	...	14	1	28	...	40	...	75	2	33	...	20	...	1	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	217	3	220
26	Karnál District Jail	A ...	37	6	2	2	2	...	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44	9	53
		B ...	95	6	54	3	64	2	85	1	13	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	313	13	326
		C ...	2	...	26	...	114	...	98	2	76	...	14	...	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	333	4	337
		D ...	2	...	1	...	7	...	9	...	4	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	...	25
	Total of admissions ...	...	136	12	83	5	187	2	195	3	93	1	17	1	3	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	715	26	741
	Total remaining on 31st December 1899 ...	...	3	1	12	...	70	3	1	...	1	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	91	4	95
27	Dharmsála District Jail	A ...	17	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	...	21
		B ...	72	7	14	3	17	1	10	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	118	11	129
		C ...	4	1	19	3	23	2	19	...	5	1	2	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	76	6	82
		D ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total of admissions ...	...	93	8	35	5	40	3	31	...	8	1	2	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	215	17	232
	Total remaining on 31st December 1899 ...	...	2	...	4	1	21	1	27	...	4	...	4	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	[illegible]	4	[illegible]

Jails holding under

28	Kohât District Jail	A	...	6	1	3	...	3	1	1	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	...	36
		B	...	40	4	15	3	27	5	1	8	7	2	17	1	2	1	...	...	9	...	...	...	5	...	113	24	117
		C	...	22	...	70	...	46	...	5	1	5	...	46	3	44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	352	2	334
		D	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	1
	Total of admissions ...		...	68	5	88	3	7	6	80	9	6	2	58	2	46	1	...	...	9	...	...	...	5	...	490	28	518
	Total remaining on 31st December 1899 ...		...	8	...	8	...	11	1	13	3	25	...	13	...	10	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	85	5	94
29	Gujrát District Jail	A	...	15	3	4	2	12	...	81	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	130	5	135
		B	...	108	2	49	1	16	...	89	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	27	4	274
		C	...	17	...	7	1	54	...	6	1	47	1	55	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	316	3	319
		D	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	2
	Total of admissions ...		...	140	5	125	4	82	...	244	1	64	1	56	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	1	71	12	730
	Total remaining on 31st December 1899 ...		...	4	...	1	...	4	...	...	...	6	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	21	...	21
30	Bannu District Jail	A	...	7	...	2	...	1	...	4	15	2	...	13	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	16	83
		B	...	63	3	74	2	6	7	5	7	3	6	60	2	36	...	4	...	4	2	11	...	5	1	409	30	439
		C	...	3	...	9	1	25	...	34	...	35	1	3	1	5	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	4	154
		D	...	1	...	1	...	4	...	5	...	1	...	17	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44	...	44
	Total of admissions ...		...	74	3	86	3	91	7	139	22	8	7	123	4	47	1	8	...	4	2	11	...	5	1	67	50	720
	Total remaining on 31st December 1899 ...		...	5	...	9	...	17	...	4	...	5	...	4	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	47	1	48
31	Abbott-abad District Jail	A	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	7
		B	...	79	...	46	1	18	...	13	6	9	1	3	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	174	8	182
		C	...	5	...	25	...	38	1	21	...	25	...	18	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	138	1	13
		D	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
	Total of admissions ...		...	85	...	73	1	57	1	3	6	3	...	21	...	9	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	320	9	329
	Total remaining on 31st December 1899 ...		...	3	...	1	...	8	...	8	2	10	...	3	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46	2	48
32	Hoshiárpur District Jail	A	...	12	4	6	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	4	25
		B	...	84	3	38	1	39	2	27	2	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	5	1	1	...	2	...	195	9	206
		C	...	13	...	28	...	25	...	23	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	103	1	104
		D	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	7
	Total of admissions ...		...	109	7	74	1	67	2	5	2	16	1	3	...	1	...	...	...	5	1	1	...	3	...	330	14	344
	Total remaining on 31st December 1899 ...		...	6	...	4	...	8	...	5	...	5	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	31
	Total	A	...	216	23	38	5	39	1	403	47	2	1	13	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	731	78	809
		B	...	1,169	52	595	25	435	29	58	3	103	11	96	4	49	1	6	...	59	6	14	...	41	2	3,151	163	3,314
		C	...	129	1	482	5	722	5	727	11	523	6	339	3	112	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,038	34	3,072
		D	...	7	...	6	...	23	...	3	...	34	...	30	...	3	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	142	...	142
	Total of admissions ...		...	1,521	76	1,121	35	1,219	35	1,745	91	682	18	484	8	164	4	12	...	59	6	14	...	4	2	7,062	275	7,337
	Total remaining on 31st December 1899 ...		...	132	4	189	3	333	10	303	10	210	...	117	1	43	1	3	...	8	...	2	...	10	...	1,356	29	1,38

No. 30.—Statement showing the Convicts admitted into the Jails of the Punjab during the year 1899, and those remaining on the 31st December of that year, according to the nature and length of sentences—concluded.

Serial No. (1)		Jails (2)	Nature of imprisonment of those admitted as explained at foot.* (3)	A. Not exceeding one month. M.	A. F.	B. Above one and not exceeding three months. M.	B. F.	C. Above three and not exceeding six months. M.	C. F.	D. Above six months and not exceeding one year. M.	D. F.	E. Above one year and not exceeding two years. M.	E. F.	F. Above two years and not exceeding five years. M.	F. F.	G. Above five years and not exceeding ten years. M.	G. F.	H. Exceeding ten years. M.	H. F.	I. Sentenced to transportation beyond seas. A. For life. M.	I. A. F.	I. B. For a term. M.	I. B. F.	J. Sentenced to death. M.	J. F.	Total (5) M.	Total F.	Total.
33	Jails holding under 100 prisoners.	Simla District Jail	A	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	2	18
			B	20	...	19	...	2	...	3	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46	...	46
			C	...	1	5	...	3	...	1	...	4	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	2	18
			D	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
		Total of admissions	...	33	3	28	...	5	...	4	...	6	...	3	1	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	79	4	83
		Total remaining on 31st December 1899	...	...	...	6	...	1	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	10
		Grand Total	A	658	71	122	20	102	10	856	61	27	4	16	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,782	167	1,949
			B	3,775	147	1,940	65	1,320	82	2,213	57	318	17	177	5	115	4	24	...	170	19	70	...	113	4	10,235	400	10,635
			C	490	8	1,423	12	2,708	23	2,268	27	1,747	18	930	15	369	5	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,945	108	10,053
			D	16	...	29	...	63	...	101	...	142	...	94	...	8	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	456	...	456
		Grand Total of admissions	...	4,939	226	3,515	97	4,193	115	5,438	145	2,229	39	1,217	21	492	9	42	...	170	19	70	...	113	4	22,418	675	23,093
		Grand Total remaining on 31st December 1899	...	430	13	738	19	1,391	44	2,227	57	2,397	32	2,589	67	1,996	42	264	2	353	28	179	5	43	...	12,607	309	12,916

* A.—Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment.
B.—Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment.
C.—Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement.
D.—Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.

† Female convicts with long terms are transferred from all the jails in the Province to the Lahore Female Jail.

No. 31.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE CONVICTS ADMITTED INTO THE JAILS OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1899 WHO HAD BEEN PREVIOUSLY CONVICTED.

1	2		3			4									5			6					
Serial No.	Jails.		Number admitted during the year.			Number previously convicted.									Ratio per cent. of column 4 D to column 3.			Youthful offenders under 15 years of age (Reformatory Schools Act, 1897).					
						A. Once.		B. Twice.		C. More than twice.		D. Total.						A. Number admitted during the year.			B. Number previously convicted.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1	Jails holding over 1,000 prisoners.	Lahore Central Jail ...	10	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2		Montgomery do. ...	564	7	571	39	...	19	...	5	...	63	...	63	11	...	11	3	...	3	2	...	2
3		Mooltan do. ...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4		Mung Rasúl do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	574	7	581	39	...	19	...	5	...	63	...	63	11	...	11	3	..	3	2	...	2
5	Jails holding over 500 prisoners.	Ráwalpindi District Jail ...	1,194	29	1 223	108	...	19	...	19	...	146	...	146	12	...	12	10	1	11	...	...	...
6		Umballa do. ...	449	24	473	23	...	12	1	16	...	51	1	52	11	4	11	5	...	5	1	...	1
7		Mooltan do. ...	2,121	52	2,173	150	...	67	...	50	...	267	...	267	13	...	12	10	2	12	1	...	1
8		Lahore do. ...	1,436	...	1,436	155	...	70	...	31	...	256	...	256	18	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
9		Delhi do. ...	1,085	48	1,133	78	...	27	...	54	2	159	2	161	15	4	14	17	1	18	4	1	5
10		Peshâwar do. ...	1,470	35	1,505	90	...	33	...	42	...	165	...	165	11	...	11	13	2	15	1	...	1
		Total ...	7,755	188	7,943	604	...	228	1	212	2	1,044	3	1,047	13	2	13	55	6	61	7	1	8

No. 31.—Statement showing the Convicts admitted into the Jails of the Punjab during the year 1899, who had been previously convicted—concluded.

Serial No. 1		Jails. 2	Number admitted during the year. 3 M.	3 F.	3 Total.	4 Number previously convicted. A. Once. M.	A. Once. F.	B. Twice. M.	B. Twice. F.	C. More than twice. M.	C. More than twice. F.	D. Total. M.	D. Total. F.	D. Total. Total.	5 Ratio per cent. of column 4 D to column 3. M.	F.	Total.	6 Youthful offenders under 15 years of age (Reformatory Schools Act, 1897). A. Number admitted during the year. M.	A. F.	A. Total.	B. Number previously convicted. M.	B. F.	B. Total.
11	Jails holding over 300 prisoners.	Siálkot District Jail ...	704	35	739	60	3	25	...	54	...	139	3	142	20	9	19	8	4	12	1	...	1
12		D. I. Khan do. ...	853	21	874	156	...	13	...	15	...	184	...	184	22	...	21	4	1	5	...	...	...
13		Ferozepore do. ...	1,741	35	1,776	166	1	24	...	17	...	207	1	208	12	3	12	1	...	1	...	...	...
14		D. G. Khan do. ...	935	28	964	47	...	21	...	10	...	78	...	78	8	...	8	2	1	3	1	...	1
15		Gujránwála do. ...	841	14	855	83	1	26	1	21	1	130	3	133	15	21	16	3	1	4	...	...	...
16		Lahore Female Jail ...	...	26	26	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	3	3	...	12	12	...	1	1	...	...	...
17		Ludhiána District Jail ...	574	12	586	48	...	30	...	49	...	127	...	127	22	...	22	1	...	1	...	...	...
18		Jullundur do. ...	464	26	490	10	...	24	...	27	...	61	...	61	13	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...
19		Jhang do. ...	835	4	839	53	...	14	...	11	...	78	...	78	9	...	9	1	...	1	...	...	...
		Total ...	6,948	201	7,149	623	6	177	1	204	3	1,004	10	1,014	14	5	14	20	8	28	2	...	2

20	Jails holding under 300 prisoners.	Jhelum District Jail ...	649	51	700	25	1	10	...	10	...	45	1	46	7	2	7	1	...	1	1	...	1
21		Shahpur do. ...	500	8	508	61	...	12	...	6	...	79	...	79	16	...	16	4	1	5	...	...	...
22		Gurdáspur do. ...	401	18	419	38	2	28	2	22	...	88	4	92	22	22	22	1	...	1	...	...	...
23		Amritsar do. ...	672	13	685	60	...	22	...	32	1	114	1	115	17	8	17	3	...	3	2	...	2
24		Hissar do. ...	775	14	789	59	...	21	...	5	...	85	...	85	11	...	11	1	...	1	...	...	...
25		Rohtak do. ...	607	15	622	38	...	16	...	8	...	62	...	62	10	...	10	3	...	3	1	...	1
26		Karnál do. ...	715	26	741	40	...	20	...	17	...	77	...	77	11	...	10	3	...	3	1	...	1
27		Dharmsála do. ...	215	17	232	18	...	5	...	5	...	28	...	28	13	...	12	...	1	1	...	...	...
28		Kohát do. ...	490	28	518	38	...	6	...	7	...	51	...	51	10	...	10	...	1	1	...	...	...
29		Guját do. ...	718	12	720	42	...	18	...	16	...	76	...	76	11	...	10	1	...	1	...	...	...
30		Bannu do. ...	670	50	730	31	...	15	...	20	...	66	...	66	10	...	9	1	...	1	1	...	1
31		Abbot-abad do. ...	320	9	329	14	...	2	...	9	...	25	...	25	8	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
32		Hoshiárpur do. ...	330	14	344	11	1	15	...	12	1	38	2	40	12	14	12	2	...	2	...	...	...
		Total ...	7,062	275	7,337	475	4	190	2	169	2	834	8	842	12	3	12	20	3	23	6	...	6
33	Jails holding under 100 prisoners.	Simla District Jail	79	4	83	3	...	2	...	1	...	6	...	6	8	...	7	1	...	1	...	...	...
		GRAND TOTAL ...	22,418	675	23,093	1,744	10	616	4	591	7	2,951	21	2,972	13	3	13	99	17	116	17	1	18

No. 32.—Statement showing the Offences committed by ... Jails of the Punjab ...

1	2		3	4	Offences — d. Relating to work — 1	2
Serial No.	Jails.		Daily average population.	Offences dealt with by Criminal Courts.	Dealt with by minor punishments.	Dealt with by major punishments.
1	Jails holding over 1,000 prisoners.	Lahore Central Jail	1,413	15	2,152	526
2		Montgomery Central Jail	1,598	4	1,018	207
3		Mooltan " "	868	3	493	145
4		Mung Rasúl " "	1,429	12	2,426	170
		Total	5,308	34	6,069	1,13[illegible]
5	Jails holding over 500 prisoners.	Ráwalpindi District Jail	657	...	355	38
6		Umballa " "	600	10	971	746
7		Mooltan " "	595	2	1,198	681
8		Lahore " "	444	12	885	88
9		Delhi " "	442	8	472	130
10		Peshâwar " "	340	2	438	224
		Total	3,08[illegible]	34	4,319	1,5[illegible]
11	Jails holding over 300 prisoners.	Siálkot District Jail	284	1	312	83
12		Dera Ismail Khan District Jail	329	...	358	47
13		Ferozepore District Jail	327	2	420	505
14		Dera Ghazi Khan District Jail	301	...	608	186
15		Gujránwála District Jail	262	...	412	4
16		Lahore female Jail	165	2	47	1
17		Ludhiána District Jail	214	...	122	30
18		Jullundur " "	219	5	495	107
19		Jhang " "	203	...	400	61
		Total	2,304	10	3,174	1,[illegible]
20	Jails holding under 300 prisoners.	Jhelum District Jail	200	...	320	8
21		Shahpur " "	166	...	171	19
22		Gurdáspur " "	137	...	237	47
23		Amritsar " "	126	...	107	15
24		Hissar " "	166	2	224	53
25		Rohtak " "	147	1	279	44
26		Karnál " "	100	...	90	15
27		Dharmsála " "	58	2	170	16
28		Kohát " "	69	...	87	5
29		Gujrát " "	38	...	137	...
30		Bannu " "	72	...	130	53
31		Abbott-abad " "	56	...	60	8
32		Hoshiárpur " "	33	...	71	—
		Total	1,358	5	2,083	184
33	Jails holding under 100 prisoners.	Simla District Jail	11	...	1	2
		Grand Total	12,080	83	15,645	4,[illegible]

Note.—The difference of 83 between the total of columns 4 and 5 ...
(*a*) Prisoners who escaped and remained at large ...
(*b*) " who committed suicide ... ...

(*a*) Prisoners who were awarded two punishments ...
(*b*) " who escaped in previous years and ...

CONVICTS AND THE PUNISHMENTS INFLICTED ON THEM IN THE DURING THE YEAR 1899.

DEALT WITH BY SUPERINTENDENTS.

b.		c.		d.		e.	
RELATING TO PROHIBITED ARTICLES.		RELATING TO ASSAULTS, MUTINY AND ESCAPES.		ALL OTHER BREACHES OF JAIL RULES.		TOTAL.	
1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2
Dealt with by minor punishments.	Dealt with by major punishments.	Dealt with by minor punishments.	Dealt with by major punishments.	Dealt with by minor punishments.	Dealt with by major punishments.	Dealt with by minor punishments.	Dealt with by major punishments.
712	238	...	15	865	344	3,729	1,133
164	80	3	49	809	455	1,994	881
189	67	...	11	343	208	1,025	432
181	10	8	18	471	169	3,066	367
1,246	395	11	93	2,488	1,176	9,814	2,803
130	37	...	...	394	59	879	134
17	17	4	23	151	80	1,143	866
95	81	4	7	327	336	1,624	1,045
120	12	9	13	231	28	1,245	63
39	37	...	11	94	77	605	324
55	11	1	11	166	87	660	323
456	195	18	65	1,363	667	6,156	2,755
39	17	...	2	130	58	481	160
20	36	...	2	50	47	428	132
17	39	...	16	85	54	522	624
54	16	...	...	152	56	814	258
48	...	1	1	155	9	616	14
5	6	1	...	11	5	64	13
28	45	...	...	34	56	184	131
37	32	...	6	102	65	634	300
44	7	...	1	108	18	552	87
292	198	2	28	827	368	4,295	1,719
61	2	...	...	155	20	536	30
29	25	3	...	127	26	330	70
6	1	...	...	30	19	273	67
18	1	...	...	52	31	177	47
33	13	...	5	123	19	380	90
14	10	3	2	24	6	320	62
3	...	...	...	12	2	105	17
6	3	1	...	48	11	225	32
8	...	...	1	14	3	109	9
5	...	...	...	18	1	160	1
6	5	2	...	22	6	160	63
3	4	...	...	40	8	103	20
1	...	...	...	24	...	96	...
193	64	9	8	689	152	2, 74	508
2	3	...	...	...	1	3	6
2,189	855	40	194	5,367	2,364	23,242	7,791

and the figures shown in column 9 is due to :—
at the end of the year 8
... ... 1

Total ... 9 } Difference 83.

for one and the same offence 86
were recaptured and punished during the year ... 6

Total ... 92

No. 32.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE OFFENCES COMMITTED BY
JAILS OF THE PUNJAB

1	2		6	7					
				PUNISHMENTS					
				By Superintendent					
				Minor.					
				a.	b.	c.	d.	e.	f.
Serial No.	Jails.		By Criminal Courts.	Warnings.	Penal diet.	Separate, cellular and solitary confinement.	Hand-cuffing and link-fetters.	Other punishments.	Total.
1	Jails holding over 1,000 prisoners.	Lahore Central Jail ...	14	1,287	...	197	101	2,144	[illegible]
2		Montgomery Central Jail ...	3	586	21	65	148	1,178	[illegible]
3		Mooltan " " ...	5	257	4	5	83	677	[illegible]
4		Mung Rasúl " " ...	11	717	1	...	202	2,146	[illegible]
		Total	33	2,847	26	267	534	6,145	[illegible]
5	Jails holding over 500 prisoners.	Ráwalpindi District Jail ...	...	316	4	42	184	333	[illegible]
6		Umballa " " ...	10	374	20	109	44	506	[illegible]
7		Mooltan " " ...	2	921	4	256	99	349	[illegible]
8		Lahore " " ...	11	487	...	121	156	481	[illegible]
9		Delhi " " ...	8	198	10	114	23	260	[illegible]
10		Peshàwar " " ...	2	367	...	24	19	255	[illegible]
		Total	33	2,663	38	666	525	2,274	[illegible]
11	Jails holding over 300 prisoners.	Siálkot District Jail	1	259	4	81	...	152	[illegible]
12		Dera Ismail Khan District Jail	1	222	...	6	4	196	[illegible]
13		Ferozepore District Jail ...	...	357	24	16	16	109	[illegible]
14		Dera Gházi Khan District Jail	1	415	1	90	36	272	[illegible]
15		Gujránwála District Jail ...	1	181	134	72	92	137	[illegible]
16		Lahore Female Jail ...	...	9	...	5	...	50	[illegible]
17		Ludhiána District Jail ...	...	90	2	11	28	53	[illegible]
18		Jullundur " " ...	5	279	4	30	66	260	[illegible]
19		Jhang " " ...	...	229	2	200	11	110	[illegible]
		Total	9	2,041	171	511	253	1,339	[illegible]
20	Jails holding under 300 prisoners.	Jhelum District Jail ...	...	246	1	217	16	55	[illegible]
21		Shahpur " " ...	...	255	12	15	15	33	[illegible]
22		Gurdáspur " " ...	...	160	...	14	...	99	[illegible]
23		Amritsar " " ...	...	117	...	16	2	43	[illegible]
24		Hissar " " ...	2	167	...	12	119	82	[illegible]
25		Rohtak " " ...	1	151	1	19	30	119	[illegible]
26		Karnál " " ...	...	66	...	31	...	5	[illegible]
27		Dharmsála " " ...	2	94	6	67	6	52	[illegible]
28		Kohát " " ...	...	56	...	31	6	16	[illegible]
29		Gujrát " " ...	...	126	...	...	4	30	[illegible]
30		Bannu " " ...	...	125	4	2	...	39	[illegible]
31		Abbott-abad " " ...	...	92	...	4	...	7	[illegible]
32		Hoshiárpur " " ...	...	58	...	29	3	6	[illegible]
		Total	5	1,713	24	457	201	580	[illegible]
33	Jails holding under 100 prisoners.	Simla District Jail	...	1	1	...	...	1	3
		GRAND TOTAL	80	9,265	260	1,901	1,513	10,332	[illegible]

CONVICTS AND THE PUNISHMENTS INFLICTED ON THEM IN THE DURING THE YEAR 1899—concluded.

8							9	10	11	12	13
INFLICTED.											
INTENDENTS.											
Major.											
a.	*b.*	*c.*	*d.*	*e.*	*f.*	*g.*					
Separate, Cellular and solitary confinement.	Penal diet with solitary confinement.	Fetters and handcuffing behind or to a staple.	Corporal punishment.	Combination of minor punishments.	Other punishments.	Total.	Grand total of punishments.	Ratio of column 7 (*f*) to column 3.	Ratio of column 8 (*g*) to column 3.	Ratio of column 9 to column 3.	Ratio of column 8 (*d*) to column 9.
345	5	736	15	26	14	1,141	4,884	264	81	346	·31
301	10	435	21	62	62	891	2,832	125	56	181	·73
77	2	299	24	8	22	432	1,453	118	50	169	1·64
11	...	244	13	...	103	371	3,448	215	26	241	·38
734	17	1,714	73	96	201	2,835	12,687	185	53	239	·58
7	7	93	...	24	3	134	1,013	132	20	152	...
201	3	563	11	3	86	867	2,020	191	144	337	·54
388	...	625	15	3	16	1,047	2,678	273	176	449	·56
16	...	42	1	...	4	63	1,319	280	14	297	·08
48	3	239	20	...	14	324	937	137	73	212	2·13
168	26	117	9	...	3	323	990	196	95	291	·91
828	39	1,679	56	30	126	2,758	8,957	200	89	290	·63
100	9	55	4	4	1	173	670	175	61	236	·60
94	...	25	8	1	3	132	561	130	40	171	1·43
53	11	538	20	...	2	624	1,146	159	191	350	1·75
80	2	165	2	3	6	258	1,073	270	86	356	·19
10	...	2	2	...	...	14	631	235	5	241	·32
12	...	...	...	...	1	13	77	39	8	47	...
45	...	86	...	...	...	131	315	86	61	147	...
135	...	154	11	...	...	300	944	292	137	431	1·17
37	...	50	...	...	...	87	639	272	43	315	...
566	22	1,076	47	8	13	1,732	6,056	187	75	263	·78
26	...	...	3	...	3	32	568	268	16	284	·53
36	2	28	1	...	3	70	400	199	42	241	·25
17	...	48	1	...	1	67	340	199	49	248	·29
24	...	11	2	7	3	47	225	141	38	170	·89
44	...	40	...	...	6	90	472	230	54	284	...
31	...	27	1	2	1	62	383	218	42	261	·26
...	...	17	...	...	...	17	122	105	17	122	...
2	9	16	2	2	1	32	259	388	55	447	·77
5	...	2	2	...	...	9	118	158	13	171	1·69
...	...	1	...	...	...	1	161	421	3	424	...
61	1	1	...	...	...	63	223	222	88	310	...
19	...	...	...	...	1	20	123	184	36	220	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	96	291	...	291	...
265	12	191	12	11	19	510	3,490	218	37	255	·34
6	...	...	...	...	...	6	9	27	55	82	...
2,390	90	4,660	188	145	359	7,841	31,199	193	65	258	·60

No. 33.—Statement showing the Expenditure in Guarding and ... the year 1899, excluding the Cost of Building New ...

1	2		3			
			Daily average number of prisoners.			
Serial No.	Jails.		Convicts.	Under-trial.	Civil.	Total.
1	Jails holding over 1,000 prisoners.	Lahore Central Jail ...	1,413	...	...	1,413
2		Montgomery " " ...	1,598	27	1	1,626
3		Mooltan " " ...	868	...	...	868
4		Mung Rasúl " " ...	1,429	...	...	1,429
		Total ...	5,308	27	1	5,336
5	Jails holding over 500 prisoners.	Ráwalpindi District Jail ...	667	98	1	766
6		Umballa " " ...	600	16	3	619
7		Mooltan " " ...	596	96	4	696
8		Lahore " " ...	444	45	2	491
9		Delhi " " ...	442	31	2	475
10		Pesháwar " " ...	340	130	5	475
		Total ...	3,089	416	17	3,522
11	Jails holding over 300 prisoners.	Siálkot District Jail ...	284	21	5	310
12		D. I. Khan " " ...	329	33	1	363
13		Ferozepore " " ...	327	101	4	432
14		D. G. Khan " " ...	301	53	1	355
15		Gujránwála " " ...	262	37	2	301
16		Lahore Female " ...	165	1	...	166
17		Ludhiána District " ...	214	29	1	244
18		Jullundur " " ...	219	8	...	227
19		Jhang " " ...	203	36	2	241
		Total ...	2,304	319	16	2,639
20	Jails holding under 300 prisoners.	Jhelum District Jail ...	200	14	1	215
21		Shahpur " " ...	166	42	2	210
22		Gurdáspur " " ...	137	52	2	191
23		Amritsar " " ...	126	23	3	152
24		Hissar " " ...	166	47	1	214
25		Rohtak " " ...	147	17	...	164
26		Karnál " " ...	100	30	...	130
27		Dharmsála " " ...	58	9	...	67
28		Kohát " " ...	69	34	1	104
29		Gujrát " " ...	38	96	1	135
30		Bannu " " ...	72	68	3	143
31		Abbott-abad " " ...	56	18	...	74
32		Hoshiárpur " " ...	33	11	4	48
		Total ...	1,368	461	18	1,847
33	Jails holding under 100 prisoners.	Simla District Jail	11	4	...	15
		Grand Total	12,080	1,227	52	13,359

MAINTAINING THE PRISONERS IN THE JAILS OF THE PUNJAB DURING
JAILS, OF ADDITIONS, ALTERATIONS AND REPAIRS.

4						5							
ESTABLISHMENT.						DIETING CHARGES.							
A.	B.	C.	D.			A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.		
Permanent.	Temporary.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.			Rations.	Miscellaneous dieting charges.	Garden and agricultural expenses.	Proportion of dairy expenses.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength, excluding Civil Prisoners.		
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	A.	P.
30,306	274	30,580	21	10	3	27,536	1,303	336	...	29,175	20	10	4
28,243	801	29,044	17	13	10	31,476	1,252	201	8	32,937	20	4	4
22,672	71	22,743	26	3	3	16,850	924	105	...	17,879	20	9	7
27,730	9,945	37,675	26	5	10	50,438	1,666	140	...	52,244	36	8	11
1,08,951	11,091	1,20,042	22	7	11	1,26,300	5,145	782	8	1,32,235	24	12	7
12,853	317	13,170	17	3	1	15,822	1,041	98	...	16,961	22	2	9
12,608	98	12.706	20	8	5	11,112	244	111	...	11,467	18	9	10
11,886	335	12,221	17	8	11	13,486	467	47	...	14,000	20	3	8
8,998	952	9,950	20	4	3	9,792	542	92	...	10,426	21	5	2
10,206	41	10,247	21	9	2	9,263	345	43	...	9,651	20	6	6
11,555	321	11,876	25	0	0	9,193	417	...	...	9,610	20	7	2
68,106	2,064	70,170	19	14	9	68,668	3,056	391	...	72,115	20	9	2
8,346	...	8,346	26	14	9	6,541	250	138	...	6,929	22	11	6
9,147	136	9,283	25	9	2	6,321	302	...	...	6,623	18	4	9
7,997	220	8,217	19	0	4	8,723	100	...	...	8,823	20	9	10
8,127	306	8,433	23	12	1	6,343	294	...	...	6,637	18	12	0
7,888	179	8,067	26	12	10	5,378	157	...	...	5,535	18	8	2
4,092	...	4,092	24	10	5	3,018	223	51	...	3,292	19	13	4
7,211	150	7,361	30	2	8	3,810	131	43	...	3,984	16	6	4
7,124	72	7,196	31	11	2	3,712	223	50	...	3,985	17	8	11
6,741	138	6,879	28	8	8	4,043	75	52	...	4,170	17	7	2
66,673	1,201	67,874	25	11	6	47,889	1,755	334	...	49,978	19	0	10
6,117	235	6,352	29	8	8	3,842	452	70	...	4,364	20	6	3
7,471	239	7,710	36	11	5	3,492	102	184	...	3,778	18	2	7
6,285	92	6,377	33	6	2	3,640	82	69	...	3,791	20	0	11
6,207	253	6,460	42	8	0	2,628	...	...	...	2,628	17	10	2
7,050	359	7,409	34	9	11	4,649	92	...	...	4,741	22	4	2
5,635	236	5,871	35	12	9	3,523	62	...	...	3,585	21	13	9
5,371	279	5,650	43	7	5	2,476	44	29	...	2,549	19	9	9
5,694	62	5,756	85	14	7	1,435	68	8	...	1,511	22	8	10
6,367	222	6,589	63	5	8	1,732	230	...	...	1,962	19	0	9
5,764	264	6,028	44	10	5	2,805	77	38	...	2,920	21	12	8
5,274	487	5,761	40	4	7	1,963	104	...	...	2,067	14	12	3
4,774	76	4,850	65	8	8	1,456	234	7	...	1,697	22	14	11
3,762	63	3,825	79	11	0	845	39	...	...	884	20	1	5
75,771	2,867	78,638	42	9	3	34,486	1,586	405	...	36,477	19	15	1
2,865	...	2,865	191	0	0	184	21	...	...	205	13	10	8
3,22,366	17,223	3,39,589	25	6	9	2,77,527	11,563	1,912	8	2,91,010	21	13	11

No. 33.—Statement showing the Expenditure in Guarding [and] … the year 1899, excluding the Cost of Building [new] …

1	2		6						
			Hospital Charges.						
			A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	G.
Serial No.	Jails.		Sick diet and extras for patients.	Extras or special diet for weakly prisoners not in hospital.	Medicines, hospital bedding, clothing, &c.	Proportion of dairy expenses.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Cost per head of average number sick.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1	Jails holding over 1,000 prisoners.	Lahore Central Jail...	2,057	2,865	1,327	2,775	9,024	6 6 2	127 1 7
2		Montgomery " " ...	1,485	2,305	441	1,247	5,478	3 5 11	127 6 4
3		Mooltan " " ...	1,728	886	834	292	3,740	4 4 11	79 9 2
4		Mung Rasúl " " ...	2,281	74	1,411	...	3,766	2 10 2	64 14 11
		Total ...	7,551	6,130	4,013	4,314	22,008	4 2 0	100 7 11
5	Jails holding over 500 prisoners.	Ráwalpindi District Jail ...	2,366	1,5 8	910	246	5,030	6 9 1	132 5 11
6		Umballa " " ...	428	288	1,098	150	1,964	3 2 9	109 1 9
7		Mooltan " " ...	509	398	547	629	2,083	2 15 11	122 8 5
8		Lahore " " ...	445	767	250	...	1,462	2 15 8	112 7 5
9		Delhi " " ...	602	312	417	158	1,489	3 2 2	114 8 7
10		Peshávar " " ...	1,036	153	849	...	2,038	4 4 8	63 11 0
		Total ...	5,386	3,426	4,071	1,183	14,066	3 15 11	107 6 0
11	Jails holding over 300 prisoners.	Siálkot District Jail...	105	13	440	107	665	2 2 4	110 13 4
12		D. I. Khan " " ...	205	82	379	53	719	1 15 8	79 14 3
13		Ferozepore " " ...	42	49	980	105	1,176	2 11 7	392 0 0
14		D. G. Khan " " ...	40	1	323	...	364	1 0 5	60 10 8
15		Gujránwála " " ...	144	39	299	...	482	1 9 7	120 8 0
16		Lahore Female " ...	143	545	397	...	1,085	6 8 7	271 4 0
17		Ludhiána District " ...	120	164	199	...	483	1 15 8	120 12 0
18		Jullundur " " ...	64	36	363	...	463	2 0 8	154 5 4
19		Jhang " " ...	245	220	16	...	481	1 15 11	68 11 5
		Total ...	1,108	1,149	3,396	265	5,918	2 3 11	128 10 5
20	Jails holding under 300 prisoners.	Jhelum District Jail ...	334	262	452	...	1,048	4 14 0	149 11 5
21		Shahpur " " ...	115	100	202	26	443	2 1 9	73 13 4
22		Gurdáspur " " ...	40	17	187	...	244	1 4 5	244 0 0
23		Amritsar " " ...	191	154	262	38	645	4 3 11	107 8 0
24		Hissár " " ...	84	13	198	...	295	1 6 1	98 5 4
25		Rohtak " " ...	92	38	137	...	267	1 10 1	66 12 0
26		Karnál " " ...	48	78	253	...	379	2 14 8	189 8 0
27		Dharmsála " " ...	72	63	207	...	342	5 1 8	171 0 0
28		Kohát " " ...	43	1	230	...	274	2 10 2	137 0 0
29		Gujrát " " ...	70	21	131	...	222	1 10 4	74 0 0
30		Bannu " " ...	116	16	182	...	314	2 3 2	52 5 4
31		Abbott-abad " " ...	57	51	125	...	233	3 2 5	116 8 0
32		Hoshiárpur " " ...	9	4	29	...	42	0 14 0	42 0 0
		Total ...	1,271	818	2,595	64	4,748	2 9 2	105 8 2
33	Jails holding under 100 prisoners.	Simla District Jail ...	10	...	1	...	11	0 11 9	...
		Grand Total	15,326	11,523	14,076	5,826	46,751	3 8 0	106 0 2

MAINTAINING THE PRISONERS IN THE JAILS OF THE PUNJAB DURING
JAILS, OF ADDITIONS, ALTERATIONS AND REPAIRS—continued.

7				8							
CLOTHING AND BEDDING OF PRISONERS.				SANITATION CHARGES.							
A.	B.			A.	B.	C.	D.	E.			
Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength, excluding Civil prisoners.			Charge for conservancy, cleansing and purifying.	Charges for water-supply.	Extraordinary charges.	Total Cost.	Cost per head of average strength.			
Rs.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	A.	P.
8,809	6	3	9	431	152	94	677	0	7	8
7,072	4	5	8	95	54	...	149	0	1	
5,604	6	7	4	54	51	...	105	0	1	11
8,684	6	1	3	427	140	...	567	0	6	4
30,169	5	10	5	1,007	397	94	1,498	0	4	6
5,169	6	12	1	555	1,117	...	1,672	2	2	11
3,393	5	8	2	155	12	...	167	0	4	4
2,429	3	8	2	149	96	...	245	0	5	8
3,565	7	4	8	223	152	...	375	0	12	3
2,029	4	4	8	122	238	...	360	0	12	2
3,029	6	7	1	84	...	...	84	0	2	10
19,614	5	9	6	1,288	1,615	...	2,903	0	13	2
1,423	4	10	8	68	6	...	74	0	3	10
1,560	4	4	11	41	52	...	93	0	4	1
1,890	4	6	8	134	4	...	138	0	5	1
2,387	6	11	11	79	14	...	93	0	4	2
1,882	6	4	9	80	9	...	89	0	4	9
578	3	7	9	82	40	...	122	0	11	9
626	2	9	3	62	223	...	285	1	2	8
918	4	0	8	67	7	9	83	0	5	10
1,036	4	5	4	14	39	...	53	0	3	6
12,300	4	11	0	627	394	9	1,030	0	6	3
1,231	5	12	0	118	7	...	125	0	9	4
1,651	7	15	0	35	10	...	45	0	3	7
74	0	6	3	4	6	...	10	0	0	10
199	1	5	5	26	410	...	436	2	13	11
834	3	14	8	29	154	...	183	0	13	8
553	3	5	11	18	40	...	58	0	5	8
400	3	1	3	24	4	...	28	0	3	5
502	7	7	11	8	65	...	73	1	1	5
1,062	10	5	0	9	9	...	18	0	2	9
113	0	13	6	35	...	...	35	0	4	2
654	4	10	9	48	11	...	59	0	6	7
125	1	11	0	115	5	...	120	1	9	11
181	4	1	10	23	9	...	32	0	10	8
7,579	4	2	3	492	730	...	1,222	0	10	9
42	2	12	9	2	...	...	2	0	2	2
69,704	5	3	8	3,416	3,136	103	6,655	0	8	0

No. 33.—Statement showing the Expenditure in Guarding and the year 1899, excluding the cost of Building New

1	2	9			
		Charges for moving prisoners.			
		A.	B.	C.	D.
Serial No.	Jails.	Transfer charges and road subsistence of convicts.	Transportation charges.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.
1	Jails holding over 1,000 prisoners. Lahore Central Jail ...	1,304	900	2,204	1 8 11
2	Montgomery " " ...	2,588	21	2,609	1 9 8
3	Mooltan " " ...	2,590	...	2,590	2 15 9
4	Mung Rasúl " " ...	2,386	...	2,386	1 10 9
	Total ...	8,868	921	9,789	1 13 4
5	Jails holding over 500 prisoners. Ráwalpindi District Jail ...	1,305	76	1,381	1 12 10
6	Umballa " " ...	1,626	19	1,645	2 10 6
7	Mooltan " " ...	1,414	3	1,417	2 0 7
8	Lahore " " ...	472	14	486	0 15 10
9	Delhi " " ...	1,073	2	1,075	2 4 3
10	Pesháwar " " ...	1,255	19	1,274	2 10 11
	Total ...	7,145	133	7,278	2 1 1
11	Jails holding over 300 prisoners. Siálkot District Jail ...	505	2	507	1 10 2
12	D. I. Khan " " ...	1,584	28	1,612	4 7 1
13	Ferozepore " " ...	1,139	1	1,140	2 10 3
14	D. G. Khan " " ...	656	11	667	1 14 1
15	Gujránwála " " ...	313	16	329	1 1 6
16	Lahore Female " ...	262	62	324	1 15 3
17	Ludhiána District " ...	444	10	454	1 13 9
18	Jullundur " " ...	439	...	439	1 14 11
19	Jhang " " ...	382	1	383	1 9 5
	Total ...	5,724	131	5,855	2 3 6
20	Jails holding under 300 prisoners. Jhelum District Jail ...	299	4	303	1 6 7
21	Shahpur " " ...	145	21	166	0 12 8
22	Gurdáspur " " ...	303	175	478	2 8 1
23	Amritsar " " ...	285	103	388	2 8 10
24	Hissar " " ...	949	...	949	4 6 11
25	Rohtak " " ...	242	...	242	1 7 7
26	Karnál " " ...	419	1	420	3 3 8
27	Dharmsála " " ...	69	...	69	1 0 6
28	Kohát " " ...	453	7	460	4 6 9
29	Gujrát " " ...	202	...	202	1 7 11
30	Bannu " " ...	1,036	76	1,112	7 12 5
31	Abbott-abad " " ...	262	...	262	3 8 8
32	Hoshiárpur " " ...	23	5	28	0 9 4
	Total ...	4,687	392	5,079	2 12 0
33	Jails holding under 100 prisoners. Simla District Jail	38	...	38	2 8 6
	Grand Total ...	26,462	1,577	28,039	2 1 7

MAINTAINING THE PRISONERS IN THE JAILS OF THE PUNJAB DURING
JAILS, OF ADDITIONS, ALTERATIONS AND REPAIRS—continued.

10									
CHARGES FOR OTHER MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES AND SUPPLIES.									
A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	G.	H.		
For lighting.	Disciplinary charges.	Annual expenses for uniform and accoutrements of warders.	Money payments as reward for recaptures and services.	Execution charges.	Other miscellaneous charges.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.		
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	A.	P.
906	520	585	335	674	1,163	4,183	2	15	4
456	78	927	321	...	4,199	5,981	3	10	10
241	333	703	170	...	695	2,142	2	7	6
1,085	293	1,694	310	...	1,308	4,690	3	4	6
2,688	1,224	3,909	1,136	674	7,365	16,996	3	3	0
404	130	870	121	...	1,478	3,003	3	14	9
140	363	900	112	...	512	2,027	3	4	5
212	226	375	105	22	722	1,662	2	6	2
283	155	1,252	84	...	340	2,114	4	4	11
211	93	396	67	...	1,701	2,468	5	3	2
246	117	1,131	68	24	334	1,920	4	0	8
1,496	1,084	4,924	557	46	5,087	13,194	3	11	11
207	67	625	62	...	490	1,451	4	10	11
154	60	671	161	...	368	1,414	3	14	4
189	76	369	18	33	495	1,180	2	11	8
107	44	299	103	...	202	755	2	2	0
158	...	316	47	89	529	1,139	3	12	7
71	19	218	39	...	170	517	3	1	10
130	138	143	26	...	454	891	3	10	5
168	51	238	29	...	224	710	3	2	1
92	33	229	48	...	326	728	3	0	4
1,276	488	3,108	533	122	3,258	8,785	3	5	3
187	94	551	15	...	449	1,296	6	0	5
175	25	503	48	45	653	1,449	6	14	5
156	10	410	57	...	166	799	4	2	11
231	76	382	154	...	131	974	6	6	6
115	13	282	27	...	294	731	3	6	8
79	73	182	11	...	333	678	4	2	2
80	51	257	17	...	162	567	4	5	9
87	48	353	63	...	158	709	10	9	4
81	70	562	2	10	210	935	8	15	10
127	77	270	5	...	172	651	4	13	2
92	83	49	16	44	183	467	3	4	3
110	43	510	1	...	235	899	12	2	5
62	27	125	17	33	88	352	7	5	4
1,582	690	4,436	433	132	3,234	10,507	5	11	0
19	...	107	...	...	46	172	11	7	6
7,061	3,486	16,484	2,659	974	18,990	49,654	3	11	6

No. 33.—Statement showing the Expenditure in Guarding and ... the year 1899, excluding the Cost of Building new ...

1	2		11			
			Travelling allowance.			
			A.	B.		
Serial No.	Jails.		Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.		
			Rs.	Rs.	A.	P.
1	Jails holding over 1,000 prisoners.	Lahore Central Jail	185	0	2	1
2		Montgomery " "	364	0	3	7
3		Mooltan " "	274	0	5	1
4		Mung Rasúl " "	845	0	9	6
		Total ...	1 668	0	5	0
5	Jails holding over 500 prisoners.	Ráwalpindi District Jail	81	0	1	8
6		Umballa " "	82	0	2	1
7		Mooltan " "	97	0	2	3
8		Lahore " "	41	0	1	4
9		Delhi " "	148	0	5	0
10		Peshâwar " "	312	0	10	6
		Total ...	761	0	3	5
11	Jails holding over 300 prisoners.	Siálkot District Jail	20	0	1	0
12		D. I. Khan " "	97	0	4	3
13		Ferozepore " "	129	0	4	9
14		D. G. Khan " "	150	0	6	9
15		Gujránwála " "	53	0	2	10
16		Lahore Female "	4	0	0	5
17		Ludhiána District "	40	0	2	7
18		Jullundur " "	47	0	3	4
19		Jhang " "	131	0	8	8
		Total ...	671	0	4	1
20	Jails holding under 300 prisoners.	Jhelum District Jail	126	0	9	5
21		Shahpur " "	58	0	4	5
22		Gurdáspur " "	79	0	6	7
23		Amritsar " "	31	0	3	3
24		Hissar " "	123	0	9	7
25		Rohtak " "	41	0	4	0
26		Karnál " "	43	0	5	4
27		Dharmsála " "	86	1	4	6
28		Kohát " "	99	0	15	3
29		Gujrát " "	15	0	1	9
30		Bannu " "	25	1	12	0
31		Abbott-abad " "	107	1	7	2
32		Hoshiárpur " "	67	1	6	4
		Total ...	1,130	0	9	9
33	Jails holding under 100 prisoners.	Simla District Jail	33	2	3	2
		Grand Total ...	4,263	0	5	1

MAINTAINING THE PRISONERS IN THE JAILS OF THE PUNJAB DURING
JAILS, OF ADDITIONS, ALTERATIONS AND REPAIRS—continued.

12									
CONTINGENCIES.									
A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	G.	H.		
Rents, rates and taxes.	Service postage.	Telegrams and telephone charges.	Current office expenses (including country stationery).	Office furniture.	Charges for registers and stationery (Stationery Department).	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.		
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	A.	P.
...	340	119	174	24	70	727	0	8	3
...	311	76	341	19	65	812	0	8	0
...	285	43	200	8	81	617	0	11	4
10	220	21	230	134	45	660	0	7	5
10	1,156	259	945	185	261	2,816	0	8	5
...	225	91	320	5	61	705	0	14	9
...	222	29	94	84	66	495	0	12	10
...	280	32	137	23	63	540	0	12	5
8	125	13	233	119	53	551	1	1	11
18	105	16	282	55	54	530	1	1	10
...	160	37	219	57	60	533	1	1	11
26	1,117	218	1,285	343	365	3 354	0	15	3
...	90	14	167	24	56	351	1	2	1
...	190	75	205	2	48	520	1	6	11
...	140	37	252	15	56	500	1	2	6
...	120	18	162	12	62	374	1	0	10
...	137	35	167	2	45	386	1	4	6
...	43	2	35	8	66	154	0	14	10
...	85	9	125	...	59	273	1	2	3
...	80	19	115	...	55	269	1	3	0
...	75	11	84	18	34	222	0	14	9
...	960	220	1,312	81	481	3,054	1	2	6
...	80	17	84	6	54	241	1	1	11
...	56	28	113	8	52	257	1	3	7
9	87	9	115	28	52	300	1	9	2
...	73	27	114	1	53	263	1	12	3
...	105	13	78	6	54	256	1	3	2
...	70	7	159	8	50	294	1	12	8
...	76	20	187	...	54	337	2	9	6
302	30	...	71	46	43	492	7	5	6
...	80	26	88	2	50	246	2	5	10
7	112	13	146	14	53	345	2	8	11
...	80	22	123	3	44	272	1	14	5
...	71	15	141	99	57	383	5	2	10
...	40	2	65	3	48	153	3	4	8
318	960	199	1,484	224	664	3,849	2	1	4
...	18	...	23	...	39	80	5	5	4
354	4,211	896	5,049	833	1,810	13,153	0	15	9

No. 33.—Statement showing the Expenditure in Guarding and THE YEAR 1899, EXCLUDING THE COST OF BUILDING NEW

1	2					
			Extraordinray Charges for Live			
			A.	B.	C.	D.
Serial No.	Jails.		Conservancy and water-supply dead stock.	Dietary dead stock.	Hospital dead stock.	Garden and agricultural plant.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Jails holding over 1,000 prisoners.	Lahore Central Jail	2	148	...	185
2		Montgomery " "	771	232	172	24
3		Mooltan " "	53	45	...	...
4		Mung Rasúl " "	171	730	114	...
		Total ...	997	1,155	286	209
5	Jails holding over 500 prisoners.	Ráwalpindi District Jail ...	...	290	95	...
6		Umballa " "	...	42	10	...
7		Mooltan " "	249	96	20	...
8		Lahore " "	...	128	15	...
9		Delhi " "	...	175	...	...
10		Pesháwar " "	...	55	13	...
		Total ...	249	786	153	...
11	Jails holding over 300 prisoners.	Siálkot District Jail	10	9	...	4
12		D. I. Khan " "	3	...	...	...
13		Ferozepore " "	40	44	20	1
14		D. G. Khan " "	...	50	...	...
15		Gujránwála " "	...	72	3	...
16		Lahore Female "	58	14	14	27
17		Ludhiána District "	...	...	...	...
18		Jullundur " "	86	30	20	...
19		Jhang " "	...	48	...	...
		Total ...	197	267	57	32
20	Jails holding under 300 prisoners.	Jhelum District Jail	...	...	...	...
21		Shahpur " "	10	79	...	...
22		Gurdáspur " "	109	20	...	4
23		Amritsar " "	19	12	3	2
24		Hissar " "	...	62	...	...
25		Rohtak " "	...	6	...	80
26		Karnál " "	...	...	...	...
27		Dharmsála " "	8	3	8	...
28		Kohát " "	...	13	...	...
29		Gujrát " "	...	...	...	...
30		Bannu " "	...	12	...	...
31		Abbott-abad " "	12	16	20	...
32		Hoshiárpur " "	...	...	2	...
		Total ...	158	223	33	86
33	Jails holding under 100 prisoners.	Simla District Jail	...	...	...	...
		Grand Total ...	1,601	2,431	529	327

MAINTAINING THE PRISONERS IN THE JAILS OF THE PUNJAB DURING
JAILS, OF ADDITIONS, ALTERATIONS AND REPAIRS—concluded.

STOCK AND TOOLS AND PLANT LIKELY TO LAST FOR THREE YEARS.										14	15		
E.	F.	G.	H.	I.	J.	K.	L.						
Lighting dead stock.	Disciplinary dead stock.	Arms and accoutrements (original cost).	Diary live stock and plant (excluding maintenance.)	Draught cattle (excluding keep, which goes under 10 F).	Other miscellaneous dead stock.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.			Grand Total of Expenditure.	Total cost per head of average strength.		
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	Rs.	A.	P.
9	373	38	113	...	8	876	0	9	11	86,440	61	2	8
...	567	78	...	229	63	2,136	1	5	0	86,582	53	4	4
48	421	...	...	115	53	735	0	13	7	56,429	65	0	3
241	1,068	219	...	211	...	2,754	1	14	10	1,14,271	79	15	6
298	2,429	335	113	555	124	6,501	1	3	6	3,43,722	64	6	8
...	254	...	...	...	...	639	0	13	4	47,811	62	7	3
3	378	...	...	...	...	433	0	11	2	34,379	55	10	6
3	518	...	...	...	...	886	1	4	4	35,580	51	4	1
20	140	4	...	...	23	330	0	10	9	29,300	59	12	9
22	4	...	30	...	85	316	0	10	8	28,313	59	11	7
...	76	6	...	...	...	150	0	5	1	30,826	65	2	10
48	1,370	10	30	...	108	2,754	0	12	6	2,06,209	58	10	8
40	70	6	...	181	...	320	1	0	6	20,086	65	3	9
1	...	...	...	...	63	67	0	2	11	21,988	60	10	1
19	76	76	...	...	154	430	0	15	11	23,623	54	14	7
18	59	...	...	...	15	142	0	6	5	20,002	56	6	8
...	...	...	...	...	...	75	0	4	0	18,037	60	1	6
...	125	...	...	...	7	245	1	7	7	10,413	62	11	9
...	65	...	...	...	...	65	0	4	3	14,467	59	5	10
26	67	10	...	...	4	243	1	1	2	14,353	63	3	9
7	148	57	...	...	4	264	1	1	6	14,347	59	11	3
111	610	149	...	181	247	1,851	0	11	3	1,57,316	59	12	1
...	48	...	...	—	...	48	0	3	7	15,134	70	8	2
17	64	1	3	...	90	264	1	4	1	15,821	75	9	6
...	49	...	...	44	4	230	1	3	3	12,382	65	0	7
18	132	5	...	...	...	191	1	4	1	12,220	80	12	4
...	...	...	...	57	...	119	0	8	11	15,645	73	3	9
...	103	...	...	...	...	189	1	2	5	11,778	71	13	0
8	3	...	...	90	...	101	0	12	5	10,474	80	9	2
...	30	...	...	...	20	69	1	0	6	9,609	143	6	9
...	78	...	...	...	...	91	0	14	0	11,736	113	2	0
...	5	...	...	...	...	5	0	0	7	10,536	78	3	5
..	3	...	...	...	...	15	0	1	8	10,971	77	2	1
11	79	...	...	...	148	286	3	13	10	8,962	121	1	10
16	3	...	...	...	3	24	0	8	0	5,593	118	8	7
70	597	6	3	191	265	1,632	0	14	2	1,50,861	81	14	9
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			3,448	229	13	10
527	5,006	500	146	927	744	12,738	0	15	3	8,61,556	64	9	6

No. 34.—Statement showing the employment of Convicts

1	2		3	4	5	6	7
Serial No.	Jails.		Average number not sentenced to labour.	Average number under sentence of labour on working days.	Average number sick.	Average number convalescent and infirm.	Average number not employed for other reasons.
1	Jails holding over 1,000 prisoners.	Lahore Central Jail	3	1,409	70	2	12
2		Montgomery do.	1	1,597	42	19	9
3		Mooltan do.	1	866	47	...	23
4		Mung Rasúl do.	...	1,426	59	...	9
		Total ...	5	5,298	218	21	53
5	Jails holding over 500 prisoners.	Ráwalpindi District Jail	13	654	36	...	3
6		Umballa do.	6	594	18	1	5
7		Mooltan do.	12	584	16	...	18
8		Lahore do.	7	435	10	1	6
9		Delhi do.	9	429	13	1	2
10		Peshawar do.	7	332	28	...	14
		Total ...	54	3,028	121	3	48
11	Jails holding over 300 prisoners.	Siálkot District Jail	8	276	6	...	4
12		D. I. Khan do.	14	315	8	1	5
13		Ferozepore do.	4	323	2	...	6
14		D. G. Khan do.	3	297	5	...	4
15		Gujránwála do.	6	256	4	...	4
16		Lahore Female Jail	4	161	4	...	2
17		Ludhiána District Jail	2	212	3	...	3
18		Jullundur do.	3	215	3	...	...
19		Jhang do.	3	200	7	...	3
		Total ...	47	2,255	42	1	31
20	Jails holding under 300 prisoners.	Jhelum District Jail	12	187	7	...	5
21		Shahpur do.	3	163	5	...	4
22		Gurdáspur do.	3	133	1	...	...
23		Amritsar do.	3	123	5	...	5
24		Hissar do.	5	161	3	...	3
25		Rohtak do.	5	141	4	1	2
26		Karnál do.	1	98	2	...	3
27		Dharmsála do.	1	57	2	...	1
28		Kohát do.	2	67	2	...	3
29		Gujrát do.	3	35	1	...	3
30		Bannu do.	4	69	3	...	2
31		Abbott-abad do.	1	55	2	...	...
32		Hoshiárpur do.	1	32	1	...	2
		Total ...	44	1,321	38	1	33
33	Jails holding under 100 prisoners.	Simla District Jail	1	10	1	...	...
		Grand Total ...	151	11,912	420	26	165

IN THE JAILS OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1899.

8													9	10		
AVERAGE NUMBER EMPLOYED ON WORKING DAYS.													Average number of prisoners hired out to Municipalities, private individuals or Departments other than the Public Works Department.	RATIO PER CENT. ON COLUMN 4 OF THOSE EMPLOYED ON WORKING DAYS AS		
A. On unremunerative labour.	On Prison duties. B. Prison officers.	C. Prison servants.	D. Gardening.	E. Employed in preparing articles for use or consumption in jail, e. g., wheat-grinding or manufacturing of prison clothing, &c.	F. Jail repairs.	On Jail Buildings. Additions and alterations. G. Under Superintendent.	H. Under Public Works Department.	New Jails. I. Under Superintendent.	J. Under Public Works Department.	K. Manufactures.	L. Public Works. A. Public Works Jail.	B. Other extra-mural labour.		Prison officers.	Prison servants.	On manufactures (8 K.).
...	68	149	54	202	67	...	...	...	...	756	...	29	...	5	11	54
...	106	161	129	849	58	1	...	...	...	223	...	...	...	7	10	14
...	64	84	49	412	81	...	60	...	...	46	...	...	...	7	10	5
...	95	93	43	18	27	5	...	...	659	...	418	...	...	7	7	...
...	333	487	275	1,481	233	6	60	...	659	1,025	418	29	...	6	9	19
...	18	70	24	164	34	8	13	...	...	284	...	...	...	3	11	43
...	49	59	26	125	49	5	8	...	...	247	...	...	...	8	10	42
...	39	65	35	104	18	5	27	...	...	257	...	...	...	7	11	44
...	32	46	40	97	47	7	...	...	...	66	...	83	...	7	11	15
...	26	47	26	97	14	...	...	...	...	203	...	...	...	6	11	47
...	28	37	13	56	32	4	33	...	...	87	...	...	...	8	11	26
...	102	324	166	643	194	29	81	...	...	1,144	...	83	...	6	11	38
...	17	30	15	81	7	...	3	...	...	113	...	...	...	6	11	41
...	16	40	22	75	11	...	...	...	...	137	...	...	...	5	13	43
...	15	38	17	98	13	...	...	...	...	134	...	...	...	5	12	41
...	15	36	26	58	16	...	23	...	...	114	...	...	...	5	12	38
...	14	29	18	75	18	1	...	...	...	93	...	...	...	5	11	36
...	2	15	...	10	3	...	...	...	...	125	...	...	...	1	9	78
...	10	23	18	61	12	...	...	...	...	82	...	...	...	5	11	39
...	8	20	8	41	4	...	...	...	...	131	...	...	...	4	9	61
...	14	23	15	31	10	...	...	...	...	97	...	...	...	7	12	49
...	111	254	139	530	94	1	26	...	...	1,026	...	...	...	5	11	45
...	11	22	12	38	13	...	...	...	...	79	...	...	...	6	12	42
...	10	18	4	41	11	2	28	...	...	40	...	...	...	6	11	25
...	10	17	9	21	13	...	1	...	...	61	...	...	...	8	13	46
...	7	13	8	21	7	...	...	...	...	57	...	...	...	6	11	46
...	10	22	15	29	12	9	...	...	...	58	...	...	...	6	14	36
...	7	17	9	32	18	...	...	...	...	51	...	...	...	5	12	36
...	6	10	5	10	4	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	55	6	10	2
...	4	7	4	15	5	...	6	...	...	13	...	...	...	7	12	23
...	1	10	8	11	6	...	8	...	...	18	...	...	...	1	15	27
...	2	10	4	7	3	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	6	29	14
...	8	13	9	15	7	...	1	...	...	11	...	...	...	12	19	16
...	7	7	5	8	8	...	...	...	...	18	...	...	...	13	13	33
...	2	6	5	7	2	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	6	19	22
...	85	172	97	255	109	11	45	...	...	420	...	...	55	6	13	32
...	...	1	4	2	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	10	10
...	721	1,238	681	2,911	631	47	212	...	659	3,616	418	112	55	6	10	30

No. 35.—Statement showing the Net Cost of the Prisoners

1	2		3
Serial No.	Jails.		Total cost of maintenance (column 14, Statement No. IX).
			Rs.
1	Jails holding over 1,000 prisoners ...	Lahore Central Jail ...	86,440
2		Montgomery " " ...	86,582
3		Mooltan " " ...	56,429
4		Mung Rasúl " " ...	1,14,271
		Total	3,43,722
5	Jails holding over 500 prisoners	Ráwalpindi District Jail ...	47,811
6		Umballa " " ...	34,379
7		Mooltan " " ...	35,580
8		Lahore " " ...	29,300
9		Delhi " " ...	28,313
10		Pesháwar " " ...	30,826
		Total	2,06,209
11	Jails holding over 300 prisoners ...	Siálkot District Jail ...	20,086
12		D. I. Khan " " ...	21,988
13		Ferozepore " " ...	23,623
14		D. G. Khan " " ...	20,002
15		Gujránwála " " ...	18,037
16		Lahore Female " ...	10,413
17		Ludhiána District " ...	14,467
18		Jullundur " " ...	14,353
19		Jhang " " ...	14,347
		Total	1,57,316
20	Jails holding under 300 prisoners ...	Jhelum District Jail ...	15,134
21		Shahpur " " ...	15,821
22		Gurdáspur " " ...	12,382
25		Amritsar " " ...	12,220
24		Hissar " " ...	15,645
25		Rohtak " " ...	11,778
26		Karnál " " ...	10,474
27		Dharmsála " " ...	9,609
28		Kohát " " ...	11,736
29		Gujrát " " ...	10,536
30		Bannu " " ...	10,971
31		Abbott-abad " " ...	8,962
32		Hoshiárpur " " ...	5,593
		Total	1,50,861
33	Jails holding under 100 prisoners ...	Simla District Jail	3,448
		Grand Total	8,61,556

IN THE JAILS OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1899.

4		5		6		7		8	
Average cost of maintenance per head (column 15, Statement No. IX).		Total cash earnings (column 11, Statement No. XII).		Average cash earnings per head of average strength.		Net cost to Government (column 3, *minus* column 5).		Average net cost per head of average strength (column 4, *minus* column 6).	
Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.
61	3	24,177	14	17	2	62,262	2	44	1
53	4	2,957	5	1	13	83,624	11	51	7
65	0	6,380	10	7	6	50,048	6	57	10
79	15	26,364	4	18	7	87,906	12	63	8
64	7	59,880	1	11	4	2,83,841	15	53	3
62	7	1,273	6	1	11	46,537	10	60	12
55	10	4,527	6	7	5	29,851	10	48	5
51	4	6,293	14	0	1	29,286	2	42	3
59	13	3,984	5	8	2	25,315	11	51	11
59	12	5,791	11	12	3	22,521	5	47	9
65	3	948	2	2	0	29,877	14	63	3
58	11	22,818	12	6	8	1,83,390	4	52	3
65	4	2,135	7	6	14	17,950	9	58	6
60	10	3,061	3	8	7	18,926	13	52	3
54	15	1,185	1	2	12	22,437	15	52	3
56	7	4,096	4	11	0	15,905	12	44	14
60	1	3,123	10	10	6	14,913	6	49	11
62	12	290	2	1	12	10,122	14	61	0
59	6	4,287	5	17	9	10,179	11	41	13
63	4	3,120	12	13	12	11,232	4	49	8
59	11	2,685	14	11	2	11,661	2	48	9
59	12	23,983	10	9	1	1,33,330	6	50	11
70	8	953	9	4	7	14,180	7	66	1
75	9	2,377	5	11	5	13,443	11	64	4
65	1	1,380	10	7	4	11,001	6	57	13
80	12	967	11	6	6	11,252	5	74	6
73	4	1,667	15	7	13	13,977	1	65	7
71	13	1,528	12	9	5	10,249	4	62	8
80	9	2,664	3	20	8	7,809	13	60	1
143	7	110	7	1	10	9,498	9	141	13
113	2	253	0	2	7	11,483	0	110	11
78	3	178	10	1	5	10,357	6	76	14
77	2	140	0	1	0	10,831	0	76	2
121	2	825	2	11	2	8,136	14	110	0
118	9	62	10	1	5	5,530	6	117	4
81	15	13,109	14	7	2	1,37,751	2	74	13
229	14	87	5	5	13	3,360	11	224	1
64	10	1,19,881	10	9	0	7,41,674	6	55	10

No. 36.—Statement showing the Sickness and Mortality among

YEAR

1	2			3		
Serial No.	Jails.			Number of prisoners that can be accommodated in the parts of the jails devoted to convicts, under-trials and to civil prisoners, respectively, but exclusive of hospital and observation cells. M.	F.	Total.
1	*Jails holding over 1,000 prisoners.*	Lahore Central Jail ...	Convicts	1,615	...	1,615
			Under-trials ...	...	...	...
			Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...
			Total ...	1,615	...	1,615
2		Montgomery " " ...	Convicts	1,418	14	1,432
			Under-trials ...	40	5	45
			Civil prisoners ...	5	5	10
			Total ...	1,463	24	1,487
3		Mooltan " " ...	Convicts	998	...	998
			Under-trials ...	...	...	...
			Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...
			Total ...	998	...	998
4		Mung Rasul " " ...	Convicts	1,490	...	1,490
			Under-trials ...	...	...	...
			Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...
			Total ...	1,490	...	1,490
		Total ...	Convicts	5,521	14	5,535
			Under-trials ...	40	5	45
			Civil prisoners ...	5	5	10
			Total ...	5,566	24	5,590
5	*Jails holding over 500 prisoners.*	Rawalpindi District Jail...	Convicts	702	52	754
			Under-trials ...	28	4	32
			Civil prisoners ...	7	...	7
			Total ...	737	56	793
6		Umballa " " ...	Convicts	731	25	756
			Under-trials ...	33	...	33
			Civil prisoners ...	7	...	7
			Total ...	771	25	796
7		Mooltan " " ...	Convicts	573	32	605
			Under-trials ...	78	4	82
			Civil prisoners ...	14	...	14
			Total ...	665	36	701
8		Lahore " " ...	Convicts	501	...	501
			Under-trials ...	10	...	10
			Civil prisoners ...	14	...	14
			Total ...	525	...	525
9		Delhi " " ...	Convicts	444	16	460
			Under-trials ...	26	...	26
			Civil prisoners ...	3	...	3
			Total ...	473	16	489
10		Peshawar " " ...	Convicts	367	14	381
			Under-trials ...	86	10	96
			Civil prisoners ...	10	4	14
			Total ...	463	28	491
		Total ...	Convicts	3,318	139	3,457
			Under-trials ...	261	18	279
			Civil prisoners ...	55	4	59
			Total ...	3,634	161	3,795

PRISONERS OF ALL CLASSES IN THE JAILS OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE

1899.

4			5			6		
Average daily strength.			Maximum population on any one day.			Number admitted into hospital.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1,413	...	1,413	1,491	...	1,491	2,932	...	2,932
...	...	...	2	...	2	1	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,413	...	1,413	1,493	...	1,493	2,933	...	2,933
1,597	1	1,598	1,881	...	1881	1,324	1	1,325
26	1	27	61	...	61	13	1	14
1	...	1	4	...	4	...	...	...
1,624	2	1,626	1,946	...	1,946	1,337	2	1,339
868	...	868	1,055	...	1,055	908	...	908
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
868	...	868	1,055	...	1,055	908	...	908
1,429	...	1,429	2,016	...	2,016	1,618	...	1,618
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,429	...	1,429	2,016	...	2,016	1,618	...	1,618
5,307	1	5,308	6,443	...	6,443	6,782	1	6,783
26	1	27	63	...	63	14	1	15
1	...	1	4	...	4	...	...	...
5,334	2	5,336	6,510	...	6,510	6,796	2	6,798
654	13	667	728	15	743	1,446	45	1,491
96	2	98	172	2	174	94	4	98
1	...	1	3	...	3	...	...	...
751	15	766	903	17	920	1,540	49	1,589
595	5	600	749	8	757	549	3	552
15	1	16	42	2	44	4	2	6
3	...	3	6	...	6	...	...	...
613	6	619	797	10	807	553	5	558
586	10	596	718	14	732	572	6	578
95	1	96	144	2	146	53	1	54
4	...	4	11	...	11	1	...	1
685	11	696	873	16	889	626	7	633
444	...	444	516	...	516	300	...	300
45	...	45	93	...	93	38	...	38
2	...	2	6	...	6	...	...	...
491	...	491	615	...	615	338	...	338
430	12	442	488	11	499	877	10	887
30	1	31	53	1	54	1	...	1
2	...	2	13	...	13	...	...	...
462	13	475	554	12	566	878	10	888
332	8	340	415	6	421	620	12	632
127	3	130	244	2	246	96	2	98
5	...	5	10	...	10	...	...	...
464	11	475	669	8	677	716	14	730
3,041	48	3,089	3,614	54	3,668	4,364	76	4,440
408	8	416	748	9	757	286	9	295
17	...	17	49	...	49	1	...	1
3,466	56	3,522	4,411	63	4,474	4,651	85	4,736

No. 36.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE SICKNESS AND MORTALITY AMONG

YEAR

1	2			7			8		
Serial No.	Jails.			Daily average number of sick.			Number of deaths in and out of hospital.		
				M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1	*Jails holding over 1,000 prisoners.*	Lahore Central Jail ...	Convicts ...	71	...	71	50	...	50
			Under-trials	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Civil prisoners	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Total ...	71	...	71	50	...	50
2		Montgomery " " ...	Convicts ...	42		42	26	...	26
			Under trials	1	...	1	...	...	...
			Civil prisoners	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Total ...	43	...	43	26	...	26
3		Mooltan " " ...	Convicts ...	47	...	47	33	...	33
			Under-trials	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Civil prisoners	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Total ...	47	...	47	33	...	33
4		Mung Rusal " " ...	Convicts ...	58	...	58	34	...	34
			Under-trials	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Civil prisoners	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Total ...	58	...	58	34	...	34
		Total ...	Convicts ...	218	...	218	143	...	143
			Under-trials	1	...	1	...	...	...
			Civil prisoners	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Total ...	219	...	219	143	...	143
5	*Jails holding over 500 prisoners.*	Rawalpindi District Jail...	Convicts ...	35	1	36	15	...	15
			Under-trials	2	...	2	2	...	2
			Civil prisoners	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Total ...	37	1	38	17	...	17
6		Umballa " " ...	Convicts ...	18	...	18	7	...	7
			Under-trials	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Civil prisoners	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Total ...	18	...	18	7	...	7
7		Mooltan " " ...	Convicts ...	16	...	16	6	...	6
			Under-trials	1	...	1	2	...	2
			Civil prisoners	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Total ...	17	...	17	8	...	8
8		Lahore " " ...	Convicts ...	10	...	10	7	...	7
			Under trials	3	...	3	2	...	2
			Civil prisoners	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Total ...	13	...	13	9	...	9
9		Delhi " " ...	Convicts ...	13	...	13	8	...	8
			Under-trials	...	...	...	1	...	1
			Civil prisoners	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Total ...	13	...	13	9	...	9
10		Peshawar " " ...	Convicts ...	27	1	28	7	...	7
			Under-trials	4	...	4	1	...	1
			Civil prisoners	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Total ...	31	1	32	8	...	8
		Total ...	Convicts ...	119	2	121	50	...	50
			Under-trials	10	...	10	8	...	8
			Civil Prisoners	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Total ...	129	2	131	58	...	58

PRISONERS OF ALL CLASSES IN THE JAILS OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE 1899—continued.

9											
RATIO PER MILLE OF AVERAGE STRENGTH.											
A. Of admissions into hospital.			B. Of daily average number sick.			C. Of deaths from all causes except cholera.			D. Of deaths from all causes both in and out of hospital.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
2,075	...	2,075	50	...	50	35·39	...	35·39	35·39	...	35·39
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,076	...	2,076	50	...	50	35·39	...	35·39	35·39	...	35·39
829	1,000	829	26	...	26	16·28	...	16·27	16·28	...	16·27
500	1,000	519	38	...	37	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
823	1,000	823	26	...	26	16·01	...	15·99	16·01	...	15·99
1,046	...	1 046	54	...	54	38·02	...	38·02	38·02	...	38·02
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,046	...	1,046	54	...	54	38·02	...	38·02	38·02	...	38·02
1,132	...	1,132	41	...	41	23·79	...	23·79	23·79	...	23·79
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,132	...	1,132	41	...	41	23·79	...	23·79	23·79	...	23·79
1,278	1,000	1,278	41	...	41	26·95	...	26·94	26·95	...	25·94
538	1,000	556	38	...	37	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,274	1,000	1,274	41	...	41	26·81	...	26·80	26·81	...	26·80
2,211	3,462	2,235	54	77	54	22·94	...	22·49	22·94	...	22·49
979	2,000	1,000	21	...	20	20·83	...	20·41	20·83	...	20·41
...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...
2,051	3,267	2,074	49	67	50	22·64	...	22·19	22·64	...	22·19
923	600	920	30	...	30	11·76	...	11·67	11·76	...	11·67
267	2,000	375	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
902	833	901	29	...	29	11·42	...	11·31	11·42	...	11·31
976	600	970	27	...	27	10·24	...	10·07	10·24	...	10·07
558	1,000	563	11	...	10	21·05	...	20·83	21·05	...	20·83
250	...	250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
914	636	909	25	...	24	11·68	...	11·49	11·68	...	11·49
676	...	676	23	...	23	15·77	...	15·77	15·77	...	15·77
844	...	844	67	...	67	44·44	...	44·44	44·44	...	44·44
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
688	...	688	26	...	26	18·33	...	18·33	18·33	...	18·33
2,040	833	2,007	30	...	29	18·60	...	18·10	18·60	...	18·10
33	...	32	...	...	...	33·33	...	32·26	33·33	...	32·26
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,900	769	1,869	28	...	27	19·48	...	18·95	19·48	...	18·95
1,867	1,500	1,859	81	125	82	21·08	...	20·59	21·08	...	20·59
756	667	754	31	...	31	7·87	...	7·69	7·87	...	7·69
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,543	1,273	1,537	67	91	67	17·24	...	16·84	17·24	...	16·84
1,435	1,583	1,437	39	42	39	16·44	...	16·19	16·44	...	16·19
701	1,125	709	25	...	24	19·61	...	19·23	19·61	...	19·23
59	...	59	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,342	1,518	1,345	37	36	37	16·73	...	16·47	16·73	...	16·47

No. 36.—Statement showing the Sickness and Mortality among

YEAR

1	2		3		
Serial No.	Jails.		Number of prisoners that can be accommodated in the parts of the jails devoted to convicts, under-trials and to civil prisoners, respectively, but exclusive of hospital and observation cells.		
			M.	F.	Total.
	Jails holding over 300 prisoners.				
11	Sialkot District Jail ...	Convicts	396	12	408
		Under-trials ...	22	...	22
		Civil prisoners ...	7	...	7
		Total ..	425	12	437
12	D. I. Khan " " ...	Convicts	334	25	359
		Under-trials ...	57	...	57
		Civil Prisoners ...	7	2	9
		Total ...	398	27	425
13	Ferozepore " " ...	Convicts	375	6	381
		Under-trials ...	11	...	11
		Civil prisoners ...	6	...	6
		Total ...	392	6	398
14	D. G. Khan " " ...	Convicts	246	14	260
		Under-trials ...	60	3	61
		Civil prisoners ...	6	...	6
		Total ...	312	17	329
15	Gujranwala " " ...	Convicts	276	9	285
		Under-trials ...	43	1	44
		Civil prisoners ...	10	...	10
		Total ...	329	10	339
16	Lahore Female Jail ...	Convicts	...	328	328
		Under-trials ...	...	...	...
		Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	328	328
17	Ludhiana District Jail ...	Convicts	220	23	243
		Under-trials ...	35	...	35
		Civil prisoners ...	19	...	19
		Total ...	274	23	297
18	Jullundur " " ...	Convicts ...	246	14	260
		Under-trials ...	26	...	26
		Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...
		Total ...	272	14	286
19	Jhang " " ...	Convicts	232	13	245
		Under-trials ...	33	...	33
		Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...
		Total ...	265	13	278
	Total ...	Convicts	2,325	444	2,769
		Under-trials ...	287	4	291
		Civil prisoners ...	55	2	57
		Total ...	2,667	450	3,117

PRISONERS OF ALL CLASSES IN THE JAILS OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE 1899—continued.

4			5			6		
Average daily strength.			Maximum population on any one day.			Number admitted into hospital.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
279	5	284	354	5	359	192	3	195
20	1	21	41	...	41	6	2	8
5	...	5	10	...	10	...	...	...
304	6	310	405	5	410	198	5	203
315	14	329	393	11	404	248	6	254
31	2	33	50	5	55	11	3	14
1	...	1	4	...	4	...	...	...
347	16	363	447	16	463	259	9	268
323	4	327	420	2	422	64	1	65
97	4	101	158	7	165	21	3	24
4	...	4	9	...	9	1	...	1
424	8	432	587	9	596	86	4	90
291	10	301	363	11	374	147	3	150
51	2	53	87	4	91	20	1	21
1	...	1	4	...	4	...	...	...
343	12	355	454	15	469	167	4	171
260	2	262	324	3	327	146	...	146
36	1	37	59	1	60	9	...	9
2	...	2	6	...	6	...	...	...
298	3	301	389	4	393	155	...	155
...	165	165	...	182	182	...	162	162
...	1	1	...	2	2	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	166	166	...	184	184	...	162	162
212	2	214	237	6	243	128	1	129
28	1	29	49	1	50	23	...	23
1	...	1	3	...	3	...	...	...
241	3	244	289	7	296	151	1	152
214	5	219	267	10	277	70	...	70
7	1	8	19	6	25	5	...	5
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
221	6	227	286	16	302	75	...	75
202	1	203	282	...	282	340	...	340
35	1	36	81	1	82	25	2	27
2	...	2	5	...	5	2	...	2
239	2	241	368	1	369	367	2	369
2,096	208	2,304	2,640	230	2,870	1,335	176	1,511
305	14	319	544	27	571	120	11	131
16	...	16	41	...	41	3	...	3
2,417	222	2,639	3,225	257	3,482	1,458	187	1,645

No. 36.—Statement showing the Sickness and Mortality among

YEAR

1		2		7			8		
Serial No.		Jails.		Daily average number of sick.			Number of deaths in and out of hospital.		
				M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total.
11	*Jails holding over 300 prisoners.*	Sialkot District Jail ...	Convicts	5	1	6	1	...	1
			Under-trials ...	...	...	...	1	...	1
			Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Total ...	5	1	6	2	...	2
12		D. I. Khan " " ...	Convicts	8	...	8	3	...	3
			Under trials ...	1	...	1	1	...	1
			Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Total ...	9	...	9	4	...	4
13		Ferozepore " " ...	Convicts	2	...	2	3	...	3
			Under trials ...	1	...	1	1	...	1
			Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Total ...	3	...	3	4	...	4
14		D. G. Khan " " ...	Convicts	5	...	5	2	...	2
			Under-trials ...	1	...	1	...	...	...
			Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Total ...	6	...	6	2	...	2
15		Gujranwala " " ...	Convicts	4	...	4	...	...	...
			Under-trials ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Total ...	4	...	4	...	...	...
16		Lahore Female Jail ...	Convicts	...	4	4	...	3	3
			Under-trials ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Total ...	...	4	4	...	3	3
17		Ludhiana District Jail ...	Convicts	3	...	3	1	...	1
			Under-trials ...	1	...	1	...	...	...
			Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Total ...	4	...	4	1	...	1
18		Jullundur " " ...	Convicts	3	...	3	4	...	4
			Under-trials ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Total ...	3	...	3	4	...	4
19		Jhang " " ...	Convicts	6	...	6	5	...	5
			Under-trials ...	1	...	1	...	...	...
			Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Total ...	7	...	7	5	...	5
		Total ...	Convicts	36	5	41	19	3	22
			Under-trials ...	5	...	5	3	...	3
			Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Total ...	41	5	46	22	3	25

PRISONERS OF ALL CLASSES IN THE JAILS OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE 1899—continued.

9											
RATIO PER MILLE OF AVERAGE STRENGTH.											
A.			B.			C.			D.		
Of admissions into hospital.			Of daily average number sick.			Of deaths from all causes except cholera.			Of deaths from all causes both in and out of hospital.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
688	600	687	18	200	21	3·58	...	3·52	3·58	...	3·52
300	2,000	381	...	...	...	50·00	...	47·62	50·00	...	47·62
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
651	833	655	16	167	19	6·58	...	6·45	6·58	...	6·45
787	429	772	25	...	24	9·52	...	9·12	9·52	...	9·12
355	1,500	424	32	...	30	32·26	...	30·30	32·26	...	30·30
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
746	562	738	26	...	25	11·53	...	11·02	11·53	...	11·02
198	250	199	6	...	6	9·29	...	9·17	9·29	...	9·17
216	750	238	10	...	10	10·31	...	9·90	10·31	...	9·90
250	...	250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
203	500	208	7	...	7	9·43	...	9·26	9·43	...	9·26
505	300	498	17	...	17	6·87	...	6·64	6·87	...	6·64
392	500	396	20	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
487	333	482	17	...	17	5·83	...	5·63	5·83	...	5·63
562	...	557	15	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...
250	...	243	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
520	...	515	13	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	982	982	...	24	24	...	18·18	18·18	...	18·18	18·18
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	976	976	...	24	24	...	18·07	18·07	...	18·07	18·07
604	500	603	14	...	14	4·72	...	4·67	4·72	...	4·67
821	...	793	36	...	34	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
627	333	623	17	...	16	4·15	...	4·10	4·15	...	4·10
327	...	320	14	...	14	18·69	...	18·26	18·69	...	18·26
714	...	625	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
339	...	330	14	...	13	18·10	...	17·62	18·10	...	17·62
1,683	...	1,675	30	...	30	24·75	...	24·63	24·75	...	24·63
714	2,000	750	29	...	28	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,000	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,536	1,000	1,631	29	...	29	20·92	...	20·75	20·92	...	20·75
637	846	656	17	24	18	9·06	14·42	9·55	9·06	14·42	9·55
393	786	411	16	...	16	9·84	...	9·40	9·84	...	9·40
188	...	188	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
603	842	623	17	23	17	9·10	13·51	9·47	9·10	13·51	9·47

No. 36.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE SICKNESS AND MORTALITY AMONG

YEAR

1	2			3		
Serial No.	Jails.			Number of prisoners that can be accommodated in the parts of the jails devoted to convicts, under-trials and to civil prisoners, respectively, but exclusive of hospital and observation cells.		
				M.	F.	Total.
20	*Jails holding under 300 prisoners.*	JHELUM DISTRICT JAIL ...	Convicts ...	220	10	230
			Under-trials ...	44	2	46
			Civil prisoners ...	1	...	1
			Total ...	265	12	277
21		SHAHPUR " " ...	Convicts ...	244	10	254
			Under-trials ...	...	...	...
			Civil prisoners ...	3	...	3
			Total ...	247	10	257
22		GURDASPUR " " ...	Convicts ...	193	13	206
			Under-trials ...	21	...	21
			Civil prisoners ...	4	3	7
			Total ...	218	16	234
23		AMRITSAR " " ...	Convicts ...	197	6	203
			Under-trials ...	9	...	9
			Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...
			Total ...	206	6	212
24		HISSAR " " ...	Convicts ...	177	12	189
			Under-trials ...	24	...	24
			Civil prisoners ...	7	...	7
			Total ...	208	12	220
25		ROHTAK " " ...	Convicts ...	174	11	185
			Under-trials ...	15	4	19
			Civil prisoners ...	5	...	5
			Total ...	194	15	209
26		KARNAL " " ...	Convicts ...	104	6	110
			Under-trials ...	27	...	27
			Civil prisoners ...	5	...	5
			Total ...	136	6	142
27		DHARMSALA " " ...	Convicts ...	101	13	114
			Under-trials ...	16	...	16
			Civil prisoners ...	3	...	3
			Total ...	120	13	133
28		KOHAT " " ...	Convicts ...	71	14	85
			Under-trials ...	25	3	28
			Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...
			Total ...	96	17	113

PRISONERS OF ALL CLASSES IN THE JAILS OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE 1899—continued.

4			5			6		
Average daily strength.			Maximum population on any one day.			Number admitted into hospital.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
194	6	200	231	8	239	305	1	306
14	...	14	54	1	55	9	...	9
1	...	1	2	...	2	1	...	1
209	6	215	287	9	296	315	1	316
164	2	166	215	4	219	218	2	220
40	2	42	70	...	70	33	2	35
2	...	2	4	...	4	...	...	...
206	4	210	289	4	293	251	4	225
133	4	137	179	3	182	23	...	23
51	1	52	133	1	134	11	...	11
2	...	2	6	...	6	...	...	...
186	5	191	318	4	322	34	...	34
123	3	126	165	3	168	128	1	129
23	...	23	55	1	56	27	...	27
3	...	3	7	...	7	1	...	1
149	3	152	227	4	231	156	1	157
165	1	166	203	3	206	111	1	112
46	1	47	75	2	77	10	2	12
1	...	1	4	...	4	...	...	...
212	2	214	282	5	287	121	3	124
144	3	147	223	3	226	142	1	143
17	...	17	47	...	47	16	...	16
...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...
161	3	164	272	3	275	158	1	159
97	3	100	123	5	128	55	1	56
29	1	30	62	...	62	13	3	16
...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
126	4	130	186	5	191	68	4	72
55	3	58	71	6	77	43	3	46
9	...	9	32	2	34	4	...	4
...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...
64	3	67	105	8	113	47	3	50
66	3	69	118	8	126	86	4	90
32	2	34	58	2	60	23	3	26
1	...	1	4	...	4	...	...	...
99	5	104	180	10	190	109	7	116

No. 36.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE SICKNESS AND MORTALITY AMONG

YEAR

1		2		7			8		
Serial No.		JAILS.		Daily average number of sick.			Number of deaths in and out of hospital.		
				M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total
20	*Jails holding under 300 prisoners.*	JHELUM DISTRICT JAIL ...	Convicts	7	...	7	2	...	2
			Under-trials ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...	1	...	1
			Total ...	7	...	7	3	...	3
21		SHAHPUR " " ...	Convicts	5	...	5	1	...	1
			Under-trials ...	1	...	1	...	...	...
			Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Total ...	6	...	6	1	...	1
22		GURDASPUR " " ...	Convicts	1	...	1	2	...	2
			Under-trials ...	...	...	...	...	1	1
			Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Total ...	1	...	1	2	1	3
23		AMRITSAR " " ...	Convicts	5	...	5	1	...	1
			Under-trials ...	1	...	1	2	...	2
			Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Total ...	6	...	6	3	...	3
24		HISSAR " " ...	Convicts	3	...	3	1	...	1
			Under-trials ...	...	...	...	2	1	3
			Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Total ...	3	...	3	3	1	4
25		ROHTAK " " ...	Convicts	4	...	4	2	...	2
			Under-trials ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Total ...	4	...	4	2	...	2
26		KARNAL " " ...	Convicts	2	...	2	2	...	2
			Under-trials ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Total ...	2	...	2	2	...	2
27		DHARMSALA " " ...	Convicts	2	...	2	...	...	...
			Under-trials ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Total ...	2	...	2	...	...	...
28		KOHAT " " ...	Convicts	2	...	2	2	...	2
			Under-trials ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Total ...	2	...	2	2	...	2

PRISONERS OF ALL CLASSES IN THE JAILS OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE 1899—continued.

9											
RATIO PER MILLE OF AVERAGE STRENGTH.											
A.			B.			C.			D.		
Of admissions into hospital.			Of daily average number sick.			Of deaths from all causes except cholera.			Of deaths from all causes both in and out of hospital.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1,572	167	1,530	36	...	35	10·31	...	10 00	10·31	...	10·00
643	...	643	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,000	...	1,000	...	...	...	1,000·00	...	1,000·00	1,000·00	...	1,000·00
1,507	167	1,470	33	...	33	14·35	...	13·95	14·35	...	13·95
13,29	1,000	1,325	30	...	30	6·10	...	6·02	6 10	...	6 02
825	1,000	833	25	...	24	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,218	1,000	1,214	29	...	29	4 85	...	4 76	4 85	...	4·76
173	...	168	8	...	7	15·04	...	14·60	15·04	...	14·60
216	...	212	...	...	...	...	1,000·00	19 23	...	1,000 00	19·23
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
183	...	178	5	...	5	10·75	200·00	15·71	10·75	200·00	15 71
1,041	333	1.024	41	...	40	8 13	...	7·94	8·13	...	7·94
1,174	...	1,174	43	...	43	86·95	...	86·96	86 96	...	86 96
333	...	333	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,047	333	1,033	40	...	39	20·13	...	19·74	20·13	...	19·74
673	1,000	675	18	...	18	6·06	...	6 02	6·06	...	6 02
217	2,000	255	...	...	...	43·48	1,000·00	63 83	43·48	1,000·00	63·83
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
571	1,500	579	14	...	14	14·15	500·00	18·69	14·15	500·00	18·69
986	333	973	28	...	27	13·89	...	13·61	13 89	...	13·61
941	...	941	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
981	333	970	25	...	24	12·42	...	12·20	12·42	...	12·20
567	333	560	21	...	20	20·62	...	20·00	20·62	...	20·00
448	3,000	533	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
540	1,000	554	16	...	15	15·87	...	15·38	15·87	...	15·38
782	1,000	793	36	...	34	...	...	...	...	...	...
444	...	444	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
734	1,000	746	31	...	30	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,303	1,333	1,304	30	...	29	30·30	...	28 99	30·30	...	28 99
719	1,500	765	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,101	1,400	1,115	20	...	19	20·20	...	19·23	20·20	...	19·23

No. 36.—Statement showing the Sickness and Mortality among

YEAR

1		2		3		
Serial No.		Jails.		Number of prisoners that can be accommodated in the parts of the jails devoted to convicts, under-trials and to civil prisoners, respectively, but exclusive of hospital and observation cells.		
				M.	F.	Total.
29	*Jails holding under 300 prisoners.*	Gujrat District Jail	Convicts ...	99	2	101
			Under-trials	13	...	13
			Civil prisoners	...	...	...
			Total ...	112	2	114
30		Bannu " "	Convicts ...	66	10	76
			Under-trials	20	...	20
			Civil prisoners	...	...	...
			Total ...	86	10	96
31		Abbott-abad " "	Convicts ...	43	6	49
			Under-trials	47	2	49
			Civil prisoners	...	...	...
			Total ...	90	8	98
32		Hoshiarpur " "	Convicts ...	48	8	56
			Under-trials	27	8	35
			Civil prisoners	8	2	10
			Total ...	83	18	101
		Total ...	Convicts ...	1,737	121	1,858
			Under-trials	288	19	307
			Civil prisoners	36	5	41
			Total ...	2,061	145	2,206
33	*Jails holding under 100 prisoners.*	Simla District Jail	Convicts ...	27	5	32
			Under-trials	...	...	...
			Civil prisoners	4	2	6
			Total ...	31	7	38
		Grand Total ...	Convicts ...	12,928	723	13,651
			Under-trials	876	46	922
			Civil prisoners	155	18	173
			Total ...	13,959	787	14,746

PRISONERS OF ALL CLASSES IN THE JAILS OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE 1899—continued.

4			5			6		
Average daily strength.			Maximum population on any one day.			Number admitted into hospital.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
38	...	38	88	...	88	33	...	33
92	4	96	173	4	177	29	4	33
1	...	1	7	...	7	...	...	...
131	4	135	268	4	272	62	4	66
68	4	72	115	7	122	102	1	103
65	3	68	96	10	106	63	4	67
3	...	3	6	...	6	...	1	1
136	7	143	217	17	234	165	6	171
55	1	56	99	...	99	44	3	47
17	1	18	36	2	38	4	2	6
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
72	2	74	135	2	137	48	5	53
32	1	33	54	1	55	18	1	19
10	1	11	25	...	25	3	1	4
4	...	4	8	...	8	2	...	2
46	2	48	87	1	88	23	2	25
1,334	34	1,368	1,884	51	1,935	1,308	19	1,327
445	16	461	916	25	941	245	21	266
18	...	18	53	...	53	4	1	5
1,797	50	1,847	2,853	76	2,929	1,557	41	1,598
11	...	11	18	1	19	12	...	12
4	...	4	16	...	16	2	...	2
...	...	...	4	...	4	...	...	...
15	...	15	38	1	39	14	...	14
11,789	291	12,080	14,599	336	14,935	13,801	272	14,073
1,188	39	1,227	2,287	61	2,348	667	42	709
52	...	52	151	...	151	8	1	9
13,029	330	13,359	17,037	397	17,434	14,476	315	14,791

No. 36.—Statement showing the Sickness and Mortality among

YEAR

1		2		7			8		
Serial No.		Jails.		Daily average number of sick.			Number of deaths in and out of hospital.		
				M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
29	*Jails holding under 300 prisoners.*	Gujrat District Jail	Convicts	1	...	1	...	...	...
			Under-trials	2	...	2	...	...	...
			Civil prisoners	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Total	3	...	3	...	...	...
30		Bannu " "	Convicts	3	...	3	3	...	3
			Under-trials	3	...	3	2	...	2
			Civil prisoners	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Total	6	...	6	5	...	5
31		Abbott Abad " "	Convicts	2	...	2	...	...	...
			Under-trials	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Civil prisoners	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Total	2	...	2	...	...	...
32		Hoshiarpur " "	Convicts	1	...	1	...	...	...
			Under-trials	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Civil prisoners	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Total	1	...	1	...	...	...
		Total	Convicts	38	...	38	16	...	16
			Under-trials	7	...	7	6	2	8
			Civil prisoners	...	...	...	1	...	1
			Total	45	...	45	23	2	25
33	*Jails holding under 100 prisoners.*	Simla District Jail	Convicts	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Under-trials	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Civil prisoners	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Total	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Grand Total	Convicts	411	7	418	228	3	231
			Under-trials	23	...	23	17	2	19
			Civil prisoners	...	...	...	1	...	1
			Total	434	7	441	246	5	251

PRISONERS OF ALL CLASSES IN THE JAILS OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE 1899—concluded.

9											
RATIO PER MILLE OF AVERAGE STRENGTH.											
A.			B.			C.			D.		
Of admissions into hospital.			Of daily average number sick.			Of deaths from all causes except cholera.			Of deaths from all causes both in and out of hospital.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
868	...	868	26	...	26	...	...	...	...	...	...
315	1,000	344	22	...	21	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
473	1,000	489	23	...	22	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,500	250	1,431	44	...	42	44·12	...	41·67	44·12	...	41·67
969	1,333	985	46	...	44	30·77	...	29·41	30·77	...	29·41
...	...	333	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,213	857	1,196	44	...	42	36·76	...	34·97	36·76	...	34·97
800	3,000	839	36	...	36	...	...	...	...	...	...
235	2,000	333	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
667	2,500	716	28	...	27	...	...	...	...	...	...
563	1,000	576	31	...	30	...	...	...	...	...	...
300	1,000	364	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
500	...	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
500	1,000	521	22	...	21	...	...	...	...	...	...
980	559	970	28	...	28	11·99	...	11·70	11·99	...	11·70
551	1,313	577	16	...	15	13·48	125·00	17·35	13·48	125·00	17·35
222	...	278	...	...	...	55·56	...	55·56	55·56	...	55·56
866	820	865	25	...	24	12·80	40·00	13·54	12·80	40·00	13·54
1,091	...	1,091	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
500	...	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
933	...	933	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,171	935	1,165	35	24	35	19·34	10·31	19·12	19·34	10·31	19·12
561	1,077	578	19	...	19	14·31	51·28	15·48	14·31	51·28	15·48
154	...	173	...	...	...	19·23	...	19·23	19·23	...	19·23
1,111	955	1,107	33	21	33	18·88	15·15	18·79	18·88	15·15	18·79

No. 37.—Statement showing Particulars regarding Prisoners

1	2		3		4		5		
Serial No.	Jails.		Number remaining at the close of previous year.		Number received.		Total.		
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
1	Jails holding over 1,000 prisoners.	Lahore Central Jail ...	...	...	6	...	6	...	6
2		Montgomery " " ...	22	...	479	10	501	10	511
3		Mooltan " " ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4		Mung Rasúl " " ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	22	...	485	10	507	10	517
5	Jails holding over 500 prisoners.	Ráwalpindi District Jail ...	44	2	1,073	29	1,117	31	1,148
6		Umballa " " ...	17	2	373	14	390	16	406
7		Mooltan " " ...	70	1	1,409	32	1,479	33	1,512
8		Lahore " " ...	13	...	427	...	440	...	440
9		Delhi " " ...	39	1	752	33	791	34	825
10		Peshâwar " " ...	107	4	1,860	46	1,967	50	2,017
		Total ...	290	10	5,894	154	6,184	164	6,348
11	Jails holding over 300 prisoners.	Siálkot District Jail ...	38	2	454	21	492	23	515
12		D. I. Khan " " ...	16	1	467	26	483	27	510
13		Ferozepore " " ...	42	3	1,100	48	1,142	51	1,193
14		D. G. Khan " " ...	60	5	929	37	989	42	1,031
15		Gujránwála " " ...	47	2	659	22	706	24	730
16		Lahore Female Jail ...	...	1	...	3	...	4	4
17		Ludhiána District Jail ...	34	1	531	22	565	23	588
18		Jullundur " " ...	4	...	132	17	136	17	153
19		Jhang " " ...	6	...	644	9	650	9	659
		Total ...	247	15	4,916	205	5,163	220	5,383
20	Jails holding under 300 prisoners.	Jhelum District Jail ...	11	1	293	21	304	22	326
21		Shahpur " " ...	20	1	476	14	496	15	511
22		Gurdáspur " " ...	26	2	624	17	650	19	669
23		Amritsar " " ...	6	...	239	3	245	3	248
24		Hissar " " ...	39	...	681	16	720	16	736
25		Rohtak " " ...	17	...	466	12	483	12	495
26		Karnál " " ...	33	1	634	28	667	29	696
27		Dharmsála " " ...	6	1	156	7	162	8	170
28		Kohát " " ...	15	...	522	30	537	30	567
29		Gujrát " " ...	32	1	1,072	27	1,104	28	1,132
30		Bannu " " ...	25	2	1,120	68	1,145	70	1,215
31		Abbott-abad " " ...	17	1	321	10	338	11	349
32		Hoshiárpur " " ...	11	1	195	14	206	15	221
		Total ...	258	11	6,799	267	7,057	278	7,385
33	Jails holding under 100 prisoners.	Simla District Jail ...	6	...	100	2	106	2	108
		Grand Total ...	823	36	18,194	638	19,017	674	19,691

UNDER TRIAL IN THE JAILS OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1899.

6			7			8			9		10		11		12		
Average daily number.			Released.			Convicted and sentenced.			Transferred.		Escaped.		Died.		Remaining on 31st December 1899.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
26	1	27	308	7	315	171	3	174	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	...	22
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26	1	27	308	7	315	174	3	177	1	...	...	...	...	...	24	...	24
96	2	98	719	20	739	224	9	233	...	...	...	...	2	...	172	2	174
15	1	16	242	5	247	106	9	115	...	...	2	...	...	...	40	2	42
95	1	96	925	24	949	469	9	478	5	...	...	...	2	...	78	...	78
45	...	45	66	...	66	159	...	159	118	...	...	...	2	...	95	...	95
30	1	31	435	19	454	313	14	327	3	...	...	...	1	...	39	1	40
127	3	130	1,430	30	1,460	444	15	459	1	1	...	...	1	...	91	4	95
408	8	416	3.817	98	3.915	1,715	56	1,771	127	1	2	...	8	...	515	9	524
20	1	21	289	12	301	178	10	188	3	...	...	...	1	...	21	1	22
31	2	33	257	19	276	175	5	180	3	1	...	...	1	...	47	2	49
97	4	101	629	38	667	389	11	400	7	1	2	...	1	...	114	1	115
51	2	53	521	27	548	439	14	453	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	1	30
36	1	37	374	18	392	296	5	301	...	...	...	...	...	...	36	1	37
...	1	1	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
28	1	29	160	14	174	369	9	378	...	...	...	...	...	...	36	...	36
7	1	8	90	12	102	38	4	42	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	1	9
35	1	36	374	8	382	241	1	242	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	...	35
305	14	319	2,694	151	2,845	2,125	59	2,184	13	2	2	...	3	...	326	8	334
14	...	14	122	15	137	128	6	134	...	...	...	...	...	...	54	1	55
40	2	42	277	8	285	176	4	180	...	...	...	...	...	...	43	3	46
51	1	52	330	9	339	183	8	191	6	...	...	...	...	1	131	1	132
23	...	23	44	1	45	68	1	69	96	1	2	...	2	...	33	...	33
46	1	47	397	11	408	229	4	233	42	...	2	...	2	1	48	...	48
17	...	17	276	5	281	158	7	165	2	...	...	...	...	...	47	...	47
29	1	30	305	18	323	307	9	316	12	2	...	...	...	...	43	...	43
9	...	9	38	2	40	37	2	39	77	4	...	...	...	...	10	...	10
32	2	34	298	19	317	182	7	189	32	...	...	...	...	...	25	4	29
92	4	96	729	22	751	266	4	270	12	...	...	...	...	...	97	2	99
65	3	68	805	51	856	266	19	285	3	...	...	...	2	...	69	...	69
17	1	18	231	11	242	96	...	96	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	11
10	1	11	123	12	135	82	3	85	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
445	16	461	3,975	184	4,159	2,178	74	2,252	282	7	4	...	6	2	612	11	623
4	...	4	24	...	24	58	1	59	14	1	...	...	...	...	10	...	10
1,188	39	1,227	10,818	440	11,258	6,250	193	6,443	437	11	8	...	17	2	1,487	28	1,515

No. 38.—STATEMENT OF DEEDS REGISTERED IN THE REGISTRATION

Serial No.	1 DISTRICT.	2 Number of Registration Offices.	3 Instruments of gift [Section 17, clause (a)].	4 (a) Instruments of sale or exchange of the value of Rs. 100 and upwards.	4 (b) Instruments of sale or exchange of value less than Rs. 100 (Sections 54 and 118 of the Transfer of Property Act).	5 Instruments of mortgage of the value of Rs. 100 and upwards.	6 Other instruments registered under Section 17, clauses (b) and (c), or Section 5 of the Indian Trusts Act, II of 1882.	7 Instruments of perpetual lease [Section 17, clause (d)].	8 All instruments of lease [other than of perpetual lease which have been compulsorily registered under Section 17, clause (d)].
			REGISTRATIONS AFFECTING						
			Compul						
1	Hissar	11	34	1,451	...	853	29	27	28
2	Rohtak	9	43	722	...	1,392	97	2	17
3	Gurgaon	9	27	405	...	1,156	36	3	29
4	Delhi	7	55	1,080	...	1,964	87	8	122
5	Karnál	10	33	1,036	...	1,309	31	...	70
6	Umballa	15	62	1,084	...	2,022	77	5	60
7	Simla	4	1	40	...	32	9	...	8
8	Kángra	14	86	628	...	907	27	2	7
9	Hoshiárpur	13	90	1,255	...	4,806	151	110	121
10	Jullundur	13	111	1,506	...	4,201	246	23	70
11	Ludhiána	8	70	989	...	2,899	87	...	39
12	Ferozepore	14	20	1,064	...	2,465	106	11	317
13	Mooltan	8	8	1,019	...	1,337	144	11	166
14	Jhang	8	8	705	...	988	78	...	79
15	Montgomery	9	4	271	...	333	28	...	...
16	Lahore	11	58	1,394	...	3,539	124	10	264
17	Amritsar	9	80	1,653	...	4,547	104	1	161
18	Gurdáspur	9	45	638	...	3,467	32	2	43
19	Siálkot	15	54	1,506	...	5,419	83	3	33
20	Gujrát	8	23	1,236	...	1,951	30	3	...
21	Gujránwála	9	20	1,169	...	1,301	40	...	40
22	Shahpur	7	58	1,866	...	1,160	134	21	104
23	Jhelum	9	26	2,457	...	2,093	42	...	7
24	Ráwalpindi	14	34	2,977	...	1,364	109	18	15
25	Hazára	6	9	497	...	537	36	1	1
26	Pesháwar	8	44	1,750	...	1,828	217	2	323
27	Kohát	5	2	206	...	250	3	...	13
28	Bannu	8	9	609	...	1,090	57	1	24
29	Dera Ismáil Khan	9	8	1,341	...	1,808	137	3	22
30	Dera Gházi Khan	9	7	595	...	932	44	1	67
31	Muzaffargarh	7	12	806	...	1,317	77	4	2
32	Office of Inspector-General of Registration.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	295	1,141	33,955	...	59,267	2,502	272	2,252

DISTRICTS OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1899-00.

9	10			11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19			20
IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY, BOOK I.															
...sory.				Optional.											
Total of compulsory registrations.	Ordinary fees paid for the same.			Instruments of sale or exchange of value less than Rs. 100.	Instruments of mortgage of value less than Rs. 100.	Other instruments registered under Section 18, clauses (a) and (b).	Instruments of lease for one year or less [Section 18, clause (c)], and instruments of lease exempted under the proviso in Section 17.	Awards (Section 17, clause 1).	Miscellaneous registrations other than certified copies of decrees and orders of Courts.	Certified copies of decrees and orders of Courts.	Total of optional registrations relating to immoveable property.	Ordinary fees paid for the same.			Total value of immoveable property transferred.
	Rs.	A.	P.									Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.
2,422	5,294	8	0	680	520	16	11	...	...	...	1,227	612	8	0	12,80,330
2,273	4,422	10	0	355	800	41	4	1	4	...	1,205	601	7	0	9,17,440
1,656	3,180	14	0	111	383	6	8	...	...	...	508	253	10	0	6,36,765
3,316	9,698	15	0	201	782	14	63	14	...	...	1,074	537	0	0	38,10,381
2,479	5,344	0	0	239	500	13	31	1	...	4	788	396	0	0	11,62,874
3,310	7,173	13	0	343	807	34	16	1	...	...	1,201	600	8	0	15,58,870
90	680	12	0	3	5	...	...	...	...	...	8	4	8	0	4,44,703
1,657	3,225	4	0	196	341	12	11	...	...	...	560	281	0	0	8,85,610
6,533	13,311	8	0	764	3,152	65	34	2	...	...	4,017	2,009	8	0	28,62,717
6,157	12,681	0	0	1,078	2,716	173	16	1	...	1	3,985	1,992	0	0	26,97,417
4,084	9,169	12	0	601	1,487	24	2	...	..	...	2,114	1,063	0	0	20,03,785
3,983	10,184	4	0	261	562	23	8	...	1	...	855	428	8	0	26,50,720
2,685	8,070	8	0	50	78	34	19	8	...	...	189	94	12	0	22,04,929
1,858	4,519	8	0	208	335	33	44	...	...	...	620	301	8	0	10,02,979
636	1,711	0	0	26	32	2	...	6	...	1	67	40	0	0	3,64,104
5,389	14,486	0	0	129	430	30	35	...	1	4	629	311	12	0	42,57,603
6,546	15,991	10	0	399	1,218	34	10	9	...	...	1,670	840	8	0	36,13,241
4,227	8,726	8	0	303	2,385	12	6	...	...	...	2,706	1,354	0	0	18,57,395
7,098	14,808	8	0	1,022	7,205	39	6	...	2	...	8,276	4,138	0	0	33,90,440
3,243	6,204	12	0	937	1,860	10	9	...	...	...	2,816	1,407	9	0	13,37,368
2,570	5,831	4	0	611	939	25	7	...	...	1	1,583	790	4	0	12,92,661
3,343	7,981	0	0	591	511	61	28	...	...	...	1,191	595	4	0	14,17,850
4,625	8,415	12	0	1,473	1,987	18	8	...	...	...	3,486	1,742	8	0	17,20,246
4,517	9,450	0	0	1,576	831	27	12	...	...	...	2,446	1,227	8	0	22,46,450
1,081	2,488	12	0	63	40	12	186	...	...	...	301	150	8	0	5,19,480
4,164	10,002	8	0	296	236	51	36	...	...	..	619	313	12	0	25,54,510
474	1,087	12	0	24	24	...	1	...	...	...	49	26	0	0	2,36,284
1,790	4,440	0	0	81	133	20	10	...	...	...	244	122	8	0	9,69,480
3,319	7,195	4	0	559	858	50	11	...	...	...	1,478	738	4	0	16,55,341
1,646	3,934	12	0	44	56	5	9	...	...	...	114	56	8	0	8,07,509
2,218	5,050	8	0	192	326	7	13	...	...	...	538	262	8	0	10,66,604
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	0	...
99,389	2,24,763	2	0	13,416	31,539	891	654	43	8	11	46,562	23,293	2	0	5,34,26,086

No. 38.—Statement of Deeds registered in the Registration

	1	21	22	23	24	25	26			27	28	29
		Registrations affecting Moveable Property, Book IV.										
		Compulsory.										
Serial No.	District.	Instruments of gift of moveable property [Section 123, clause 2, of the Transfer of Property Act].	Instruments of sale, &c., of moveable property (clause (d), Section 18).	Obligations for the payment of money [Section 18, clause (f)].	All other documents registered under Section 18, clause (f).	Total of registrations in Book IV.	Ordinary fees paid for the same.			Number of sealed covers deposited, Book V.	Number of wills registered, Book III.	Number of written authorities to adopt other than those conferred by wills, Book III.
							Rs.	A.	P.			
1	Hissar	...	9	118	218	345	346	0	0	...	11	1
2	Rohtak	...	18	166	105	289	289	0	0	...	10	...
3	Gurgaon	...	15	249	122	386	386	0	0	...	8	...
4	Delhi	...	88	301	298	687	687	0	0	1	30	...
5	Karnál	...	82	142	192	416	417	0	0	1	10	...
6	Umballa...	...	59	119	242	420	422	0	0	...	44	...
7	Simla	...	19	4	51	74	77	0	0	...	1	...
8	Kángra	...	25	36	91	152	152	0	0	...	4	3
9	Hoshiárpur	...	37	32	149	218	218	0	0	2	39	...
10	Jullundur	...	27	18	186	231	232	0	0	...	50	...
11	Ludhiána	...	12	35	275	322	325	0	0	1	30	...
12	Ferozepore	...	19	96	244	359	359	8	0	...	33	...
13	Mooltan	...	47	109	248	404	404	8	0	...	34	1
14	Jhang	...	9	34	177	220	220	0	0	...	18	1
15	Montgomery	...	2	31	61	94	94	0	0	...	6	...
16	Lahore	...	42	68	297	407	409	0	0	6	61	...
17	Amritsar	...	113	131	149	393	399	0	0	2	80	...
18	Gurdáspur	...	24	12	98	134	134	0	0	...	23	2
19	Siálkot	...	35	24	156	215	215	0	0	1	40	2
20	Gujrát	...	1	49	46	96	96	0	0	1	19	...
21	Gujránwála	...	7	23	125	155	155	0	0	1	28	...
22	Shahpur	...	22	19	107	148	148	0	0	...	16	...
23	Jhelum	...	1	32	262	295	295	0	0	1	18	...
24	Ráwalpindi	...	15	29	122	166	166	8	0	1	35	...
25	Hazára	...	1	7	18	26	26	0	0	...	2	1
26	Peshâwar	...	11	109	117	237	237	0	0	2	23	...
27	Kohát	...	2	3	17	22	24	0	0	...	5	...
28	Bannu	...	1	30	60	91	91	0	0	...	7	...
29	Dera Ismail Khan ...	...	5	100	61	166	166	0	0	...	10	1
30	Dera Ghâzi Khan ...	...	10	24	31	65	65	8	0	...	8	...
31	Muzaffargarh	...	55	14	48	117	118	0	0	...	9	...
32	Office of Inspector General of Registration.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	813	2,164	4,373	7,350	7,374	0	0	20	712	12

DISTRICTS OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1899-00—concluded.

30	31	32	33	34	35			36			37		
Number of registrations under Section 24.	Number of registrations under Section 34.	Number of refusals to register.	Number of powers of attorney authenticated.	Number of searches or applications for copies.	Total ordinary fees, including the entries in columns 10, 19 and 26, and the total fees paid for registration under columns 28 and 29.			Total extraordinary fees and fines.			Total Expenditure.		
					Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
...	...	12	24	187	6,301	0	0	2,768	6	0	3,222	4	8
...	4	2	7	240	5,353	1	0	2,257	12	0	2,778	1	3
...	...	29	4	145	3,852	8	0	1,728	6	6	1,942	9	6
1	3	8	51	422	11,050	15	0	5,529	6	0	6,115	13	6
1	1	11	10	253	6,197	0	0	2,434	0	0	3,638	5	6
...	2	14	13	379	8,372	5	0	3,290	13	6	4,789	12	9
...	...	1	21	6	766	4	0	221	4	0	637	12	0
2	2	25	12	318	3,686	4	0	1,682	10	0	1,701	8	4
1	8	78	1	883	15,695	0	0	6,909	8	0	7,829	9	7
3	5	31	6	964	15,105	0	0	6,930	15	0	7,283	10	11
1	2	22	2	656	10,677	12	0	4,574	1	0	5,441	9	9
...	...	13	2	507	11,104	4	0	4,012	2	0	4,287	7	1
2	9	21	5	449	8,709	12	0	3,421	6	0	3,421	6	7
1	2	15	3	163	5,117	0	0	1,833	2	0	1,538	0	6
1	...	8	...	98	1,869	0	0	707	14	10	1,271	10	6
5	8	14	23	260	15,450	12	0	6,970	2	0	8,150	9	9
...	4	16	5	703	17,551	2	0	6,670	14	0	7,796	9	11
...	1	6	5	358	10,314	8	0	4,475	13	0	4,112	1	1
2	7	75	8	551	19,329	8	0	9,189	3	6	9,503	6	10
1	3	28	4	101	7,784	5	0	3,461	0	0	4,002	15	10
3	4	29	3	161	6,888	8	0	3,056	6	0	3,747	11	0
...	6	15	...	460	8,788	4	0	3,026	6	0	3,365	9	11
3	5	38	...	314	10,525	4	0	5,037	12	0	4,903	8	5
2	11	41	8	385	10,984	0	0	5,243	2	0	5,423	6	1
...	...	14	7	92	2,677	4	0	918	0	0	1,053	3	11
5	5	37	5	632	10,645	4	0	5,488	8	0	3,798	0	6
2	...	3	4	66	1,157	12	0	398	12	0	343	14	0
2	5	11	7	136	4,681	8	0	1,542	6	0	2,347	2	0
8	37	69	14	137	8,143	8	0	3,378	10	0	3,481	6	0
1	6	1	4	80	4,088	12	0	1,261	4	0	2,350	5	6
...	22	17	6	93	5,467	0	0	2,215	0	0	2,571	3	5
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	24,728	5	9
47	162	704	264	10,199	2,58,334	4	0	1,10,634	13	4	1,47,579	2	4

No. 39.—Annual Statement of the Municipalities, including Notified Areas (Chapter XII of the Punjab Municipal Act, XX of 1891), in the Punjab during the year 1899-00.

District.	Name of Municipal Town.	Class of Municipality.	Population within Municipal limits.	Opening balance.	Income.	Expenditure.	Closing balance at the end of 1899-00.	Remarks.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Hissar.	Hissar	II	16,854	114	31,715	28,219	(a) 3,610	(a) Exclusive of invested balance Rs 10,000.
	Hánsi	II	15,190	5,711	17,557	18,283	(b) 4,985	(b) Exclusive of invested balance Rs. 10,000.
	Bhiwáni	II	35,487	5,091	57,952	55,247	7,796	
	Sirsa	II	16,415	4,287	21,002	23,297	1,992	
Rohtak.	Rohtak	II	16,191	15,306	24,244	28,997	10,553	
	Jhajjar	II	11,881	0,524	13,155	14,467	(c) 5,412	(c) Exclusive of invested balance Rs. 7,000.
	Beri	II	9,825	6,037	7,649	10,094	3,592	
	Bahádurgarh ...	II	6,103	1,950	6,393	7,095	1,248	
	Gohána	II	7,690	1,735	8,898	10,023	,6.0	
Gurgaon.	Rewári	II	27,934	22,011	60,606	54,655	27,962	
	Farukhnagar ...	II	5,881	9,510	6,427	5,624	10,313	
	Palwal	II	11,227	9,153	14,264	16,137	7,280	
	Fírozpur	II	6,848	1,492	6,581	6,480	1,593	
	Sohna	II	5,990	4,371	5,427	5,687	4,111	
	Hodal	II	9,601	7,617	4,791	7,484	4,924	
Delhi.	Delhi	I	190,065	72,150	5,?3,153	5,59,217	(d) 36,086	(d) Exclusive of invested balance Rs. 18,070.
	Sonepat	II	12,611	2,720	13,087	13,000	2,807	
	Ballabgarh ...	II	4,474	5,597	5,840	6,336	5,101	
	Farídabad ...	II	5,929	1,129	5,248	5,544	833	
Karnal.	Karnál	II	21,530	8,370	33,599	33,131	8,838	
	Pánipat	II	27,517	5,368	27,185	26,428	6,125	
	Kaithal	II	1,5768	4,041	16,722	16,861	3,902	
	Shahabad ...	II	11,473	8,731	9,398	8,861	9,268	
	Thánesar ...	II	6,111	3,457	6,169	7,094	2,532	
	Ládwa	II	4,011	2,130	4,788	4,147	2,771	
Umballa.	Umbal'a	II	26,856	10,869	54,508	56,295	9,082	
	Jagádhri	II	13,029	6,661	25,845	23,035	9,471	
	Rúpar	II	8,693	4,666	12,461	11,712	5,415	
	Sádhaura ...	II	10,445	1,300	6,221	6,762	759	
	Búriya	II	6,809	2,375	4,224	3,992	2,607	
Simla.	Simla	I	18,606	23,494	4,11,957	4,15,197	(e) 20,254	(e) Exclusive of invested balance Rs. 21,300.
	Kasumpti ...	II	365	2,247	5,732	7,679	300	
Kangra.	Dharmsála ...	I	2,778	989	9,379	9,921	447	
	Kángra	II	5 234	2,205	5,310	5,441	2,074	
	Núrpur	II	4,837	2,333	10,000	9,587	2,746	
Hoshiarpur.	Hoshiárpur ...	II	17,546	7,542	43 500	42,246	(f) 8,796	(f) Exclusive of invested balance Rs. 2,000.
	Urmar Tánda ...	II	11,632	1 793	6,231	5,338	2,686	
	Hariána	II	7,066	979	3,073	3,239	813	
	Garhdiwála ...	II	4,045	892	2,605	2,226	1,271	
	Una	II	4,483	668	2,768	2,466	970	
	Anandpur ...	II	5,100	808	2,985	2,763	1,031	
	Mukerián ...	II	3,977	1,647	3,526	3,435	1,738	
	Dasúya	II	7,047	1,682	3,371	2,921	2,132	
	Miáni	II	6,649	887	2,050	1,759	1,178	
Jullundur.	Jullundur	II	50,375	29,960	71,176	66,740	34,396	
	Kartárpur ...	II	10,441	3,729	7,492	6,714	4,507	
	Aláwalpur ...	II	4,380	455	2,435	2,340	550	
	Phillour	II	6,697	5,024	10,077	8,910	6,191	
	Núrmahal ...	II	8,520	2,278	6,089	6 707	1,660	
	Ráhon	II	10,667	1,192	11,612	11,818	986	
	Nawashahr ...	II	5,601	2,191	4,259	4,417	2,033	
	Banga	II	5,010	2,466	6,248	5,365	3,349	
	Nakodar	II	9,740	3,573	9,132	8,853	3,852	

No. 39.—ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE MUNICIPALITIES, INCLUDING NOTIFIED AREAS (CHAPTER XII OF THE PUNJAB MUNICIPAL ACT, XX OF 1891), IN THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1899-00—continued.

District.	Name of Municipal Town.	Class of Municipality.	Population within Municipal limits.	Opening balance.	Income.	Expenditure.	Closing balance at the end of 1899-00.	REMARKS.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
LUDHIANA.	Ludhiána	II	46,334	20,863	87,760	91,562	(g) 17,061	(g) Exclusive of invested balance Rs. 33,852.
	Jagraon	II	18,116	15,240	18,552	20,769	13,023	
	Khanna	II	3,877	3,446	5,757	6,139	3,064	
	Raekot	II	9,381	3,401	6,923	6,930	3,394	
	Máchiwára ...	II	5,340	1,733	5,367	5,208	1,892	
FEROZEPORE.	Ferozepore ...	II	25,337	2,870	45,777	45,825	2,822	
	Fázilka	II	7,563	22,187	13,068	23,393	11,862	
	Muktsar	II	5,271	15,588	3,867	3,501	15,954	
	Dharmkot ...	II	6,725	453	3,582	3,715	320	
	Zíra	II	4,356	1,899	3,850	3,819	1,930	
	Makhu	II	1,619	1,556	1,046	881	1,721	
MOOLTAN.	Mooltan	I	74,562	53,899	1,65,827	2,05,336	14,390	
	Shujabad	II	6,329	1,539	10,532	10,004	2,067	
	Kahror	II	5,498	527	3,810	3,890	447	
	Talamba ...	II	2,792	2,229	1,593	2,887	935	
	Jalálpur	II	3,884	1,284	5,836	5,598	1,522	
JHANG.	Jhang	II	23,290	17,013	51,754	43,509	25,258	
	Chiniot	II	13,476	6,768	17,848	14,085	10,531	
	Layallpur ...	II	8,176	...	57,510	15,022	42,488	
MONTGOMERY.	Montgomery ...	II	5,159	3,564	12,588	15,498	654	
	Kamália	II	7,490	2,430	9,649	7,960	4,119	
	Pákpattan ...	II	6,522	1,284	6,380	6,821	843	
LAHORE.	Lahore	I	159,597	49,141	6,73,400	5,50,909	1,71,632	
	Kasúr	II	20,290	23,726	48,329	45,386	26,669	
	Khem Karn ...	II	5,935	4,005	4,684	4,184	4,505	
	Patti	II	7,495	5,128	4,970	4,729	5,369	
	Chunián	II	10,339	18,722	15,176	15,345	18,553	
	Khudián	II	2,921	1,463	2,027	2,266	1,224	
	Sharakpur ...	II	4,924	2,081	4,080	4,426	1,735	
AMRITSAR.	Amritsar	I	136,766	53,322	5,02,120	4,98,597	56,845	
	Jandiála	II	7,732	2,095	8,107	8,160	2,042	
	Majítha	II	6,417	3,898	3,769	3,049	4,618	
	Tarn Táran ...	II	3,900	654	7,417	7,191	880	
GURDASPUR.	Dalhousie ...	I	3,310	4,956	19,268	15,404	8,820	
	Gurdáspur ...	II	5,189	3,405	19,080	18,249	4,236	
	Batála	II	27,223	11,978	34,097	30,651	15,424	
	Dínanagar ...	II	5,454	3,103	8,476	8,757	2,822	
	Kalánaur ...	II	5,286	1,575	6,013	4,006	2,592	
	Pathánkot ...	II	4,749	6,715	11,750	9,881	8,584	
	Sujánpur	II	5,796	1,385	6,975	5,460	2,900	
	Dera Nának ...	II	5,750	1,883	8,488	7,451	2,920	
	Srígovindpur ...	II	4,359	4,588	6,497	5,858	5,227	
SIALKOT.	Siálkot	II	56,918	10,580	1,01,787	1,02,167	10,200	
	Daska	II	6,478	1,014	6,110	5,719	1,405	
	Jámki	II	4,629	2,457	5,383	5,260	2,580	
	Pasrúr	II	9,200	1,578	6,643	7,002	1,219	
	Kila Sobha Singh	II	4,520	1,231	3,931	3,935	1,217	
	Zafarwál	II	5,536	603	6,803	6,664	742	
	Nárowál	II	4,898	1,539	4,778	4,144	2,173	
GUJRAT.	Gujrát	II	17,671	3,516	32,001	30,436	5,081	
	Jalálpur	II	11,065	2,835	8,059	8,348	2,547	
	Kunjáh	II	5,474	382	2,498	2,129	751	
	Dinga	II	5,424	4,126	4,907	4,960	4,073	

No. 39.—Annual Statement of the Municipalities, including Notified Areas (Chapter XII of the Punjab Municipal Act, XX of 1891), in the Punjab during the year 1899-00—continued.

District.	Name of Municipal Town.	Class of Municipality.	Population within Municipal limits	Opening balance.	Income.	Expenditure.	Closing balance at the end of 1899-00.	Remarks.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Gujranwala.	Gujránwála ...	II	25,892	32,747	74,938	78,058	29,627	
	Wazírabad ...	II	15,786	6,635	20,563	22,409	4,789	
	Rámnagar ...	II	6,592	2,374	7,010	7,718	1,675	
	Akálgarh ...	II	4,262	3,836	5,908	6,536	3,208	
	Eminabad ..	II	5,841	2,547	3,423	3,157	2,813	
	Kila Dídár Singh	II	2,843	466	3,008	2,669	805	
Shahpur.	Shahpur	II	6,337	740	2,141	2,478	403	
	Miáni	II	7,149	1,683	8,060	7,689	2,054	
	Sáhiwál	II	9,210	1,229	9,303	8,743	1,789	
	Khusháb	II	9,832	10,988	9,969	11,522	9,435	
	Bhera	II	17,428	2,822	20,595	20,525	2,892	
Jhelum.	Jhelum	II	12,878	3,982	38,726	28,936	13,772	
	Pind Dádan Khan	II	15,055	13,671	28,130	24,728	17,073	
Rawalpindi.	Murree	I	5,284	14,336	51,722	45,934	(h) 20,124	(h) Exclusive of invested balance Rs. 1,800.
	Ráwalpindi ...	II	76,300	83,121	2,01,875	2,42,187	(i) 42,809	(i) Exclusive of invested balance Rs. 50,000.
	Hazro	II	9,261	9,007	19,118	16,981	(j) 11,144	(j) Exclusive of invested balance Rs. 10,000.
	Attock	II	3,073	3,224	3,375	3,394	3,205	
	Pindigheb ..	II	8,464	6,578	4,445	3,658	7,365	
Hazara.	Haripur	II	5,419	5,167	15,709	14,830	6,046	
	Abbott-abad ...	II	9,992	1,897	13,456	13,314	2,039	
	Baffa	II	7,437	1,037	4,054	4,798	1,193	
	Nawashahr ...	II	3,885	2,090	2,581	2,478	2,193	
Peshawar.	Pesháwar ...	II	84,191	63,504	2,06,910	2,39,910	30,504	
Kohat	Kohát	II	14,347	24,926	45,439	34,768	35,597	
Bannu.	Edwardesabad ...	II	6,095	26,136	50,618	40,957	26,797	
	Laki	II	4,488	3,370	6,335	5,635	4,070	
	Isa Khel	II	7,600	987	4,974	5,385	576	
	Kálabágh ...	II	6,702	6,600	6,284	6,293	6,591	
D. I. Khan.	Dera Ismail Khan	II	21,573	23,591	52,835	54,429	21,997	
	Kuláchi	II	9,447	2,023	6,633	7,228	1,428	
	Bhakkar	II	5,210	1,450	9,081	7,819	2,712	
	Leiah	II	7,437	1,292	10,378	9,601	2,069	
	Kahror	II	2,833	926	3,544	3,596	874	
D. G. Khan.	Dera Ghází Khan	II	24,649	35,950	69,058	83,046	21,962	
	Jámpur	II	5,815	2,920	10,348	9,377	3,891	
	Rájanpur ...	II	4,064	1,173	4,969	5,749	393	
	Dájal	II	6,085	7,240	5,510	6,577	6,173	
	Mithankot ...	II	3,624	64	3,410	3,152	322	
Muzaffargarh.	Muzaffargarh ...	II	3,058	3,463	11,411	11,664	3,210	
	Khángarh ...	II	3,505	5,070	6,251	6,824	4,497	
	Alípur	II	2,552	3,593	5,796	7,158	2,231	
	Khairpur	II	2,424	4,799	3,093	3,842	4,050	
	Total ...		2,129,525	11,82,219	48,64,501	48,19,103	12,27,617*	* Exclusive of invested balance Rs. 1,64,022.

No. 39.—ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE MUNICIPALITIES, INCLUDING NOTIFIED AREAS (CHAPTER XII OF THE PUNJAB MUNICIPAL ACT, XX OF 1891), IN THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1899-00—concluded.

District.	Name of Municipal Town.	Class of Municipality.	Population within Municipal limits.	Opening balance.	Income.	Expenditure.	Closing balance at the end of 1899-00.	REMARKS.
				Rs. *Notified*	Rs. *Area.*	Rs.	Rs.	
HISSAR.	Fatahabad ...	...	2,848	455	642	725	372	
ROHTAK.	Kharkhauda ...	...	3,579	463	531	674	320	
	Mehm ...	...	7,600	273	604	818	59	
	Kalánaur ...	...	7,428	121	454	532	43	
	Sanghi ...	...	5,677	411	244	473	182	
	Mundlána ...	...	5,555	638	300	489	449	
	Butana ...	...	7,601	827	3	501	329	
	Sámpla Kheri Sámpla.	...	2,707	126	476	448	154	
	Mándauthi ...	...	4,865	450	277	576	151	
	Bádli ...	...	3,667	282	464	543	203	
	Gury'ni ...	...	3,891	65	379	391	53	
GURGAON.	Hidáyatpur Chháoni.	...	4,083	395	2,186	1,526	1,055	
	Punahána ...	...	2,590	277	590	833	34	
	Hattín ...	...	4,437	370	1,095	850	615	
	Núh ...	...	3,124	465	641	900	206	
UMBALLA.	Kálka ...	...	5,679	1,170	6,204	6,155	1,219	
	Kharar ...	...	4,509	...	1,692	1,275	417	
HOSHIARPUR.	Khánpur ...	...	3,553	1,077	4,675	3,984	1,768	
MOOLTAN.	Dunyápur ...	...	2,100	1,668	775	933	1,510	
JHANG.	Shorkot ...	...	3,952	...	562	286	276	
	Ahmadpur ...	...	3,740	...	427	332	95	
MONTGOMERY.	Okára ...	...	554	974	589	488	1,025	
LAHORE.	Padhána ...	...	6,040	1,754	790	335	2,209	
AMRITSAR.	Rám Dás ...	...	4,958	734	910	922	722	
GURDASPUR.	Fatahgarh ...	...	4,809	215	1,604	1,045	774	
	Bahrámpur ...	...	2,894	310	938	825	423	
SIALKOT.	Sáhowála ...	...	3,919	330	528	530	328	
	Bhopálwála ...	...	4,245	761	403	795	369	
	Sambriál ...	...	4,625	1,352	1,349	1,517	1,184	
	Begowála ...	...	3,859	2,233	1,348	1,561	1,620	
	Mitránwáli ...	...	3,783	1,216	1,324	1,441	1,099	
	Chawinda ...	...	5,655	1,212	1,302	1,332	1,183	
	Kálaswála ...	...	3,324	286	287	411	162	
	Badomáli ...	...	3,467	651	465	835	281	
	Daud ...	...	3,813	266	546	663	149	
GUJRAT.	Shádiwál ...	...	7,244	1,081	1,695	1,874	903	
GUJRANWALA.	Sodhra ...	...	4,978	1,009	1,356	1,532	833	
	Háfizabad ...	...	3,076	1,572	2,558	3,703	427	
D. I. KHAN.	Tánk ...	...	3,856	5,235	9,247	7,644	6,838	
	Total ...	...	168,374	30,674	50,461	51,097	30,038	
	GRAND TOTAL ...	...	2,297,899	12,12,893†	49,14,962	48,70,200	12,57,655*	* Exclusive of invested balance Rs. 1,64,022.

† The difference between this and the balance shown in the last year's statement is due to the creation of certain new notified areas.

No. 40.—Statement showing (in Acres) the Crops cultivated for the year ending Rabi 1900.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
		Cereals and Pulses.												Oil-seeds.			Condiments and Spices.				
District.	Irrigated or unirrigated.	Rice.	Wheat.	Barley.	Jowár.	Bájra.	Ragi or Mandwa.	Maize.	Gram.	Other Cereals.	Mung and Másh.	Peas, Moth and other Pulses.	Total Cereals and Pulses.	Linseed.	Til.	Rape and others.	Chillies.	Ginger and Spices.	Turmeric.	Others.	Sugarcane.
Hissar	Irrigated	2,424	23,935	29,819	7,737	14,669	1	1,617	26,800	71	2,162	1,204	110,439	...	464	968	528	66	...	...	1,141
	Unirrigated	651	349	113	714	6,304	...	32	49	...	479	870	9,561	...	64	269	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	3,075	24,284	29,932	8,451	20,973	1	1,649	26,849	71	2,641	2,074	120,000	...	528	1,237	528	66	...	...	1,141
Rohtak	Irrigated	240	34,615	27,533	3,105	1,621	1	88	1,579	65	124	1,811	70,782	...	104	1,275	114	68	...	...	22,540
	Unirrigated	1	344	386	16,062	30,960	3	2	178	23	961	6,047	54,967	...	308	253	1	...	...	...	...
	Total	241	34,959	27,919	19,167	32,581	4	90	1,757	88	1,085	7,858	125,749	...	412	1,528	115	68	...	...	22,540
Gurgaon	Irrigated	2	33,802	95,159	4,485	3,189	...	783	12,972	893	338	1,830	153,453	...	490	2,649	428	499	...	...	4,782
	Unirrigated	1	1,872	3,883	13,229	69,770	...	446	1,444	88	5,218	28,281	124,232	...	2,565	1,654	...	4	...	...	...
	Total	3	35,674	99,042	17,714	72,959	...	1,229	14,416	981	5,556	30,111	277,685	...	3,055	4,303	428	503	...	...	4,782
Delhi	Irrigated	921	77,942	31,360	5,152	2,465	83	6,345	269	8,286	101	3,608	136,532	...	211	3,319	2,772	359	...	...	23,292
	Unirrigated	12	2,613	1,262	19,414	25,115	2	2,189	166	542	613	9,720	61,648	1	350	995	...	11	...	...	16
	Total	933	80,555	32,622	24,566	27,580	85	8,534	435	8,828	714	13,328	198,180	1	561	4,314	2,772	370	...	...	23,308
Karnal	Irrigated	16,759	147,186	21,415	12,920	3,668	1,184	11,832	9,602	2,534	818	3,263	231,181	6	467	5,831	2,032	985	...	27	21,736
	Unirrigated	3,339	23,640	2,112	10,107	3,612	30	15,036	856	4,407	2,520	1,704	67,363	42	528	1,069	26	3	...	37	2,732
	Total	20,098	170,826	23,527	23,027	7,280	1,214	26,868	10,458	6,941	3,338	4,967	298,544	48	995	6,900	2,058	988	...	64	24,468
Umballa	Irrigated	3,588	45,720	4,042	17	54	13	6,823	2,283	252	600	707	64,075	111	62	1,682	664	331	1	...	8,171
	Unirrigated	4,577	56,417	3,713	758	5,570	636	38,081	5,711	11,000	12,225	11,773	150,501	404	2,914	1,805	21	31	...	...	11,604
	Total	8,165	102,137	7,755	775	5,624	649	44,904	8,011	11,252	12,825	12,480	214,577	515	2,976	3,487	685	362	1	...	19,775

SIMLA ...	Irrigated ...	332	332	30	...	...	26	113	...	2	7	1	843	...	...	...	...	19	...	...	...
	Unirrigated ...	228	2,025	887	...	...	452	770	...	1,019	112	159	5,652	...	2	...	1	13	...	...	...
	Total ...	560	2,357	917	...	...	478	883	...	1,021	119	160	6,495	...	2	...	1	32	...	...	...
KANGRA ...	Irrigated ...	75,779	55,116	7,694	1	...	288	6,845	459	1,263	2,779	2,715	152,939	12,911	176	690	86	79	404	...	1,962
	Unirrigated ...	21,963	71,931	26,524	40	...	9,218	92,486	1,449	14,531	16,531	14,854	269,761	143	7,948	1,070	105	53	425	...	2,544
	Total ...	97,742	127,047	34,220	41	...	9,506	99,331	1,908	15,794	19,542	17,569	422,700	13,054	8,124	1,760	191	132	829	...	4,506
HOSHIARPUR ...	Irrigated ...	14,709	47,240	3,244	13	6	...	16,112	4,223	31	177	1,188	86,945	202	38	936	258	64	47	...	7,812
	Unirrigated ...	11,317	174,480	9,325	2,586	3,357	...	99,784	54,903	5,108	11,323	28,647	400,830	1,226	5,224	1,737	7	90	1	...	20,697
	Total ...	26,026	221,720	12,569	2,599	3,363	...	115,896	59,128	5,139	11,500	29,835	487,775	1,428	5,262	2,673	265	154	48	...	28,509
JULLUNDUR ...	Irrigated ...	850	170,432	8,970	3,629	28	...	76,883	5,558	5,084	479	1,638	273,551	226	183	1,245	2,351	159	...	...	31,332
	Unirrigated ...	1,328	37,365	1,883	2,412	191	...	10,648	3,923	17,584	4,715	51,311	131,360	43	1,196	106	24	5	...	...	1,954
	Total ..	2,178	207,797	10,853	6,041	219	...	87,531	9,481	22,668	5,194	52,949	404,911	269	1,379	1,351	2,375	164	...	...	33,286
LUDHIANA ...	Irrigated ...	203	127,592	15,878	1,839	520	5	60,420	20,785	206	2,889	1,695	232,032	28	232	4,197	419	71	...	...	10,417
	Unirrigated ...	3,452	64,866	2,478	10,061	1,348	5	10,623	46,655	456	19,806	43,224	202,984	78	223	1,145	...	...	...	...	3,908
	Total ...	3,665	192,458	18,356	11,900	1,868	10	71,043	67,440	662	22,695	44,919	435,016	106	455	5,342	419	71	...	...	14,325
FEROZEPORE ...	Irrigated ...	9,769	211,454	96,411	49,825	52,491	...	67,454	91,554	3,170	6,869	27,024	616,021	21	1,156	40,279	2,629	455	1	...	2,804
	Unirrigated ...	644	36,162	6,947	10,172	4,646	...	3,172	25,945	52	4,642	14,632	102,014	2	191	851	7	97	...	...	5
	Total ...	10,413	247,616	103,358	59,997	57,137	...	70,626	117,499	3,222	11,511	41,656	723,035	23	1,347	41,130	2,636	552	1	...	2,809
MOOLTAN ...	Irrigated ...	18,740	206,080	9,417	30,566	13,136	130	1,672	5,809	6,734	370	5,919	298,573	...	8,346	2,846	181	177	...	...	770
	Unirrigated ...	355	34,411	1,141	963	1,401	...	83	4,089	149	6,188	26,439	75,219	...	7,218	567	...	16	...	...	1
	Total ...	19,095	240,491	10,558	31,529	14,537	130	1,755	9,898	6,883	6,558	32,358	373,792	...	15,564	3,413	181	193	...	...	771
JHANG ...	Irrigated ...	3,868	585,726	19,505	90,833	13,071	649	38,008	7,053	28,832	5,111	14,872	807,528	601	18,746	54,251	418	264	...	1	16,706
	Unirrigated ...	390	18,360	918	6,446	925	...	1,845	2,205	706	13,893	5,931	51,619	16	3,662	155	...	4	...	...	...
	Total ...	4,258	604,086	20,423	97,279	13.996	649	39,853	9,258	29,538	19,004	20,803	859,147	617	22,408	54,406	418	268	...	1	16,706
MONTGOMERY ...	Irrigated ..	18,498	78,947	10,643	5,322	2,996	15	5,223	4,398	14,124	502	1,829	142,498	...	4,012	824	439	793	...	...	552
	Unirrigated ...	22	6,762	623	401	61	...	227	1,405	161	1,917	4,717	16,296	3	407	109	1	65	...	...	1
	Total ...	18,520	85,709	11,266	5,723	3,057	15	5,451	5,803	14,285	2,419	6,546	158,794	3	4,419	933	440	858	...	...	553
LAHORE ...	Irrigated ...	30,113	269,572	17,532	11,570	2,836	115	54,822	25,477	12,391	573	3,469	428,470	34	1,120	7,570	3,043	230	...	1	6,307
	Unirrigated ...	503	18,523	1,570	3,340	269	1	2,835	4,531	184	2,897	3,853	38,506	1	231	451	...	17	...	...	136
	Total ...	30,616	288,095	19,102	14,910	3,105	116	57,657	30,008	12,575	3,470	7,322	466,976	35	1,351	8,021	3,043	247	...	1	6,443

No. 40.—Statement showing (in Acres) the Crops cultivated for the year ending Rabi 1900—continued.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
District.	Irrigated or unirrigated.	Cereals and Pulses.												Oil-seeds.			Condiments and Spices.				
		Rice.	Wheat.	Barley.	Jowár.	Bájra.	Ragi or Mandwa.	Maize.	Gram.	Other Cereals.	Mung and Mash.	Peas, Moth and other Pulses.	Total Cereals and Pulses.	Linseed.	Til.	Rape and others.	Chillies.	Ginger and Spices.	Turmeric.	Others.	Sugarcane.
Amritsar ...	Irrigated ...	37,311	257,877	13,313	2,149	27	374	50,259	29,016	517	1,109	911	396,193	197	1,324	10,691	1,106	396	...	...	15,674
	Unirrigated ...	728	10,777	690	1,415	98	7	1,311	5,589	1,071	2,733	6,711	31,180	26	1,467	134	...	3	...	...	792
	Total ...	38,039	268,654	16,003	3,564	125	381	51,580	35,505	1,588	4,282	7,652	427,373	223	2,791	10,825	1,106	399	...	...	16,466
Gurdaspur ...	Irrigated ...	33,471	103,221	12,177	161	3	...	11,570	2,597	692	3,568	4,895	172,356	440	1,181	2,812	573	239	380	4	29,814
	Unirrigated ...	10,938	147,820	21,268	4,642	2,354	...	43,673	16,090	10,598	27,717	28,503	313,603	2,644	25,264	2,625	17	369	119	257	23,241
	Total ...	44,409	251,041	33,445	4,803	2,357	...	55,243	18,687	11,290	31,285	33,399	485,959	3,084	26,445	5,437	592	608	499	261	53,055
Sialkot ...	Irrigated ...	18,967	225,019	46,379	2,015	589	1,534	34,079	2,927	1,310	1,027	4,759	339,505	1,264	302	7,303	1,091	209	229	...	31,185
	Unirrigated ...	4,512	26,867	9,140	5,782	2,338	66	12,337	778	3,986	4,034	4,795	74,635	1,927	2,250	494	5	37	6	...	3,682
	Total ...	23,479	251,886	55,519	7,797	2,927	1,600	47,316	3,705	5,296	5,061	9,554	414,140	3,191	2,552	7,797	1,096	246	235	...	34,867
Gujrat ...	Irrigated ...	2,797	86,137	18,175	4,443	2,908	...	11,637	630	6,325	64	3,827	136,943	104	202	2,426	361	...	...	...	6,591
	Unirrigated ...	1,887	40,188	9,978	8,769	29,492	...	5,370	2,184	2,951	1,798	15,193	117,810	402	2,478	8,077	12	...	...	...	393
	Total ...	4,684	126,325	28,153	13,212	32,400	...	17,007	2,814	9,276	1,862	19,020	254,753	506	2,680	10,503	373	...	...	...	6,984
Gujranwala ...	Irrigated ...	25,827	293,541	29,179	27,463	10,759	58	22,622	10,604	23,047	2,604	3,461	440,165	145	1,143	27,473	279	120	...	...	21,596
	Unirrigated ...	272	14,736	1,467	3,931	1,709	...	4,280	459	659	522	2,045	30,080	254	401	107	..	...	...	...	316
	Total ...	26,099	308,277	30,646	31,394	12,468	58	26,902	11,063	23,706	3,126	5,506	479,245	399	1,544	27,580	279	120	...	...	21,912
Shahpur ...	Irrigated ...	1,404	101,294	7,947	8,882	9,859	...	2,326	4,908	12,192	46	13,715	162,573	6	365	93	92	125	...	...	889
	Unirrigated ...	1,566	28,251	2,181	5,176	21,047	...	3,493	2,932	224	1,123	6,678	72,671	57	322	473	...	7	...	...	2
	Total ...	2,970	129,545	10,128	14,058	30,906	...	5,819	7,840	12,416	1,169	20,393	235,244	63	687	566	92	132	...	...	891

District																					
Jhelum ...	Irrigated ...	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	...	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	...	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Unirrigated ...	1,813	80,638	6,264	3,650	18,077	...	2,770	17,207	[illegible]	1,282	9,271	141,493	208	234	14,468	...	5	...	...	[illegible]
	Total ...	1,830	92,974	11,405	3,846	22,627	...	5,737	17,224	1,134	1,565	13,306	168,648	231	243	14,499	345	57	...	6	348
Rawalpindi ...	Irrigated ...	974	13,001	8,977	499	2,042	...	20,599	5	37	213	747	47 094	19	8	235	397	148	1	7	1,863
	Unirrigated ...	90	251,485	16,531	25,903	105,999	...	29,010	35,764	1,694	17,550	18,404	502,436	18	1,392	25,183	5	2	...	...	58
	Total ...	1,064	264,486	25,508	26,402	108,041	...	49,609	35,769	1,731	17,769	19,151	549,530	37	1,409	25,418	402	150	1	7	1,921
Hazara ...	Irrigated ...	12,255	15,012	5,683	334	110	...	17,287	10	64	589	1,054	52,407	...	21	470	83	...	58.	4	799
	Unirrigated ...	...	102,708	42,281	2,306	7,347	...	163,352	778	4,669	8,031	27,211	358,683	64	341	6,180	2	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	12,255	117,720	47,964	2,640	7,457	...	180,639	788	4,733	8,629	28,265	411,090	64	362	6,650	85	...	581	4	799
Peshawar ...	Irrigated ...	12,009	123,058	67,804	6,683	6	...	120,507	26	434	2,271	7,616	340,414	16	99	5,892	1,832	161	...	...	13,098
	Unirrigated ...	2	105,114	45,827	10,443	218	...	4,219	4,054	95	380	7,281	177,633	1	502	2,378	2	...	...	...	10
	Total ...	12,011	228,172	113,631	17,126	224	...	124,726	4,080	529	2,651	14,897	518,047	17	601	8,270	1,834	161	...	...	13,108
Kohat ...	Irrigated ...	2,077	14,990	2,352	76	881	...	9,221	...	17	887	41	30,542	...	101	28	42	13	...	...	11
	Unirrigated ...	...	62,457	1,682	3,957	41,246	...	3,944	14,949	715	2,804	3,924	135,678	...	828	995	...	1	...	...	...
	Total ...	2,077	77,447	4,034	4,033	42,127	...	13,165	14,949	732	3,691	3,965	166,220	...	929	1,023	42	14	...	...	11
Bannu ...	Irrigated ...	1,176	83,244	14,662	1,851	1,962	...	28,608	32	6	3	406	132,050	6	11	1,031	72	...	89	...	5,652
	Unirrigated ...	...	100,873	9,079	7,286	42,124	...	3	74,300	8	8,880	10,158	252,711	45	653	1,192	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	1,176	184,217	23,741	9,137	44,086	...	28,611	74,332	14	8,883	10,562	384,761	5	664	2,223	72	...	89	...	5,652
Dera Ismail Khan.	Irrigated ...	1,900	90,422	9,061	7,301	10,758	3	21	610	3,051	106	422	123,655	2	225	1,854	57	409	...	...	74
	Unirrigated ...	...	125,157	13,234	19,144	35,945	...	1	37,220	9,545	14,806	27,082	2,82,134	22	33,932	13,926	...	121	...	...	...
	Total ...	1,900	215,579	22,295	26,445	46,703	3	22	37,830	12,596	14,912	27,504	405,789	24	34,157	15,780	57	530	...	...	74
Dera Ghazi Khan.	Irrigated ...	34,054	88,085	3,704	32,436	12,459	18	32	4,374	1,309	62	6,123	182,676	...	1,113	2,235	135	16	...	...	48
	Unirrigated ...	10	36,169	1,381	52,863	12,301	...	1	6,987	930	6,890	12,660	139,152	...	2,485	26,536	...	49	...	...	3
	Total ...	34,064	124,254	5,085	85,299	24,760	18	33	11,367	2,239	6,952	18,783	322,848	...	3,598	28,771	135	65	...		51
Muzaffargarh	Irrigated ...	31,141	143,935	6,722	12,775	13,441	408	19	5,189	2,435	72	11,012	227,149	...	2,021	2,106	197	32	...	...	3,917
	Unirrigated ...	...	38,275	1,744	1,012	1,715	6	5	4,983	292	3,099	9,528	60,659	7	9,075	2,521	...	4	...	...	...
	Total ...	31,141	182,210	8,466	13,787	15,156	414	24	10,172	2,727	3,171	20,540	287,808	7	11,096	4,627	197	36	...	...	3,917
Grand Total...	Irrigated ...	412,164	3,767,563	651,929	334,272	180,504	4,905	687,689	280,665	136,279	36,922	132,828	6,625,720	16,362	43,932	193,242	23,026	6,541	1,733	50	288,855
	Unirrigated ...	70,631	1,721,035	246,514	252,990	476,139	10,426	552,034	377,803	93,676	206,257	441,606	4,449,111	7,634	114,655	117,525	236	1,005	551	294	72,123
	Total ...	482,795	5,488,598	898,443	587,262	656,643	15,331	1,239,723	658,468	229,955	243,179	574,434	11,074,831	23,996	158,587	310,767	23,262	7,546	2,284	344	360,978

No. 40.—Statement showing (in Acres) the Crops cultivated for the year ending Rabi 1900—continued.

1	2	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44
District.	Irrigated or unirrigated.	Fibres.			Dyes.		Drugs and Narcotics.					Fodder crops not shown otherwise.	Orchards and garden produce.		Miscellaneous Crops.			Total.			Total area of crops failed in 1899-00.	Total area of crops sown.	Area on which these crops were grown.
															Food.		Non-food.						
		Cotton.	Hemp.	Others.	Indigo.	Safflower.	Opium.	Tea.	Tobacco.	Indian Hemp (Bhang).	Others.		Fruits.	Vegetables.	Carrots and Turnips.	Others.	Others.	Kharif 1899.	Rabi 1900.	Total.			
Hissar ...	Irrigated ...	46,086	406	...	2,443	...	...	...	549	...	...	16,203	656	981	1,341	333	73	88,848	93,829	182,677	37,994	220,671	128,396
	Unirrigated ...	8	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,015	37	2	1	1	56	14,152	875	15,027	1,324,884	1,339,911	49,089
	Total ...	46,094	419	...	2,443	...	...	...	549	...	...	21,218	693	983	1,342	334	129	103,000	94,704	197,704	1,362,878	1,560,582	177,485
Rohtak ...	Irrigated ...	10,591	704	1	5,466	...	...	...	375	...	...	5,588	332	414	1,163	422	38	47,242	72,735	119,977	25,568	145,545	129,500
	Unirrigated ...	8,039	308	4	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,829	169	28	...	8	1	76,611	1,330	77,941	590,985	668,926	60,076
	Total ...	18,630	1,012	5	5,492	...	...	...	375	...	...	19,417	501	442	1,163	430	39	123,853	74,065	197,918	616,553	814,471	189,578
Gurgaon ...	Irrigated ...	24,687	892	1	1,757	208	...	...	1,289	...	4	4,672	420	1,263	5,134	135	34	47,084	155,713	202,797	30,434	233,231	164,470
	Unirrigated ...	23,064	773	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	27,772	350	162	...	9	...	171,306	9,282	180,588	509,448	690,036	188,155
	Total ...	47,751	1,665	1	1,759	209	...	...	1,289	...	4	32,444	770	1,425	5,134	144	34	218,390	164,995	383,385	539,882	923,267	352,625
Delhi ...	Irrigated ...	9,102	1,108	...	1,700	29	...	...	1,237	...	...	10,697	2,615	2,043	2,372	431	313	59,647	138,485	198,132	14,550	212,682	167,913
	Unirrigated ...	10,646	490	...	46	...	...	...	...	...	...	44,058	455	222	3	243	325	112,944	6,565	119,509	156,803	276,312	116,288
	Total ...	19,748	1,598	...	1,746	29	...	...	1,237	...	...	54,755	3,070	2,265	2,375	674	638	172,591	145,050	317,641	171,353	488,994	284,201
Karnal ...	Irrigated ...	33,054	985	173	5,254	...	394	...	2,185	...	...	17,824	363	876	4,316	882	365	117,385	211,551	328,936	37,373	366,309	...
	Unirrigated ...	7,080	269	144	84	...	...	...	...	...	...	24,940	2,254	47	4	886	603	76,926	31,185	108,111	401,828	509,939	...
	Total ...	40,134	1,254	317	5,338	...	394	...	2,185	...	...	42,764	2,617	923	4,320	1,768	968	194,311	242,736	437,047	439,201	876,248	...
Umballa ...	Irrigated ...	1,019	57	1	55	1	418	...	1,149	...	...	601	609	1,433	1,450	86	38	10,325	59,690	70,015	18,594	97,609	33,870
	Unirrigated ...	20,233	932	80	408	1	12	...	7	...	...	51,979	11,970	1,518	9	475	19	171,103	83,820	254,923	412,010	666,933	275,074
	Total ...	21,252	989	81	463	2	430	...	1,156	...	...	52,580	12,579	2,951	1,459	561	57	181,428	143,510	333,038	430,604	764,542	308,944

Simla ...	Irrigated ...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	2	...	...	...	6	9	...	3	...	506	[illegible]	886	350	1,236	...
	Unirrigated ...	4	...	4	...	...	200	52	1	...	...	...	69	6	...	122	13	2,983	3,150	6,139	6,616	12,755	...
	Total ...	4	...	4	...	...	204	52	3	...	...	...	75	15	...	125	13	3,489	3,530	7,025	6,966	13,991	...
Kangra ...	Irrigated ...	646	57	21	...	31	38	3,666	591	...	8	52	438	618	2	370	27	95,201	80,813	175,814	7,654	183,468	110,572
	Unirrigated ...	1,638	1,609	433	...	161	1,797	6,298	525	...	184	315	1.536	1,088	...	810	280	192,988	105,736	298,724	228,459	527,183	258,320
	Total ...	2,284	1,666	454	...	192	1,835	9,967	1,116	...	192	367	1,974	1,706	2	1,180	307	288,189	186,349	474,538	236,113	710,651	368,892
Hoshiarpur ...	Irrigated ...	1,843	29	5	40	13	45	...	2,961	...	...	10,365	243	1,725	590	255	369	41,867	72,918	114,784	7,050	121,835	53,501
	Unirrigated ...	13,695	3,337	67	286	445	...	...	168	...	...	61,208	11,642	6,059	11	8,004	381	272,128	262,987	535,115	214,834	749,949	501,881
	Total ...	15,538	3,366	72	326	458	45	...	3,129	...	...	71,573	11,885	7.784	601	8,259	750	313,995	335,905	649,900	221,884	871,784	555,382
Jullundur ...	Irrigated ...	21,446	499	16	157	...	96	...	5,081	...	...	65,479	1,688	3,343	549	4,222	47	146,951	264,719	411,670	21,877	433,547	411,670
	Unirrigated ...	583	1,704	78	31	...	...	...	7	...	...	43,089	227	379	2	1,454	114	117,569	64,787	182,356	109,802	292,158	182,356
	Total ...	22.029	2,203	94	188	...	96	...	5,088	...	...	108,568	1,915	3,722	551	5,676	161	264,520	329,506	594,026	131,679	725,705	594,026
Ludhiana ...	Irrigated ...	6,581	927	155	192	...	...	...	2,122	...	...	81,330	236	1,596	3,244	2,164	25	97.712	198,256	295,968	13,810	309,778	169,513
	Unirrigated ...	1,035	1,579	64	136	...	...	...	1	...	...	41,934	85	323	...	1,009	26	134,572	119,958	254,530	184,485	439,015	285,502
	Total ...	7,616	2,506	219	328	...	...	...	2,123	...	...	73,264	321	1,919	3,244	3,173	51	232,284	318,214	550,498	198,295	748,793	455,015
Ferozepore ...	Irrigated ...	14,620	1,924	5	...	...	...	...	3,888	...	...	107,154	403	1,473	4,385	13,210	49	328,610	481,863	810,473	93,981	904,454	...
	Unirrigated ...	85	174	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	17,658	18	41	52	1,421	36	50,015	77,645	127,660	305,059	432,719	...
	Total ...	14,705	2,098	...	...	...	...	...	3,896	...	...	124,808	421	1,514	4,437	14,631	86	378,625	559,508	938,133	399,040	1,337,173	...
Mooltan ...	Irrigated ...	29,930	21	...	26,454	...	...	...	2,500	1	464	34,554	1,608	3,761	44,776	25	71	158,214	296,844	455,058	201,415	656,473	420,300
	Unirrigated ...	48	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	2,614	10	464	1,212	...	306	18,389	69,318	87,707	9,801	97,508	76,962
	Total ...	29,978	23	...	26,454	...	...	...	2,500	1	494	37,168	1,618	4,225	45,988	25	377	176,603	366,162	542,765	211,216	753,981	497,262
Jhang ...	Irrigated ...	127,304	46	620	61	7	...	...	4,307	4	...	87,265	262	1,796	38,923	13,722	127	355,422	817,537	1,172.959	61,718	1,234,677	...
	Unirrigated ...	140	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	1,149	...	20	787	543	...	29,213	28,886	58,099	13,424	71,523	...
	Total ...	127,444	46	621	61	7	...	...	4,310	4	...	88,414	262	1,816	39,710	14,265	127	384,635	846,423	1,231,058	75,142	1,306,200	...
Montgomery ...	Irrigated ...	26,335	142	...	10	...	9	...	1,965	...	...	64,039	206	665	27,751	3,134	36	117,462	155,948	273,410	73,983	347,393	...
	Unirrigated ...	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,884	1	141	504	370	9	4,264	16,534	20,798	9,733	30,531	...
	Total ...	26,341	143	...	10	...	9	...	1,965	...	...	66,923	207	806	28,255	3.504	45	121,726	172,482	294,208	83 716	377,924	...
Lahore ...	Irrigated ...	75,829	1,234	8	1	2	186	...	4,861	...	1	124,607	2,177	14,694	11,378	454	302	254,079	428,430	682,509	135,246	817,755	...
	Unirrigated ...	256	38	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	7,893	7	589	7	23	258	16,473	31,943	48,416	88,077	136,493	...
	Total ...	76,085	1,272	8	1	2	186	...	4,864	...	1	132,500	2,184	15,283	11,385	477	560	270,552	460,373	730,925	223,323	954,248	...

No. 40.—STATEMENT SHOWING (IN ACRES) THE CROPS CULTIVATED FOR THE YEAR ENDING RABI 1900—concluded.

1	2	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44
District.	Irrigated or unirrigated.	Fibres.			Dyes.		Drugs and Narcotics.					Fodder crops not shown otherwise.	Orchards and garden produce.		Miscellaneous Crops. Food.		Miscellaneous Crops. Non-food.	Total.			Total area of crops failed in 1899-0.	Total area of crops sown.	Area on which these crops were grown.
		Cotton.	Hemp.	Others.	Indigo.	Safflower.	Opium.	Tea.	Tobacco.	Indian Hemp (Bhang).	Others.		Fruits.	Vegetables.	Carrots and Turnips.	Others.	Others.	Kharif 1899.	Rabi 1900.	Total.			
Amritsar	Irrigated	21,848	492	30	...	...	110	...	3,151	...	...	118,163	11,122	4,068	661	2,605	262	175,135	413,408	588,543	44,232	632,775	382,063
	Unirrigated	262	213	3	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	36,631	361	81	8	334	99	52,426	19,193	71,619	80,936	152,555	129,244
	Total	22,110	1,165	33	...	...	110	...	3,166	...	..	154,794	11,483	4,149	669	2,939	361	227,561	432,601	660,162	125,168	785,330	511,307
Gurdaspur	Irrigated	5,573	231	...	...	1	...	...	1,951	...	...	26,137	1,212	2,658	90	2,063	23	95,379	152,361	247,740	12,326	260,066	...
	Unirrigated	3,056	2,821	...	...	7	...	...	320	...	...	67.907	1,975	499	12	10,498	351	237,016	218,569	455,585	171,807	627,392	...
	Total	8,629	3,052	...	...	8	...	...	2,271	...	...	94,044	3,187	3,157	102	12,561	374	332,395	370,930	703,325	184,133	887,458	...
Sialkot	Irrigated	18,688	391	43	...	1	...	...	5,162	...	...	73,687	5,584	3,357	3,433	557	7	132,301	359,697	491,998	68,852	560,850	366,230
	Unirrigated	2,375	1,111	26	...	...	...	...	68	...	...	23,066	4,702	48	2	182	7	65,383	49,240	114,623	177,501	292,124	136,785
	Total	21,063	1,502	69	...	1	...	...	5,230	...	...	96,753	10,285	3,405	3,435	739	14	197,684	408,937	606,621	246,353	852,974	503,015
Gujrat	Irrigated	9,197	45	5	86	165	15	...	3,081	...	...	15,546	2,268	3,331	12,832	136	156	46,421	147,069	193,490	26,246	219,736	139,340
	Unirrigated	2,172	420	9	10	284	...	...	52	...	...	12,138	6,027	767	77	6	23	70,277	80,880	151,157	297,400	430,557	153,636
	Total	11,369	465	14	96	449	15	...	3,133	...	...	27,684	8,295	4,098	12,909	142	179	116,698	227,949	344,647	305,646	650,293	291,976
Gujranwala	Irrigated	54,633	672	8	8	3	...	...	3,450	...	...	62,049	795	2,008	18,203	6,515	437	204,570	441,132	648,702	54,769	702,471	562,354
	Unirrigated	255	14	9	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	5,152	11	4	34	1,053	35	18,827	18,910	37.737	69,458	107,195	46,369
	Total	54,888	686	17	8	3	...	...	3,462	...	...	67,201	806	2,012	18,237	7,568	472	223,397	463,042	686,439	124,227	810,666	608,723
Shahpur	Irrigated	23,112	18	2	1	...	509	...	1,495	...	...	12,670	4	720	21,882	2,283	1,035	63,800	164,165	227,065	40,175	[illegible]	201,378
	Unirrigated	503	42	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	...	[illegible]	...	112	70	4,106	16	41,105	40,259	81,364	104,408	185,832	80,739
	Total	[illegible]	60	2	1	...	509	...	[illegible]	...	...	[illegible]	4	832	[illegible]	6,389	1,051	104,905	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Jhelum ...	Irrigated ...	2,551	3	11	...	...	...	...	518	...	...	3,666	234	832	1,479	764	146	12,205	25,942	38,147	6,652	44,709	23,963
	Unirrigated ...	615	223	...	...	4	...	...	75	...	...	10,611	4	60	42	7,237	6	43,107	132,144	175,311	525,694	701,005	169,379
	Total ...	3,166	226	11	...	4	...	...	593	...	...	14,277	238	892	1,521	8,001	152	55,372	158,086	213,458	532,346	745,804	193,342
Rawalpindi ...	Irrigated ...	2,089	15	4	...	15	...	...	3,040	...	...	1,519	188	792	329	2,162	25	29,775	30,175	59,950	4,766	64,716	35,554
	Unirrigated ...	2,202	703	5	...	...	...	...	3	..	...	7,742	19	63	5	12,438	6	210,928	341,352	552,280	545,839	1,098,119	527,065
	Total ...	4,291	718	9	...	15	...	...	3,043	...	...	9,261	207	855	334	14,600	31	240,703	371,527	612,230	550,605	1,162,835	562,619
Hazara ...	Irrigated ...	436	15	6	...	...	...	...	287	...	...	3,386	166	685	29	148	26	33,957	25,592	59,549	2,562	62,111	...
	Unirrigated ...	2,095	78	7	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	433	14	53	2	819	58	214,018	154,812	368,830	64,162	432,992	...
	Total ...	2,531	93	13	1	...	...	...	287	...	...	3,819	180	738	31	967	84	247,975	180,404	428,379	66,724	495,103	...
Peshawar ...	Irrigated ...	14,427	83	...	...	...	...	...	4,597	...	...	31,835	2,370	3,723	268	5.036	850	184,591	240,110	424,701	15,883	440,584	27[illegible],865
	Unirrigated ...	461	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,366	4	4	...	4,128	6	31,046	162,356	193,402	123,462	316,864	197,297
	Total ...	14,888	90	...	...	...	...	...	4,597	...	...	40.101	2,374	3,727	268	9,164	856	215,637	402,466	618,103	139,345	757,448	476,162
Kohat ...	Irrigated ...	579	...	...	...	...	...	...	122	...	...	796	229	228	61	723	196	14,336	19,335	33,671	5,114	38,785	23,947
	Unirrigated ...	1,565	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,223	...	...	...	2,013	1	61,075	82,129	143,204	75,370	218,574	18[illegible],245
	Total ...	2,044	...	...	...	...	...	...	122	...	...	3,019	229	228	61	2,7[illegible]6	197	75,411	101,464	176,875	80,484	257,359	162,192
Bannu ...	Irrigated ...	1,683	24	...	2	...	...	...	714	...	...	11,524	231	702	422	3.772	31	41,789	116,227	158,016	9,806	167,822	129,118
	Unirrigated ...	980	15	...	...	...	...	...	28	...	...	544	...	14	156	17,318	126	68,980	204,802	273,782	165,684	439,466	258,213
	Total ...	2,663	39	...	2	...	...	...	742	...	...	12,068	231	716	578	21,090	157	110,769	321.029	431,798	175,490	607,288	387,631
Dera Ismail Khan.	Irrigated ...	3,744	...	...	6	...	...	...	1,185	14	...	1,160	266	722	11,600	3,807	56	26,168	122,668	148,836	14,[illegible]75	162,911	140,687
	Unirrigated ..	1,434	4	...	...	1	...	...	...	6	11	1,200	...	31	35,012	22,272	375	114,490	244,491	358,981	90,303	449,284	327,203
	Total ...	5,178	4	...	6	1	..	...	1,185	20	11	2,360	266	753	15,112	26,079	431	140,658	367,159	507,817	104,378	612,195	467,890
Dera Ghazi Khan.	Irrigated ...	23,960	3	...	8,022	2	483	...	1,536	26	...	6,031	477	1,586	7,074	536	77	119,396	116,620	236,016	50.998	287,014	217,669
	Unirrigated ...	389	2	...	...	1	...	...	1	9	...	12,045	9	1,595	366	396	23	87,782	86,319	174,101	42,238	216,339	177,740
	Total ...	24,349	5	...	8,022	3	483	...	1,537	35	...	18,076	486	3,181	7,440	932	100	207,178	202,939	410,117	93,236	503,353	395,409
Muzaffargarh ...	Irrigated ...	18,612	4	...	21,621	1	...	...	1,333	1	...	31,220	877	1,684	435	614	1,772	124,552	189,044	313,596	49,226	362,822	275,488
	Unirrigated ...	97	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,930	6	41	41	302	1,464	15,981	71,170	90,151	12,126	102,277	84,466
	Total ...	28,709	8	...	21,631	1	...	...	1,333	1	...	47,150	883	1,725	476	916	3,236	140,533	263,214	403,747	61,352	465,099	359,954
Grand Total ...	Irrigated ...	630,206	11,477	1,115	73,336	479	2,397	3,668	66,684	46	477	979,815	38,285	63,786	226,172	71,569	7,013	3,279,930	6,006,056	9,375,986	1,187,279	10,563,265	...
	Unirrigated ...	104,921	16,896	934	1,030	905	2,009	6,351	1,313	15	225	553,192	41,962	14,461	6,919	98,480	5,033	2,794,137	2,823,633	5,617,770	7,094,696	12,712,466	...
	Total ...	735,127	28,373	2,049	74,366	1,384	4,406	10,019	67,997	61	702	1,533,007	80,247	78,247	233,091	170,049	12,036	6,074,069	8,919,689	14,993,756	8,281,975	23,275,731	...

No. 41.—Statement showing the Area irrigated during the year ending 30th September 1899.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Serial No.	District.	Total area of crops irrigated and unirrigated.	Area irrigated by						Details of irrigated crops.			
			Canals.		Tanks.	Wells.	Other sources.	Total area of crops irrigated.	Wheat.	Other cereals and pulses.	Miscella-neous food crops.	Miscella-neous non-food crops.
			Government.	Private.								
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1	Hissar	523,677	161,142	6,946	1,100	7,160	...	176,348	38,705	89,243	4,685	43,715
2	Rohtak	547,081	132,130	...	...	30,376	...	162,506	64,268	43,677	34,369	20,192
3	Gurgaon	801,787	71,236	...	46	101,531	1,914	174,727	35,800	100,682	10,742	27,503
4	Delhi	463,721	88,025	...	272	107,071	...	195,369	96,232	44,640	31,472	23,025
5	Karnál	809,476	173,902	7,837	8,770	125,129	97	315,735	160,938	82,515	25,579	46,703
6	Umballa	771,498	2,109	...	3,805	28,107	10,803	44,824	16,888	15,376	7,207	5,413
7	Simla	12,999	...	...	...	...	1,158	1,158	375	734	13	36
8	Kángra	724,878	...	172,597	...	...	...	172,597	49,860	99,790	3,345	19,602
9	Hoshiárpur	869,409	11,387	10,035	295	44,985	5,132	71,834	1[illegible],222	31,393	8,217	13,002
10	Jullundur	776,818	...	...	...	388,316	1,932	390,248	142,784	122,139	39,647	85,678
11	Ludhiána	751,757	70,926	...	548	180,190	...	251,664	102,500	99,700	14,905	34,469
12	Ferozepore	1,205,408	458,270	119,055	...	149,574	...	726,909	258,099	319,428	17,522	131,860
13	Mooltan	623,791	383,838	10,617	...	123,638	7,121	530,214	241,869	137,448	48,036	102,861
14	Jhang	963,655	649,227	739	...	242,549	3,489	896,004	457,931	180,356	65,107	192,610
15	Montgomery	377,393	121,979	3,736	...	213,383	7,240	346,338	132,312	89,098	35,710	89,218
16	Lahore	834,257	399,259	...	7,956	296,236	17,181	720,632	326,831	179,315	35,907	178,579
17	Amritsar	854,334	272,190	...	950	277,368	2,758	553,266	237,015	157,031	33,765	125,455
18	Gurdáspur	913,528	39,575	28,069	4,528	121,590	...	193,762	64,401	65,166	33,386	30,809
19	Siálkot	973,185	...	10,352	...	459,004	40,311	509,667	214,220	153,609	33,336	98,502
20	Gujrát	703,920	...	...	...	189,469	...	189,469	82,656	52,626	21,922	32,265
21	Gujránwála	861,382	294,156	...	931	343,478	...	638,565	298,641	154,139	47,797	137,688
22	Shahpur	393,585	37,571	24,159	...	160,542	...	222,272	119,226	50,590	25,943	26,513
23	Jhelum	620,529	...	308	...	36,787	1,771	38,866	17,252	11,813	3,729	6,062
24	Ráwalpindi	1,043,668	...	15,657	...	44,684	...	60,341	16,704	35,785	5,060	8,792
25	Hazára	461,263	...	57,668	...	1,558	...	59,226	13,115	37,995	1,763	6,353
26	Peshávar	746,343	164,256	162,616	...	77,043	4,898	408,853	106,069	223,319	21,654	57,811
27	Kohát	196,031	...	...	1,356	1,719	37,044	40,119	16,878	19,919	994	2,328
28	Bannu	521,390	...	156,886	...	3,729	...	160,615	82,813	53,212	10,159	14,431
29	Dera Ismail Khan	533,247	...	41,757	...	107,001	446	149,204	97,440	29,136	15,165	7,463
30	Dera Gházi Khan	421,258	164,659	442	...	49,102	11,752	225,985	89,465	89,544	8,937	38,038
31	Muzaffargarh	437,519	280,981	...	680	45,583	12,830	340,074	172,112	88,135	7,390	72,437
	Total ...	20,738,687	3,981,889	829,486	31,237	3,956,502	167,877	8,967,391	3,766,872	2,857,643	663,463	1,679,413

No. 42.—Statement showing the Agricultural Stock for the year ending 30th September 1899.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Serial No.	District.	Bulls and Bullocks.	Cows.	Male Buffaloes.	Cow Buffaloes	Young Stock, Cows or Buffalo Calves.	Sheep.	Goats.	Horses and Ponies.	Mules.	Donkeys.	Camels.	Ploughs.	Carts.	Boats.
1	Hissar	111,064	111,452	2,119	63,500	161,038	151,867	186,056	7,694	98	13,858	32,256	76,460	11,231	18
2	Rohtak	119,903	88,149	930	57,413	131,339	24,803	70,370	6,126	194	11,555	2,149	45,643	19,014	...
3	Gurgaon	146,964	130,155	2,376	74,048	167,038	39,291	163,937	13,624	71	14,399	2,052	60,844	14,391	10
4	Delhi	105,436	77,927	1,923	55,227	103,123	31,209	73,103	6,529	403	9,860	849	40,781	14,816	78
5	Karnál	198,435	143,386	5,508	168,148	216,199	65,921	99,217	12,771	915	17,228	1,619	80,793	16,527	53
6	Umballa	183,156	104,505	2,903	85,172	139,782	47,584	107,306	9,722	1,424	9,020	891	73 955	21,157	100
7	Simla	6,771	7,490	64	1,360	4,843	3,241	4,757	290	112	50	...	2,863	5	...
8	Kángra	326,677	229,424	17,688	91,530	209,976	338,362	529,156	7,648	1,301	1,408	453	109 810	114	24
9	Hoshiárpur	203,529	133,707	31,247	80,729	168,432	31,292	221,747	8,627	1,148	6,588	1,676	93,934	17,505	89
10	Jullundur	204,183	91,836	40,150	49,589	121,483	29,771	96,988	6,897	866	12,696	747	92,338	26,339	90
11	Ludhiána	156,534	66,967	2,557	52,275	94,224	35,434	88,264	5,703	337	10,702	2,176	60,056	22,711	34
12	Ferozepore	229,646	96,858	13,510	90,295	141,894	197,546	195,878	15,890	371	19,249	13,430	104,704	26,913	183
13	Mooltan	183,171	150,663	5,661	39,168	153,141	325,979	361,878	11,376	683	29,071	25,516	75,138	903	133
14	Jhang	202,225	181,206	57,589	72,809	142,868	249,661	160,050	11,212	227	23,236	15,837	90,496	5,393	108
15	Montgomery	125,002	122,904	26,351	44,585	89,820	286,826	237,805	10,380	204	28,191	25,119	60,646	439	108
16	Lahore	201,329	143,382	58,661	105,535	163,934	227,795	214,190	23,628	984	28,772	4,655	112,557	13,217	200
17	Amritsar	136,457	101,770	57,819	98,164	150,409	43 829	117,941	15,776	2,020	20,918	759	79,938	7,975	109
18	Gurdáspur	165,774	158,478	75,948	63,011	197,822	46,889	148,221	12,949	1,438	13,107	663	92,158	7,623	192
19	Siálkot	141,178	123,867	69,012	114,434	162,505	55,028	84,593	12,325	1,051	13,566	420	114,933	2,808	85
20	Gujrát	132,607	84,600	27,511	64,348	92,481	64,556	80,176	8,867	571	19,291	2,282	75,155	634	79
21	Gujránwála	146,133	134,686	69,047	106,413	138,547	139,348	116,413	13,516	260	19,797	2,649	100,090	3,656	64
22	Shahpur	136,836	153,570	23,268	41,776	114,334	286,685	153,993	10,086	635	23,219	18,058	64,227	1,358	228
23	Jhelum	128,480	121,838	5,802	27,354	78,160	188,110	198,269	8,571	1,971	35,246	5,603	80,380	220	191
24	Ráwalpindi	174,489	182,057	7,514	50,307	80,909	273,306	273,067	13,122	3,788	41,507	8,739	113,687	3,157	57
25	Hazára	98,365	107,379	3,721	82,875	73,575	111,250	179,442	5,253	4,175	11,171	721	47,776	407	7
26	Peshâwar	137,947	94,479	6,990	28,386	87,349	153,265	58,066	11,575	11,900	27,645	5,240	62,800	3,276	250
27	Kohát	56,938	42,845	872	4,664	28,395	134,745	148,383	3,548	1,440	16,762	6,395	26,846	451	39
28	Bannu	121,109	87,068	923	18,616	61,071	173,591	110,925	6,946	624	36,778	10,863	46,498	64	94
29	Dera Ismail Khan	151,504	110,809	1,793	23,513	83,174	632,770	360,952	9,537	828	30,171	56,877	63,125	125	212
30	Dera Ghâzi Khan	117,454	115,816	1,393	23,880	89,279	243,129	220,794	14,179	399	22,713	13,876	45 995	237	243
31	Muzaffargarh	137,340	128,829	3,955	35,978	91,698	208,327	159,165	10,577	154	17,594	8,807	56,639	99	161
	Total ...	4,686,636	3,628,103	594,811	1,915,162	3,738,842	4,842,411	5,221,102	314,944	40,592	585,368	271,377	2,251,276	242,765	3 239

No. 43.—Statement showing the prevailing Rents during the year ending 30th September 1899.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Serial No.	Districts.	Rents commonly paid by Tenants-at-will.									
		For land irrigated by wells only.		For land irrigated by wells and canals.		For land irrigated by canals only.		For alluvial land.		For land dependent on rain.	
		Cash rent per acre.	Kind rent per cent. of gross produce.	Cash rent per acre.	Kind rent per cent. of gross produce.	Cash rent per acre.	Kind rent per cent. of gross produce.	Cash rent per acre.	Kind rent per cent. of gross produce.	Cash rent per acre.	Kind rent per cent. of gross produce.
		Rs. Rs.		Rs. Rs.		Rs. Rs.		Rs. Rs.		Rs. Rs.	
1	Hissar	4-12-9 to 1-12-0	33 to 20	...	...	4-8-0 to 0-15-5	50 to 25	1-9-7 to 0-8-0	50 to 33	2-7-4 to 0-12-7	50 to 25
2	Rohtak	9-6-7 to 3-12-0	50 to 25	5-11-3	33	7-10-0 to 4-12-10	50 to 33	...	...	3-12-0 to 2-4-0	50 to 33
3	Gurgaon	9-9-0 to 2-8-0	50 to 33	...	...	5-0-0 to 4-4-0	50	6-0-0 to 2-8-0	50 to 33	3-12-0 to 1-12-0	50 to 33
4	Delhi	9-9-6 to 7-0-0	50 to 33	9-9-6	50 to 33	9-9-6 to 5-8-0	50 to 33	4-12-9 to 3-0-0	50 to 33	4-12-9 to 3-8-4	50 to 33
5	Kárnal	14-6-0 to 0-7-3	33⅓ to 25	9-10-0 to 3-10-0	50 to 25	9-0-0 to 0-9-9	33 to 25	10-13-0 to 0-13-0	50 to 25	6-6-0 to 0-9-9	50 to 25
6	Umballa	15-3-2 to 10-0-0	50 to 40	...	...	12-0-0	50 to 33⅓	9-9-7 to 6-0-0	50 to 40	9-9-7 to 4-0-0	50 to 40
7	Simla	...	...	...	...	...	50	...	...	...	50
8	Kángra	...	...	...	...	...	50 to 40	...	...	...	50 to 40
9	Hoshiárpur	23-1-1 to 8-4-5	50	...	...	8-11-6 to 7-13-2	50	...	...	12-6-7 to 6-5-8	50
10	Jullundur	21-0-0 to 15-0-0	50	...	...	...	...	16-0-0 to 7-0-0	50	11-0-0 to 5-4-0	50
11	Ludhiána	24-0-0 to 10-0-0	50 to 33	20-0-0	40 to 33	15-0-0 to 14-0-0	50 to 33	10-0-0 to 5-0-0	50	8-12-0 to 5-0-0	50

12	Ferozepore	7-13-10 to 1-4-0	50 to 25	3-9-0 to 1-14-0	50 to 25	7-0-0 to 2-0-0	50 to 25	2-0-0 to 1-8-0	33 to 20	6-3-0 to 0-7-0	40 to 25
13	Mooltan	...	48·50 to 22·32	...	50 to 27	...	50 to 31	...	50·50 to 31·33	...	49 to 21
14	Jhang	...	50 to 36	1-4-0	50	8-14-1 to 7-0-0	50 to 40	...	50 to 44	...	50 to 29
15	Montgomery	12-0-0 to 8-0-0	33 to 20	...	50 to 20	...	50 to 20	...	25 to 17	...	33 to 17
16	Lahore	19-4-9 to 0-14-4	33 to 20	15-10-0 to 1-4-9	50 to 20	23-0-3 to 1-3-2	50 to 25	8-10-3 to 1-1-7	50 to 25	7-4-0 to 1-1-7	50 to 25
17	Amritsar	7-14-0 to 6-8-3	48 to 35	10-4-0 to 6-8-3	0·45 to 0·35	10-4-0 to 6-8-3	0·46 to 0·37	7-10-0 to 4-3-9	0·49 to 0·47	5-0-0 to 4-3-9	0·49 to 0·43
18	Gurdáspur	10-0-0 to 7-0-0	50 to 25	8-0-0 to 6 0-0	50 to 33	8-0-0 to 7-0-0	50	7-0 0 to 4-0-0	50 to 25	6-12-0 to 3-0-0	50 to 25
19	Siálkot	9-0-0 to 3-0-0	50 to 33⅓	...	...	6-0-0	50	10-0-0 to 2-0-0	50	8-0-0 to 1-2-0	50 to 33·3
20	Gujrát	5-0-0 to 1-12-0	50 to 33⅓	...	...	...	...	3-8-0 to 2-0-0	50 to 33⅓	2-11-0 to 1-8-0	50 to 33⅓
21	Gujránwála	4-0-0 to 2-0-0	50 to 25	...	25	5 to 4	40 to 25	1-12-0 to 1-0-0	40 to 25	2-0-0 to 1-0-0	33 to 25
22	Shahpur	...	41 to 25	...	...	...	44 to 22	...	44 to 36	...	40 to 30
23	Jhelum	19-0-0 to 3-5-4	50 to 33	8-0-0	50	...	50 to 33	2-9-7 to 1-11-0	50	1-11-0 to 0-15-0	50 to 33
24	Ráwalpindi	20-0-0 to 4-0-0	50 to 33	10-0-0	50	12-0-0 to 2-4-9	50	2-0-0	50	4-8-0 to 0-14-0	50 to 25
25	Hazára	20-0-0 to 12-0-0	50 to 40	...	...	40-0-0 to 8-0-0	50 to 25	...	...	10-0-0 to 2-0-0	50 to 25
26	Pesháwar	18-0-5 to 8-0-2	50 to 33	18-0-0	48	36-12-0 to 2-8-10	50 to 40	2-9-6 to 2-0-1	50 to 23	3-7-3 to 0-4-4	43 to 17
27	Kohát	3-1-0 to 3-0-0	50 to 33	...	...	6-0-0 to 3-0-0	50	...	...	1-5-0 to 0-8-0	25 to 20
28	Bannu	2-13-0	50 to 13	...	50 to 33	23-9-0	75 to 33	...	50 to 33	...	50 to 20
29	Dera Ismail Khan ...	4-0-8 to 0-12-0	40 to 16¼	2-8-8	...	4-2-9 to 1-6-0	75 to 40	4-8-0 to 2-12-0	50 to 25	5-0-0 to 0-12-0	50 to 25
30	Dera Gházi Khan ...	5-0-0 to 1-1-10	40 to 25	6-11-2 to 4-11-1	40 to 25	5-0-0 to 0-13-6	50 to 25	6-5-0 to 13-8-0	50 to 25	1-9-11	33 to 25
31	Muzaffargarh	...	29·69 to 25	...	37·5 to 25	...	37·5 to 33·3	...	50 to 33·3	...	...

No. 44.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE WHOLESALE PRICES OF
PUNJAB FOR THE

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	WHOLESALE PRICES OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE										
DISTRICTS.	Rice (husked).	Wheat.	Barley.	Cholum or Jowár.	Cumbu or Bájra.	Maize (seed).	Gram.	Moth.	Mung.	Másh.	Linseed.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Hissar	6 4 0	3 6 0	2 13 9	4 8 0	4 4 9	...	3 7 0	4 13 6	4 11 0	4 7 0	8 0 0
Rohtak	4 8 0	3 8 0	3 6 0	4 0 0	4 8 0	3 6 0	3 10 0	5 0 0	5 8 0	3 12 0	...
Gurgaon ...	10 0 0	3 10 2	3 3 2	8 0 0	4 11 3	5 0 0	3 10 2	4 7 1	5 5 4	3 10 2	5 0 0
Delhi	4 3 4	3 5 4	2 15 5	3 7 7	2 8 11	3 3 2	3 10 2	3 4 0	4 3 4	3 2 0	5 14 9
Karnál	4 8 7	3 1 5	2 9 3	3 5 9	3 11 9	2 15 0	3 2 9	3 9 6	4 3 3	3 5 4	4 3 3
Umballa ...	4 11 8	2 14 6	2 5 0	2 13 3	3 2 8	2 6 8	2 13 4	2 15 9	3 12 6	3 2 10	3 13 8
Simla	5 4 11	4 5 3	3 7 5	...	...	3 8 4	4 13 5	...	...	5 5 6	...
Kángra	3 10 2	2 14 6	2 0 0	...	...	2 13 9	3 13 0	...	6 2 6	5 5 4	4 0 0
Hoshiárpur ...	5 0 0	3 8 6	2 8 0	4 12 0	5 0 0	3 1 0	3 9 0	5 0 0	5 13 0	4 4 0	4 5 0
Jullundur ...	5 2 3	2 15 10	2 9 2	4 9 2	4 9 2	2 15 0	3 9 2	4 9 2	5 14 0	4 7 2	4 9 2
Ludhiána ...	4 1 8	3 2 2	2 9 3	3 10 2	3 14 5	2 15 5	3 7 8	3 7 8	4 1 8	3 11 6	6 2 5
Ferozepore ...	5 0 0	3 1 2	2 10 8	3 10 2	4 7 1	3 5 4	3 5 4	5 0 0	5 11 5	4 0 0	4 7 1
Mooltan ...	5 8 7	2 15 6	2 11 5	4 0 2	4 0 2	3 2 3	3 9 6	4 10 6	5 1 4	3 13 1	5 0 0
Jhang	5 0 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	3 13 0	6 10 9	4 7 0	4 0 0	5 11 6
Montgomery ...	2 6 0	2 14 0	2 6 0	2 13 9	3 6 0	3 0 0	3 8 0	4 0 0	4 2 0	3 11 0	8 0 0
Lahore	4 7 9	3 6 9	2 12 6	3 5 0	3 4 3	2 12 9	3 10 6	3 9 6	4 5 8	3 6 6	5 2 0
Amritsar ...	4 3 10	2 14 7	2 4 4	3 1 3	3 7 8	2 7 10	2 14 1	3 1 3	4 2 11	3 8 11	3 15 3
Gurdáspur ...	6 4 0	3 5 4	2 14 0	5 0 0	...	4 7 0	3 13 0	5 0 0	6 4 0	4 7 0	4 0 0
Siálkot	4 4 9	3 7 0	2 8 0	2 15 4	3 6 9	3 1 11	3 11 6	3 4 0	4 7 1	4 0 0	5 5 4
Gujrát	4 7 0	3 3 0	2 12 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 3 0	3 4 6	3 8 0	4 9 0	4 5 0	5 5 0
Gujránwála ...	5 3 9	3 2 3	2 3 6	2 11 9	3 3 9	2 11 6	2 14 0	3 7 9	4 7 0	3 13 0	4 2 9
Shahpur ...	5 0 0	3 3 0	2 7 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 4 0	3 7 0	3 7 6	3 15 6	3 15 0	5 0 0
Jhelum	6 8 0	3 8 4	2 13 6	5 0 0	4 7 0	3 5 0	3 13 0	5 11 6	5 0 0	4 14 0	5 11 6
Ráwalpindi ...	4 9 2	3 5 10	2 5 9	2 9 7	3 3 2	2 11 10	3 4 4	2 15 8	4 0 0	3 11 2	4 4 7
Hazára	3 8 8	3 1 3	2 3 6	2 3 5	3 1 3	2 8 0	3 12 0	3 1 3	3 4 0	3 4 0	5 0 0
Peshawar ...	4 1 7	3 7 0	1 10 3	2 1 9	3 7 7	2 9 2	3 14 5	3 2 1	4 1 5	3 10 0	6 0 1
Kohát	3 15 0	3 13 9	3 2 9	2 9 9	2 14 0	2 10 8	4 1 6	3 0 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	4 0 0
Bannu	4 2 11	3 10 7	2 10 10	2 5 8	2 13 1	2 2 9	3 7 6	2 12 0	4 0 5	4 5 6	4 6 7
Dera Ismail Khan.	5 7 2	3 10 11	2 10 8	2 11 0	3 4 11	2 14 4	3 6 6	2 14 11	4 7 6	3 8 10	4 9 1
Dera Gházi Khan	6 8 4	3 12 9	3 0 0	3 4 0	3 6 6	...	3 14 0	4 0 0	5 0 0	3 0 0	...
Muzaffargarh ...	6 10 8	3 5 4	2 15 [illegible]	2 6 3	2 13 9	...	4 0 0	3 8 0	4 11 4	4 7 1	6 10 8
AVERAGE ...	4 15 10	3 4 11	2 14 4	3 8 9	3 10 4	3 1 6	3 9 4	3 14 10	4 10 3	3 14 11	5 1 7

PRODUCE, &C., AT HEAD-QUARTERS OF DISTRICTS OF THE YEAR 1899-00.

13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
PER MAUND OF 82 $\frac{2}{7}$ lbs.							RETAIL PRICES.					
Til or Gingelly	Sugar (Gur or Jaggery).	Cotton, cleaned.	Ghi (clarified butter).	Fodder. Grass.	Fodder. Straw.	Fodder. Jowár and Bájra.	Firewood per maund.	Salt, per maund.	Iron, per maund.	Plough bullock, each.	Sheep, each.	Fish, per seer.
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
5 15 0	5 0 0	16 0 0	32 0 0	1 0 0	0 13 3	0 13 4	0 5 3	3 8 9	8 0 0	42 8 9	2 8 0	0 2 0
5 0 0	4 0 0	16 0 0	35 8 0	1 4 0	1 0 0	1 8 0	0 5 4	3 8 0	6 0 0	50 0 0	1 8 0	...
6 6 5	4 11 3	20 0 0	35 8 11	1 2 3	0 12 9	1 4 10	0 4 0	3 5 3	6 10 8	55 0 0	2 8 0	...
5 5 4	4 5 2	15 3 10	33 10 11	0 11 8	0 12 9	0 13 4	0 7 6	3 5 4	4 4 0	53 2 0	2 12 8	0 2 6
5 1 3	3 5 9	9 6 7	30 8 0	0 8 0	0 12 0	0 14 0	0 4 0	3 10 2	7 0 0	45 0 0	2 0 0	0 1 6
5 2 7	4 5 9	16 0 0	31 4 0	...	0 14 9	1 0 0	0 3 6	3 1 9	8 0 0	40 0 0	3 8 0	0 1 6
5 8 6	...	15 7 10	36 1 1	1 0 0	...	...	0 8 5	4 5 8	5 4 7	15 0 0	7 8 0	0 9 1
5 11 6	5 5 4	17 12 6	32 0 0	0 6 5	1 0 0	...	0 5 6	3 7 8	7 9 10	12 0 0	3 0 0	0 2 0
6 8 0	5 0 0	20 0 0	34 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	0 12 0	0 5 0	3 0 6	7 0 0	30 0 0	6 0 0	0 2 6
7 13 5	5 2 3	16 0 0	32 14 8	1 4 0	1 0 0	...	0 7 4	3 1 8	6 7 0	60 0 0	3 8 0	0 1 6
5 8 3	3 10 2	15 9 9	32 15 4	0 10 9	1 0 0	0 10 9	0 5 11	3 3 2	2 12 0	60 0 0	3 4 0	0 2 0
5 11 5	5 0 0	17 12 5	37 0 0	0 3 2	0 12 9	0 5 4	0 5 9	3 2 2	5 0 0	45 0 0	2 4 0	0 2 0
5 11 11	4 15 8	14 4 4	36 9 8	0 7 1	0 8 0	0 4 0	0 5 0	3 1 3	6 10 8	35 0 0	2 8 0	0 1 9
5 11 6	5 0 0	14 0 0	38 0 0	0 4 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 4 6	3 3 3	5 5 6	25 0 0	2 8 0	0 1 0
5 0 0	4 0 0	16 0 0	32 0 0	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 10 0	0 4 0	3 5 4	5 12 0	40 0 0	3 0 0	0 1 0
5 0 9	4 11 5	16 0 0	33 6 0	1 1 2	0 14 3	...	0 6 11	3 1 11	6 8 0	56 4 0	5 0 0	0 5 0
5 5 4	4 0 10	16 0 0	36 6 3	0 8 4	0 11 3	0 6 11	0 5 11	3 0 3	6 0 8	50 0 0	4 4 0	0 3 8
6 8 0	4 11 0	20 0 0	35 8 0	1 0 0	0 10 0	...	0 6 0	3 0 0	5 10 0	30 0 0	4 0 0	0 3 0
4 14 2	5 0 0	17 12 5	38 15 0	1 0 0	0 10 9	0 8 0	0 5 0	2 14 6	6 0 0	40 0 0	4 0 0	0 2 0
4 7 0	4 7 0	21 5 3	34 9 6	1 5 3	1 0 0	1 5 3	0 5 3	2 13 3	5 0 0	30 0 0	4 0 0	0 1 0
4 10 9	4 2 0	18 0 0	32 0 0	1 1 0	1 0 0	1 4 0	0 7 8	2 13 9	6 14 0	40 0 0	5 0 0	0 1 6
5 0 0	4 12 0	14 0 0	35 0 0	1 2 0	1 2 0	0 8 0	0 4 0	2 12 0	5 0 0	20 0 0	3 2 0	0 2 0
5 11 6	5 5 6	16 0 0	34 9 6	2 0 0	1 0 0	...	0 5 4	2 13 6	5 0 0	50 0 0	3 0 0	0 3 0
4 5 4	4 4 6	17 1 10	28 9 6	1 1 3	0 15 5	1 0 7	0 8 0	2 14 3	6 0 0	27 0 0	2 13 0	0 4 0
4 15 0	5 0 0	4 3 6	30 5 6	0 12 0	0 10 0	0 5 0	0 7 6	3 7 8	7 0 0	25 8 0	3 8 0	0 3 3
4 14 9	4 5 0	16 6 6	32 13 0	0 6 5	0 8 1	0 13 0	0 6 7	2 5 9	6 14 0	32 8 0	4 0 0	0 3 0
5 2 6	...	16 0 0	34 15 0	0 10 1	0 13 11	1 4 0	0 6 3	2 1 6	11 0 0	25 0 0	3 8 0	0 3 4
6 6 6	3 6 2	16 0 0	37 10 3	0 10 8	0 8 0	0 6 0	0 8 0	1 14 10	8 0 0	40 0 0	10 13 4	...
4 9 1	4 3 0	14 4 11	39 6 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	0 8 0	0 5 4	2 7 0	10 8 0	60 0 0	3 0 0	0 2 0
5 5 3	5 14 0	18 6 5	37 8 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	...	0 6 5	3 13 0	10 0 0	22 8 0	3 0 0	0 1 6
5 0 0	4 7 1	16 0 6	40 0 0	0 6 5	0 8 0	...	0 4 0	3 5 4	6 10 8	40 0 0	2 8 0	0 1 6
5 6 11	4 9 1	16 0 7	34 9 1	0 13 7	0 13 2	0 12 4	0 5 9	3 1 7	6 9 3	38 9 6	3 10 9	0 2 6

No. 45.—Statement of Labour in each District of the Punjab.

1	2	3	4			5			6			7			8			9			10
Division.	District.	Description.	Wages per diem. Skilled.			Wages per diem. Unskilled.			Carts per day per bullock.			Camels per day.			Donkeys per score per day.			Boats per day.			Remarks.
			Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	
Delhi.	Hissar	Highest	0	6	0	0	4	0	0	7	0	0	8	0	2	8	0	...	...	...	
		Lowest	0	4	0	0	2	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Rohtak	Highest	0	8	0	0	3	0	0	9	0	0	8	0	5	0	0	...	...	...	
		Lowest	0	4	0	0	2	0	0	6	0	0	5	0	4	0	0	...	...	...	
	Gurgaon	Highest	0	6	0	0	3	0	0	9	0	0	10	0	2	4	0	0	8	0	
		Lowest	0	4	0	0	2	0	0	7	0	0	6	0	1	8	0	0	6	0	
	Delhi	Highest	0	8	0	0	4	0	1	0	0	0	7	0	5	0	0	1	8	0	
		Lowest	0	6	4	0	3	0	0	14	0	0	6	0	4	4	0	1	0	0	
	Karnál	Highest	0	8	0	0	3	0	0	7	0	0	7	0	3	12	0	0	8	0	
		Lowest	0	8	0	0	3	0	0	7	0	0	6	0	3	12	0	0	8	0	
	Umballa	Highest	0	8	0	0	3	6	0	14	0	0	8	0	3	12	0	2	8	0	
		Lowest	0	5	8	0	2	6	...	...	...	0	6	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Simla	Highest	0	8	0	0	4	0	0	12	0	0	12	0	3	12	0	...	...	...	
		Lowest	0	6	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Average	Highest	0	7	5	0	3	6	0	10	7	0	8	7	3	11	5	1	4	0	
		Lowest	0	5	5	0	2	6	0	8	6	0	5	10	3	6	0	0	10	0	
Jullundur.	Kángra	Highest	0	8	0	0	4	0	0	12	0	0	8	0	6	4	0	...	...	...	
		Lowest	0	6	0	0	3	0	0	12	0	0	4	0	5	0	0	...	...	...	
	Hoshiárpur	Highest	0	8	0	0	4	0	0	7	0	0	8	0	5	0	0	2	0	0	
		Lowest	0	5	0	0	2	6	0	6	0	0	6	0	3	12	0	0	12	0	
	Jullundur	Highest	0	8	0	0	3	0	0	9	0	0	8	0	7	8	0	0	8	0	
		Lowest	0	5	3	0	2	6	0	7	0	0	7	0	5	0	0	0	5	0	
	Ludhiána	Highest	0	12	0	0	3	6	0	7	0	0	5	0	4	6	0	2	8	0	
		Lowest	0	6	0	0	3	0	0	7	0	0	4	0	4	0	0	2	0	0	
	Ferozepore	Highest	0	10	0	0	5	0	0	8	0	0	8	0	3	12	0	1	0	0	
		Lowest	0	6	0	0	4	0	0	7	0	0	6	0	3	5	4	0	14	0	
	Average	Highest	0	9	2	0	3	11	0	8	7	0	7	5	5	6	0	1	8	0	
		Lowest	0	5	8	0	3	0	0	7	10	0	5	5	4	3	6	0	15	9	
[illegible]	Mooltan	Highest	0	14	0	0	5	0	0	12	0	1	0	0	6	4	0	10	0	0	
		Lowest	0	8	0	0	4	0	0	8	0	0	4	0	2	8	0	2	0	0	
	Jhang	Highest	0	14	0	0	5	0	0	10	3	0	6	0	3	12	0	2	8	0	
		Lowest	0	10	0	0	4	0	0	10	0	0	4	0	3	2	0	2	0	0	
	Montgomery	Highest	0	10	0	0	4	0	0	10	0	0	6	0	5	0	0	5	0	0	
		Lowest	0	8	0	0	3	0	0	8	0	0	4	0	3	12	0	4	0	0	

LA	Lahore	Highest	0	12	0	0	5	0	0	8	0	0	8	0	5	0	0	2	0	0
		Lowest	0	8	0	0	4	0	0	7	0	0	6	0	3	12	0	1	0	0
	Amritsar	Highest	0	8	0	0	7	0	0	8	0	0	6	0	2	12	0	1	0	0
		Lowest	0	4	0	0	3	0	0	6	0	0	4	0	...	...	...	0	8	0
	Gurdáspur	Highest	0	8	0	0	3	6	0	14	0	0	8	0	2	8	0	2	0	0
		Lowest	0	5	0	0	2	6	0	7	0	0	6	0	...	...	...	1	0	0
	Average	Highest	0	11	0	0	4	11	0	10	4	0	8	4	4	4	0	3	12	0
		Lowest	0	7	3	0	3	5	0	9	2	0	4	8	3	4	6	1	12	0
RAWALPINDI.	Siálkot	Highest	0	10	0	0	5	0	0	10	0	0	8	0	5	0	0	2	0	0
		Lowest	0	6	0	0	3	0	0	8	0	0	6	0	3	12	0	1	4	0
	Gujrát	Highest	0	12	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	10	0	5	0	0	1	0	0
		Lowest	0	8	0	0	2	6	0	8	0	0	8	0	5	0	0	0	8	0
	Gujránwála	Highest	0	10	0	0	4	0	1	4	0	0	8	0	3	12	0	0	12	0
		Lowest	0	8	0	0	3	6	1	0	0	0	7	0	3	2	0	0	8	0
	Shahpur	Highest	0	12	0	0	8	0	0	8	0	0	8	0	3	0	0	1	3	0
		Lowest	0	6	0	0	3	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jhelum	Highest	0	8	0	0	3	0	0	8	0	0	8	0	3	12	0	1	4	0
		Lowest	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ráwalpindi	Highest	0	13	6	0	3	0	1	8	0	0	8	0	5	0	0	...	...	...
		Lowest	0	12	0	0	2	9	1	0	0	0	6	0	3	12	0	...	...	...
	Average	Highest	0	10	11	0	4	4	0	14	4	0	8	4	4	4	0	1	3	10
		Lowest	0	8	0	0	2	11	0	12	0	0	6	9	3	14	6	0	12	0
PESHAWAR.	Hazára	Highest	0	12	0	0	6	0	1	8	0	0	12	0	5	0	0	4	0	0
		Lowest	0	4	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	8	0	2	8	0	2	0	0
	Peshávar	Highest	1	4	0	0	10	0	0	12	0	0	8	0	7	8	0	3	0	0
		Lowest	0	12	0	0	8	0	0	8	0	0	6	0	5	0	0	2	12	0
	Kohát	Highest	1	2	0	0	5	6	0	12	0	0	10	0	6	4	0	1	3	9
		Lowest	0	8	0	6	4	0	0	9	0	0	8	0	5	0	0	0	13	4
	Average	Highest	1	0	8	0	7	2	1	0	0	0	15	4	6	4	0	2	11	11
		Lowest	0	8	0	0	4	8	0	11	0	0	7	4	4	2	8	1	13	9
DERAJAT.	Bannu	Highest	1	0	0	0	5	0	...	...	...	0	8	0	5	0	0	8	0	0
		Lowest	0	8	0	0	2	6	0	10	0	0	6	0	3	12	0	6	8	0
	Dera Ismail Khan	Highest	0	8	0	0	4	0	0	10	0	0	8	0	3	12	0	2	0	0
		Lowest	0	6	0	0	3	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Dera Ghází Khan	Highest	0	11	0	0	5	0	0	12	0	0	8	0	0	4	0	2	0	0
		Lowest	0	8	0	0	4	0	0	12	0	0	8	0	0	4	0	2	0	0
	Muzaffagarh	Highest	1	0	0	0	8	0	...	...	...	0	12	0	5	0	0	3	0	0
		Lowest	0	12	0	0	6	0	...	...	...	0	8	0	...	...	...	2	0	0
	Average	Highest	0	12	9	0	5	6	0	11	0	0	9	0	3	8	0	3	12	0
		Lowest	0	8	6	0	3	11	0	11	0	0	7	4	2	0	0	3	8	0
	GRAND AVERAGE	Highest	0	10	8	0	4	7	0	11	6	0	9	4	4	6	6	2	6	8
		Lowest	0	6	11	0	3	3	0	9	3	0	6	5	3	9	11	1	3	2

Note.—This is a Quinquennial Statement. It was prepared for the Report for 1898-1899.

No. 46.—Statement showing the Amount and Value of the Foreign Trade of the Punjab during the year 1899-00.

1	2		3		4	
Countries.	Imports.		Exports.		Total.	
	Maunds.	Value, Rs.	Maunds.	Value, Rs.	Maunds.	Value, Rs.
Tirah	192,537	2,81,764	65,851	3,18,288	258,388	6,00,052
Kabul	{ Logs 480 174,659 }	17,94,014	100,858	26,57,589	{ 480 275,517 }	44,51,603
Bajaur	{ 4,440 848,262 }	47,98,405	{ 54 608,316 }	75,35,423	{ 4,494 1,456,578 }	1,23,33,828
Kashmír	{ 15,320 3,027,146 }	1,16,98,024	{ 55 747,556 }	93,59,838	{ 15,375 3,774,702 }	2,10,57,862
Ladákh	9,038	4,97,364	5,063	2,98,193	14,101	7,95,557
Chinese Tibet	5,885	1,38,651	1,351	36,053	7,236	1,74,704
Total ...	{ 20,240 4,257,527 }	1,92,08,222	{ 109 1,528,995 }	2,02,05,384	{ 20,349 5,786,522 }	3,94,13,606

No. 47.—Statement showing the Expenditure in the Public Works Department during the year 1899-00

Class of Works.	Total Expenditure including Establishment.					Establishment.
	Capital spent on works yielding income.	Maintenance of works yielding income.	Capital spent on works not yielding income	Maintenance of works not yielding income.	Total	
IMPERIAL.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.
Military Works ...	...	...	1,37,205	3,72,796	5,10,001	89,432
Civil Works.						
Civil Buildings	...	...	3,77,044	1,31,382	5,08,426	79,234
Communications	...	...	16,510	4,532	21,042	3,158
Miscellaneous Public Improvements.	...	...	66,000	...	66,000	...
Total Civil Works ...	...	...	4,59,554	1,35,914	5,95,468	82,392
Total Imperial ...	...	...	5,96,759	5,08,710	11,05,469	1,71,824
PROVINCIAL. Civil Works.						
Civil Buildings	...	...	8,25,131	2,64,183	10,89,314	2,67,052
Communications	...	...	4,42,848	11,02,721	15,45,569	3,78,906
Miscellaneous Public Improvements.	...	...	2,31,478	56,231	2,87,709	70,533
Total Provincial ...	...	...	14,99,457	14,23,135	29,22,592	7,16,491
LOCAL. INCORPORATED LOCAL ORDINARY. Civil Works.						
Civil Buildings	...	...	93,031	78,662	1,71,693	22,295
Communications	...	...	63,108	3,33,412	3,96,520	51,487
Miscellaneous Public Improvements.	...	...	52,155	65,011	1,17,166	15,214
Total ...	...	...	2,08,294	4,77,085	6,85,379	88,996
EXCLUDED LOCAL FUNDS ORDINARY. Civil Works.						
Civil Buildings	...	...	70,611	39,644	1,10,255	5,019
Communications	...	...	2,121	7,978	10,099	459
Miscellaneous Public Improvements.	...	...	2,95,079	3,90,385	6,85,464	31,193
Total ...	...	...	3,67,811	4,38,007	8,05,818	36,671
33 FAMINE RELIEF IMPERIAL. I.—Railways.						
Formation	...	...	81,214	...	81,214	...
Ballast	...	...	2,654	...	2,654	...
Gratuitous Relief	...	...	2,646	...	2,646	...
Total Railways ...	...	...	86,514	..	86,514	...
II.—Irrigation Works ...	...	...	8,873	...	8,873	218
III.—Civil Works.						
Communications ...	..	...	15,282	2,96,532	3,11,814	4,397
Miscellaneous Public Improvements.	...	...	11,07,036	...	11,07,036	15,612
Gratuitous Relief	...	...	1,07,053	...	1,07,053	...
Total Civil Works ...	...	...	12,29,371	2,96,532	15,25,903	20,009
Total 33 Famine Relief Imperial.	...	...	13,24,758	2,96,532	16,21,290	20,227
33 INCORPORATED LOCAL (FAMINE RELIEF). Civil Works.						
Civil Buildings	...	...	252	...	252	2
Communications	...	...	26,999	83,307	1,10,306	773
Miscellaneous Public Improvements.	...	...	58,534	2,107	60,641	425
Total ...	...	...	85,785	85,414	1,71,199	1,200

No. 48.—Statement showing the Progress made in the Construction of Railways in the Punjab and the state of their working from 1st April 1899 to 31st March 1900.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Names of Railways.	Mileage opened during the year.	Total mileage.	Passengers carried during the year.					Receipts from passengers, and other coaching receipts.	Receipts from goods and miscellaneous, including steam boat.	Total receipts.	Working expenses.	Net earnings.	Number of European and Eurasian staff.	Number of Native staff.	Total capital expenditure from commencement to 31st March 1899
			1st Class.	2nd Class.	Intermediate Class.	3rd Class.	Total.								
								Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			Rs.
North-Western Railway System ...	137	2,948						1,18,73,945	2,35,24,819	3,53,99,764	1,90,60,247	1,63,39,517			50,01,50,207
Jummoo-Kashmir Railway, Kashmir Section.	...	16						40,038	11,495	51,533	28,601	22,932			9,60,820
			51,163	165,825	737,414	16,334,220	17,288,622						1,006	16,677	
Rájpura-Bhatinda Railway ...	...	108						3,47,194	3,24,584	6,71,778	3,69,478	3,02,300			67,05,785
Southern Punjab Railway ...	...	423						4,41,564	9,96,850	14,38,414	7,47,975	6,90,439			2,26,74,593
Delhi-Umballa-Kálka Railway ...	...	16,224	7,778	19,642	43,540	855,666	926,626	8,62,797	5,89,070	14,51,867	6,96,896	7,51,971	50	1,444	1,53,03,728

No. 49.—Statement showing the Expenditure incurred on Irrigation Works in the Punjab during the year 1899-00.

Description.	*Famine Relief and Insurance—35—Construction of Protective Irrigation Works.*	*42—Major Works, Working Expenses.*			*43—Minor Works and Navigation.*			*40—Capital Expenditure on Irrigation Works not charged against Revenue.*			*33—Famine Relief.*			*Total.*		
		Works.	Repairs.	Total.	Works.	Repairs.	Total.	Works.	Repairs.	Total.	Works.	Repairs.	Total.	Works.	Repairs.	Total.
IMPERIAL.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Swat River Canal ...	80,911	863	32,579	33,442	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	81,774	32,579	1,14,353
Western Jumna Canal	...	71,860	4,33,534	5,05,394	...	...	...	3,42,524	...	3,42,524	...	...	...	4,14,384	4,33,534	8,47,918
Bári Doáb Canal	...	79,963	3,55,070	4,35,033	...	...	...	59,262	...	59,262	...	...	...	1,39,225	3,55,070	4,94,295
Sirhind Canal ...	...	74,521	3,93,326	4,67,847	...	...	...	51,688	...	51,688	...	...	...	1,26,209	3,93,326	5,19,535
Chenab Canal ..	...	82,201	4,01,908	4,84,110	...	...	...	6,81,555	...	6,81,555	...	...	...	7,63,757	4,01,908	11,65,665
Lower Sohág and Pára Canal	...	24,666	35,138	59,804	...	...	...	1,500	...	1,500	...	...	...	26,166	35,138	61,304
Sidhnái Canal	...	12,246	66,840	79,086	...	...	...	27,095	...	27,095	...	...	...	39,341	66,840	1,06,181
Jhelum Canal ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19,65,371	...	19,65,371	1,00,463	...	1,00,463	20,65,834	...	20,65,834
Upper Sutlej Inundation Canal ...	...	...	...	...	33,888	1,25,225	1,59,113	...	...	...	...	...	...	33,888	1,25,225	1,59,113
Lower Sutlej and Chenab Canals ...	...	...	...	...	50,019	37,107	87,126	...	...	...	...	...	...	50,019	37,107	87,126
Indus Inundation Canals ...	...	...	...	...	60,127	1,42,650	2,02,777	...	...	...	...	...	...	60,127	1,42,650	2,02,777
Shahpur Canal	...	...	...	...	6,922	19,390	26,312	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,922	19,390	26,312
Ghagger Canal	...	...	...	...	37,703	5,511	43,214	...	...	...	5,616	...	5,616	43,319	5,511	48,830
Bára River Irrigation Canal	...	...	...	...	10,014	1,852	11,866	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,014	1,852	11,866
Muzaffargarh Canal ...	...	...	...	...	...	16,257	16,257	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,257	16,257
Ditto Embankment ...	...	...	...	...	12,134	1,069	13,203	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,134	1,069	13,203
Demarkation of Rakhs Vahn Rájbáha ...	...	...	...	...	—10,387	...	—10,387	...	...	...	...	...	...	—10,387	...	—10,387
Jalálpur Canal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,725	...	16,725	16,725	...	16,725
Shekhupura Canal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	...	23	23	...	23
Rangoi Canal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	66,057	...	66,057	66,057	...	66,057
Survey Budhera Escape	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,083	...	1,083	1,083	...	1,083
Mooltan Canal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,951	...	1,951	1,951	...	1,951
Preliminary Surveys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,001	...	2,001	2,001	...	2,001
Establishment	18,262	...	...	17,79,967	...	...	3,74,900	...	...	5,93,883	...	...	8,192	...	...	27,75,204
Tools and Plant	1,191	...	...	33,809	...	...	5,456	...	...	2,09,968	...	...	17,008	...	...	2,67,432
Refunds of Revenue ...	...	...	...	11,077	...	...	1,333	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,410
Suspense	—2,684	...	...	...	...	...	5,446	...	...	4,50,536	...	...	...	...	...	4,53,298
Gratuitous Relief	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,833	...	...	8,833
PROVINCIAL.																
Kabul River Canal ...	...	...	...	...	19,035	12,080	31,115	...	...	...	...	...	...	19,035	12,080	31,215
Jalálpur Canal	...	...	...	...	1,342	...	1,342	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,342	...	1,342
Shahpur Canal	...	...	...	...	1,567	14,067	15,634	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,567	14,067	15,634
Rangoi Canal ...	...	...	...	...	294	...	294	...	...	...	...	...	...	294	...	294
Establishment ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25,040	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25,040
Tools and Plants	...	...	...	...	...	...	569	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	569
Refund of Revenue ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25
Suspense	...	...	...	...	...	...	—150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—150
Total	97,680	3,46,321	17,18,395	38,89,569	2,22,658	3,75,208	10,10,485	31,28,995	...	43,83,382	1,93,919	...	2,27,952	39,72,804	20,93,603	96,09,068
Deduct Receipts on Capital Account ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—16,309	...	...	...	...	...	—16,309
Remainder	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43,99,691	...	...	...	...	...	96,25,377
Deduct Expenditure in England ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	71,121	...	...	...	...	...	71,121
Net outlay	97,680	3,46,321	17,18,395	38,89,569	2,22,658	3,75,208	10,10,485	31,28,995	...	43,28,570	1,93,919	...	2,27,952	39,72,804	20,93,603	95,54,256

No. 50.—Comparative Statement of Receipts and Charges of the Government of the Punjab during the years 1898-99 and 1899-1900.

Major Heads.	1898-99. Imperial.	1898-99. Provincial.	1898-99. Local.	1898-99. Total.	1899-1900. Imperial.	1899-1900. Provincial.	1899-1900. Local.	1899-1900. Total.	Difference.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I—Land Revenue	1,48,58,224	1,14,13,458	48,531	2,61,20,213	1,31,93,111	96,13,656	46,968	2,28,53,735	− 34,66,478
II—Opium	65,926	...	...	65,925	60,914		...	60,914	− 5,012
IV—Stamps	10,68,378	32,05,133	...	42,73,511	10,81,433	32,44,299	...	43,25,732	+ 52,221
V—Excise	19,48,648	6,49,550	...	25,98,198	19,46,100	6,45,700	...	25,91,800	− 3,398
VI—Provincial Rates	...	6,32,190	38,67,979	45,00,169	...	5,57,987	33,97,178	39,55,165	− 5,45,004
VII—Customs	12,733	..	...	12,733	10,448	...	...	10,448	− 2,285
VIII—Assessed Taxes	6,86,073	6,86,073	...	13,72,146	6,95,540	6,95,541	...	13,91,081	+ 18,935
IX—Forest	7,37,213	7,37,214	...	14,74,427	7,00,384	7,00,384	...	14,00,768	− 73,659
X—Registration	1,79,278	1,79,279	...	3,58,557	1,86,016	1,86,016	...	3,72,032	+ 13,475
XI—Tributes from Native States	2,78,231	...	...	2,78,231	2,83,963	...	...	2,83,963	+ 5,732
XII—Interest	1,339	2,61,374	1,115	2,63,823	804	2,44,853	1,241	2,46,901	− 16,927
XIII—Post Office	...	7,547	62,206	69,753	...	9,416	73,835	83,251	+ 13,498
XVI A—Law and Justice—Courts of Law	...	3,75,797	22,746	3,98,543	...	3,88,109	21,100	4,09,209	+ 10,666
XVI B— Ditto —Jails	...	1,74,777	...	1,74,777	...	2,25,275	...	2,25,275	+ 50,498
XVII—Police	...	6,66,418	60,490	7,26,908	...	6,91,228	61,272	7,52,500	+ 25,592
XIX—Education	...	34,346	1,06,724	1,41,070	...	32,101	1,13,244	1,45,345	+ 4,275
XX—Medical	...	32,950	25,482	58,132	...	32,481	26,313	58,794	+ 362
XXI—Scientific and other Minor Departments	...	39,974	98,631	1,38,605	...	35,950	1,03,562	1,40,512	+ 1,907
XXII—Receipts in aid of Superannuation	71,469	41,648	...	1,13,117	66,803	39,045	...	1,05,849	− 7,268
XXIII—Stationery and Printing	25,110	41,310	1,053	67,482	33,242	45,506	1,719	80,467	+ 12,985
XXV—Miscellaneous	1,39,743	1,49,405	1,17,830	4,06,979	90,721	1,01,617	1,22,992	3,15,330	− 91,649
XXIX—Major Works	8,37,532	...	...	8,37,532	9,04,811	...	...	9,04,811	+ 67,279
XXX—Minor Works and Navigation	...	1,70,197	41,725	2,11,923	...	1,41,465	32,853	1,74,319	− 37,603
XXXII—Civil Works	...	5,00,730	2,76,664	7,77,594	...	4,48,755	2,69,442	7,18,197	− 59,397
Total	2,09,09,906	1,99,99,371	47,31,376	4,56,40,653	1,92,54,290	1,80,83,386	42,71,722	4,16,09,398	− 40,31,255
Contributions	...	7,03,305	2,911	7,06,216	...	6,32,879	7,471	6,40,350	− 65,866
Debt and Remittances	...	...	...	22,47,95,300	...	...	...	22,65,05,739	+ 17,10,439
Total	2,09,09,906	2,07,02,676	47,34,287	27,11,42,169	1,92,54,290	1,87,16,265	42,79,193	25,87,55,487	− 23,86,682
Opening Balance	...	...	...	77,65,291	...	...	...	1,07,37,648	...
Grand Total	...	...	...	27,89,07,460	...	...	...	27,94,93,135	...
Provincial and Local Deficit	..	...	...	...	...	16,68,938	4,08,760	...	...

No. 50.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND CHARGES OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEARS 1898-99 AND 1899-00—concluded.

MAJOR HEADS.	1898-99.				1899-1900.				Difference.
	Imperial.	Provincial.	Local.	Total.	Imperial.	Provincial.	Local.	Total.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1—Refunds and Drawbacks	54,760	59,131	3,677	1,17,568	45,106	59,635	2,736	1,07,497	− 10,071
2—Assignments and Compensation	1,47,413	...	...	1,47,413	1,44,461	...	...	1,44,461	− 2,952
3—Land Revenue	...	27,05,560	13,35,398	40,40,958	...	27,36,750	13,77,497	41,14,247	+ 73,289
6—Stamps	47,473	1,42,419	...	1,89,892	48,921	1,46,761	...	1,95,682	+ 5,790
7—Excise	40,868	13,623	...	54,491	41,711	13,904	...	55,615	+ 1,124
8—Provincial Rates	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10—Assessed Taxes	5,807	5,807	...	11,614	5,770	5,770	...	11,540	− 74
11—Forest	4,27,671	4,27,671	...	8,55,342	6,05,748	6,05,749	...	12,11,497	+ 3,56,155
12—Registration	59,970	59,970	...	1,19,940	60,951	60,952	...	1,21,903	+ 1,963
13—Interest on Ordinary Debt	...	2,05,396	...	2,05,396	...	2,15,049	...	2,15,049	+ 9,653
14—Interest on other obligations	1,29,139	2,391	4,325	1,35,855	1,36,591	5	5,881	1,42,477	+ 6,622
15—Post Office	...	1,57,996	61,687	2,19,683	...	1,65,934	74,654	2,40,588	+ 20,905
18—General Administration	1,79,766	10,47,288	1,44,002	13,71,056	1,82,521	9,74,882	1,47,021	13,04,424	− 66,632
19 A—Law and Justice—Courts of Law	...	33,08,736	18,476	33,27,212	...	34,18,230	19,944	34,38,174	+ 1,10,962
19 B— Ditto— Jails	...	10,43,564	...	10,43,564	...	11,67,395	...	11,67,395	+ 1,23,831
20—Police	...	39,92,540	29,631	40,22,171	...	42,82,731	33,680	43,16,411	+ 2,94,240
22—Education	...	7,62,505	6,65,213	14,27,718	...	7,62,248	6,80,650	14,42,898	+ 15,180
23—Ecclesiastical	2,49,043	...	...	2,49,043	2,54,138	...	...	2,54,138	+ 5,095
24—Medical	...	8,21,789	3,94,590	12,16,379	...	7,67,208	3,77,338	11,44,546	− 71,833
25—Political	20,26,809	...	...	20,26,809	22,27,097	...	...	22,27,097	+ 2,00,288
26—Scientific and other Minor Departments	36,896	1,11,389	1,62,585	3,10,870	31,023	1,16,891	1,63,979	3,11,893	+ 1,023
27—Territorial and Political Pensions	2,86,529	...	...	2,86,529	2,97,749	...	...	2,97,749	+ 11,220
28—Civil Furlough and Absentee Allowance	832	...	...	832	...	...	...	..	− 832
29—Superannuation Allowances	17,151	11,43,663	3,307	11,64,121	18,358	12,11,583	4,936	12,34,877	+ 70,756
30—Stationery and Printing	...	4,28,576	25,888	4,54,464	...	4,55,452	28,278	4,83,730	+ 29,266
32—Miscellaneous	38,255	69,490	1,00,009	2,07,754	43,760	41,758	1,11,763	1,97,281	− 10,473
33—Famine Relief	...	742	28	770	2,54,402	...	1,88,755	4,43,157	+ 4,42,387
42—Major Works	2,102	...	...	2,102	894	...	...	894	− 1,208
43—Minor Works	...	98,584	9,848	1,08,432	...	96,663	7,127	1,03,790	− 4,642
45—Civil Works	...	29,37,143	9,43,093	38,80,236	...	30,72,182	8,30,815	39,02,997	+ 22,761
Total	37,50,484	1,95,45,973	39,01,757	2,71,98,214	43,99,201	2,03,77,732	40,55,074	2,88,32,007	+ 16,33,793
Contributions	...	2,911	7,03,305	7,06,216	...	7,471	6,32,879	6,40,350	− 65,866
Debt and Remittances	...	...	...	24,02,65,382	...	...	...	24,22,42,219	+ 19,76,837
Total	37,50,484	1,95,48,884	46,05,062	26,81,69,812	43,99,201	2,03,85,203	46,87,953	27,17,14,576	+ 35,44,764
Closing Balance	...	...	...	1,07,37,648	...	...	...	77,78,559	...
GRAND TOTAL	...	...	...	27,89,07,460	...	...	...	27,94,93,135	...
Provincial and Local Surplus	...	11,53,793	1,29,224	...	...	...	...	...	...

No. 51.—General Abstract of Financial Results showing the Works, the Capital Outlay thereon, the Revenue Interest on the Debt incurred in

Irrigation and

Name of Project.	Cost of Construction as now Estimated. Direct charges.	Indirect charges.	Total.
CANALS IN OPERATION.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Protective Works.			
I.—Swat River Canal	39,99,386	1,45,823	41,45,209
Productive Works.			
II & IIA. Western Jumna Canal, including Sirsa Branches	1,63,40,826	7,96,772	1,71,37,598
III.—Bári Doáb Canal	1,77,25,307	6,45,521	1,83,70,828
IV.—Sirhind Canal (Imperial)	2,32,12,141	12,12,745	2,44,24,886
V.—Chenáb Canal	2,56,84,175	8,31,791	2,65,15,966
VI.—Lower Sohág and Pára Canal	6,90,031	27,479	7,17,510
VII.—Sidhnái Canal	12,21,237	36,260	12,57,497
Total Productive Works (Imperial)	8,48,73,717	35,50,568	8,84,24,285
Contributions.			
IIA.—Sirsa Branch	11,42,038	...	11,42,038
IV.—Sirhind Canal	1,40,84,220	...	1,40,84,220
Total Contributions	1,52,26,258	...	1,52,26,258
Total Canals in Operation { Imperial	8,88,73,103	36,96,391	9,25,69,494
Total Canals in Operation { Contribution	1,52,26,258	...	1,52,26,258
CANALS UNDER CONSTRUCTION.			
Imperial.			
XIII.—Jhelum Canal	1,20,24,068	5,02,608	1,25,26,676
Grand Total Canals in Operation and under Construction. { Imperial ...	10,08,97,171	41,98,999	10,50,96,170
Grand Total Canals in Operation and under Construction. { Contribution	1,52,26,258	...	1,52,26,258
CANALS IN OPERATION.			
Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept.			
VIII.—Upper Sutlej Inundation Canals	7,71,847	66,215	8,38,062
IX.—Lower Sutlej and Chenáb Canals	1,32,084	3,250	1,35,334
X.—Indus Inundation Canals	6,87,906	19,729	7,07,635
XI.—Shahpur Canals	2,01,182	13,182	2,14,364
XIV.—Ghaggar Canals	3,04,317	12,138	3,16,455
Total	20,97,336	1,14,514	22,11,850
Contributions by Bikaner State.			
XIV.—Ghaggar Canals	3,00,675	...	3,00,673
Works for which only Revenue Accounts are kept.			
Imperial.			
XII.—Muzaffargarh Canals	...	...	...
XVI.—Bára River Irrigation Works	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...
Provincial.			
Capital.			
XV.—Kabul River Canal	4,50,085	1,761	4,51,846
Jalalpur Canal	...	...	...
Total	4,50,085	1,761	4,51,846
Revenue.			
XIA.—Shahpur Canals...	...	...	...

ESTIMATED COST OF CONSTRUCTION OF IRRIGATION AND NAVIGATION
DERIVED THEREFROM, THE WORKING EXPENSES, AND THE
RESPECT OF THOSE WORKS FOR AND TO END OF 1899-00.

Navigation Works.

CAPITAL OUTLAY.					
During 1899-1900.			*To end of* 1899-1900.		
Direct charges.	Indirect charges.	Total.	Direct charges.	Indirect charges.	Total.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
97,680	2,707	1,00,387	39,82,726	1,46,958	41,29,684
4,30,294	16,641	4,46,935	1,62,82,949	7,83,387	1,70,66,336
1,10,841	2,505	1,13,346	1,76,14,952	6,50,464	1,82,65,416
93,511	1,548	95,059	2,31,63,913	11,86,987	2,43,50,900
9,04,043	24,559	9,28,602	2,45,68,186	6,01,549	2,51,69,735
4,564	48	4,612	6,97,001	27,523	7,24,524
40,555	1,089	41,644	12,02,175	38,446	12,40,621
15,83,808	46,390	16,30,198	8,35,29,176	32,88,356	8,68,17,532
4,169	...	4,169	11,33,979	...	11,33,979
4,418	...	4,418	1,40,52,991	...	1,40,52,991
8,587	...	8,587	1,51,86,970	...	1,51,86,970
16,81,488	49,097	17,30,585	8,75,11,902	34,35,314	9,09,47,216
8,587	...	8,587	1,51,86,970	...	1,51,86,970
28,15,883	55,579	28,71,462	34,17,840	92,750	35,10,590
44,97,371	1,04,676	46,02,047	9,09,29,742	35,28,064	9,44,57,806
8,587	...	8,587	151,86,970	...	1,51,86,970
...	1,600	1,600	7,71,847	66,215	8,38,062
7,607	255	7,862	1,30,469	3,356	1,33,825
...	...	...	6,87,906	19,729	7,07,635
3,415	213	3,628	2,01,706	9,997	2,11,703
43,077	1,215	44,292	3,25,573	9,404	3,34,977
54,099	3,283	57,382	21,17,501	1,08,701	22,26,202
1,070	...	1,070	2,56,529	...	2,56,529
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
—150	...	—150	4,66,253	1,761	4,68,014
1,670	43	1,713	1,670	43	1,713
1,520	43	1,563	4,67,923	1,804	4,69,727
...	...	...	...	...	...

No. 51.—General Abstract of Financial Results showing the Works, the Capital Outlay thereon, the Revenue Interest on the Debt incurred in

Irrigation and Navigation

Name of Project.	Receipts During 1899-1900.			Working Expenses during 1899-1900.		
	Water rates, &c.	Collected with land revenue.	Total.	Direct charges.	Indirect charges.	Total.
CANALS IN OPERATION.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
PROTECTIVE WORKS.						
I.—Swat River Canal	4,18,038	41,257	4.59,295	58,345	5,557	63,902
PRODUCTIVE WORKS.						
II & IIA. Western Jumna Canal, including Sirsa Branches	29,79,562	...	29,79,562	9,07,513	54,441	9,61,954
III.—Bári Doáb Canal	29,69,561	2,27,286	31,96,847	7,97,190	49,010	8,46,200
IV.—Sirhind Canal (Imperial) ...	30,90,800	...	30,90,800	8,55,298	53,099	9,09,397
V.—Chenáb Canal	30,02,897	4,57,345	34.60,242	10,53,385	77,326	11,30,711
VI.—Lower Soház and Pára Canal	1,04,878	57,611	1,62,489	88,954	4,080	93,034
VII.—Sidhnái Canal	78,019	—622	77,397	1,28,778	6,709	1,35,487
Total Productive Works (Imperial) ...	1,2,225,717	7,41,620	1,29,67,337	38,32,118	2,44,665	40,76,783
CONTRIBUTIONS.						
IIA.—Sirsa Branch	1,257	...	1,257	69,684	...	69,684
IV.—Sirhind Canal	35,722	...	35,722	2,72,006	...	2,72,006
Total Contributions ...	36,979	...	36,979	3,41,690	...	3,41,690
Total Canals in Operation. Imperial ...	1,26,43,755	7,82,877	1,34,26,632	38,20,463	2,50,222	41,40,685
Total Canals in Operation. Contribution ...	36,979	...	36,979	3,41,690	...	3,41,690
CANALS UNDER CONSTRUCTION.						
IMPERIAL.						
XIII.—Jhelum Canal	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total Canals in Operation and under Construction. Imperial ...	1,26,43,755	7,82,877	1,34,26,632	38,90,463	2,50,222	41,40,685
Grand Total Canals in Operation and under Construction. Contribution	36,979	...	36,979	3,41,690	...	3,41,690
CANALS IN OPERATION.						
WORKS FOR WHICH CAPITAL AND REVENUE ACCOUNTS ARE KEPT.						
VIII.—Upper Sutlej Inundation Canals	2,10,769	95,625	3,05,394	2,51,117	12,591	2,63,708
IX.—Lower Sutlej and Chenáb Canal	3,43,182	3,05,370	6,48,552	5,00,345	13,023	5,13,368
X.—Indus Inundation Canal ...	1,10,775	2,68,689	3,79 464	2,92,075	11,333	3,03,408
XI.—Shahpur Canals	82,665	15,772	98,437	43,617	2,768	46,375
XIV.—Ghaggar Canals	...	...	...	21,183	2,248	23,431
Total ...	7,47,391	6,85,456	14,32,847	11,08,337	41,953	11,50,290
CONTRIBUTIONS BY BIKANER STATE.						
XIV.—Ghaggar Canals	...	...	...	8,471	...	8,470
WORKS FOR WHICH ONLY REVENUE ACCOUNTS ARE KEPT.						
IMPERIAL.						
XII.—Muzaffargarh Canals ...	1,48,310	2,52,938	4,01,248	2,24,902	9,011	2,33,913
XVI.—Bára River Irrigation Works	...	...	...	14,105	1,319	15,424
Total ...	1,48,310	2,52,938	4,01,248	2,39,007	10,330	2,49,337
PROVINCIAL.						
CAPITAL.						
XV.—Kabul River Canal	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jalálpur Canal	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
REVENUE.						
XI A.—Shahpur Canals	41,453	8,206	49,659	28,341	1,763	30,104

Estimated Cost of Construction of Irrigation and Navigation derived therefrom, the Working Expenses, and the respect of those works for and to end of 1899-00.

Works—concluded.

Net results, excluding interest, difference between Revenue and Working Expenses.				Simple interest during 1899-1900.	Net results including Interest.			
		Rate per cent.					Rate per cent.	
Excess revenue (surplus).	Excess expenditure (deficit).	Of excess revenue.	Of excess expenditure.		Excess revenue (surplus).	Excess expenditure (deficit).	Of excess revenue.	Of excess expenditure.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
3,95,393	...	9·57	...	1,57,355	2,38,038	...	5·76	...
20,17,608	...	11·82	...	6,42,712	13,74,896	...	8·06	...
23,50,647	...	12·87	...	7,02,381	16,48,266	...	9·02	...
21,81,403	...	18·96	...	9,24,686	12,56,717	...	5·16	...
23,29,531	...	9·26	...	9,64,647	13,64,884	...	5·42	...
69,455	...	9·59	...	27,789	41,666	...	5·75	...
...	58,090	...	4·68	47,276	...	1,05,366	...	8·49
89,48,644	58,090	10·24	4·68	33,09,491	56,86,429	1,05,366	6·43	...
88,90,554					55,81,063			
...	68,427	...	6·03	...	...	68,427	...	6·03
...	2,36,284	...	1·68	...	...	2,36,284	...	1·68
...	3,04,711	...	2·01	...	...	3,04,711	...	2·01
93,44,037	58,090	10·21	2·01	34,66,846	59,24,467	1,05,366	6·40	...
92,85,947					58,19,101			
...	3,04,711	...	...	...	...	3,04,711	...	2·01
...	...	...	...	80,396	...	80,396	...	2·29
93,44,037	58,090	9·84	2·01	35,47,242	59,24,467	1,85,762	6·08	...
92,85,947					57,38,705			
...	3,04,711	...	...	...	...	30,4,711	...	2·01
42,686	...	5·09	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,35,184	...	101·01	...	...	...	...	...	...
76,056	...	10·75	...	...	...	...	...	...
52,062	...	24·59	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	23,431	...	6·99	...	...	...	...	...
3,05,988	23,431	12·63	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,82,557								
...	8,471	...	4·33	...	...	...	...	...
1,67,335	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	15,424	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,67,335	15,424	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,51,911								
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19,555	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

No. 52.—Comparative Statement of Births and … of the Punjab during …

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
			Population according to Census of 1891.			Number of Births registered.		
No.	Names of Districts.	Names of Towns.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1	Hissar	Hissar	8,863	7 991	16,854	405	350	755
2		Hánsi	8,067	7,123	15,190	416	363	779
3		Bhiwáni	18,202	17,285	35,487	645	542	1,187
4		Sirsa	9,031	7,384	16,415	382	357	739
5		Fatahabad	1,542	1,306	2,848	66	66	132
6	Rohtak	Rohtak	8,196	7,995	16,191	375	363	738
7		Jhajjar	5,875	6,006	11,881	234	223	457
8		Beri	4,992	4,833	9,825	212	179	391
9		Gohána	4,026	3,664	7,690	135	141	276
10		Bahádurgarh	3,162	2,941	6,103	129	171	300
11	Gurgaon	Rewári	14,432	13,502	27,934	523	412	935
12		Palwal	5,626	5,601	11,227	320	273	593
13		Farukhnagar	2,812	3,069	5,881	147	141	291
14		Firozpur	3 449	3,399	6,848	146	128	274
15		Sohna	3,092	2,898	5,990	155	135	290
16		Hodal	5,033	4,568	9,601	181	204	385
17	Delhi	Delhi	103,223	86,425	189,648	4,615	4,301	8,916
18		Sonepat	6,341	6,270	12,611	350	353	703
19		Ballabgarh	2,510	1,964	4,474	97	106	203
20		Farídabad	3,057	2,872	5,929	112	92	204
21	Karnál	Karnál	11,892	9 638	21,530	610	527	1,137
22		Kaithal	7,928	7,840	15,768	428	390	818
23		Pánipat	14,312	13,235	27,547	785	694	1,479
24		Ládwa	2,175	1,836	4,011	89	73	162
25		Shahabad	6,104	5,369	11,473	254	213	467
26		Thánesar	3,611	2,500	6,111	57	48	105
27	Umballa	Umballa	14,494	12 362	26 856	608	558	1,166
28		Jagádhri	6,917	6,112	13,029	234	164	398
29		Buriya	3,459	3 350	6,809	127	122	249
30		Sadhaura	5,308	5,137	10,445	196	135	341
31		Rúpar	4,663	4,030	8,693	186	180	366
32	Simla	Simla	9,766	3,513	13,279	156	142	298
33	Kángra	Kángra	2,871	3,363	5,234	92	66	158
34		Dharmsála	1,833	945	2 778	64	67	131
35		Núrpur	2,665	2,172	4,837	75	78	153
36	Hoshiárpur	Hoshiárpur	9,375	8,171	17,546	403	377	780
37		Khánpur	1,788	1,765	3,553	94	81	175
38		Hariána	3 707	3,559	7,066	124	125	249
39		Ghardhíwála	2,204	1,841	4,045	96	88	184
40		Dasúya	3,686	3,361	7,047	179	139	318
41		Tánda and Urmar	6,112	5,520	11,632	245	230	475
42		Miáni	3,530	3,119	6,649	108	93	201
43		Mukerián	2,115	1,862	3,977	84	66	150
44		Una	2,406	2,077	4,483	92	99	191
45		Anandpur	2,705	2,395	5,100	84	84	168

DEATHS REGISTERED AT THE MUNICIPAL TOWNS

THE YEAR 1899.

10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Ratio of Births per 1,000 of population.			Number of Deaths registered.			Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 of population.			Excess of Births over Deaths per 1,000 of population.	Excess of Deaths over Births per 1,000 of population.
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.		
24	21	45	347	307	654	39	38	39	6	...
27	24	51	253	240	493	31	34	32	19	...
18	15	33	808	737	1,545	44	43	44	...	11
23	22	45	371	345	716	41	47	44	1	...
23	23	46	35	33	68	23	25	24	22	...
23	22	46	239	246	485	29	31	30	15	...
20	19	38	172	193	365	29	32	31	7	...
22	18	40	179	157	336	36	32	34	6	...
18	18	36	96	103	199	24	28	26	10	...
21	28	49	110	120	230	35	41	38	11	...
19	15	33	356	300	656	25	22	23	10	...
29	24	53	273	215	488	49	38	43	10	...
25	24	49	100	88	188	36	29	32	17	...
21	19	40	127	116	243	37	34	35	5	...
26	23	48	107	90	197	35	31	33	15	...
19	21	40	159	158	317	32	35	33	7	...
24	23	47	3,619	3,336	6,955	35	39	37	10	...
28	28	56	192	184	376	30	29	30	26	...
22	24	45	69	65	134	27	33	30	15	...
19	16	34	76	71	147	25	25	25	9	...
28	24	53	447	437	884	38	45	41	12	...
27	25	52	345	363	708	44	46	45	7	...
28	25	54	485	460	945	34	35	34	20	...
22	18	40	63	67	130	20	36	32	8	...
22	19	41	151	129	280	25	24	24	17	...
9	8	17	64	39	103	18	16	17	...	...
23	21	43	380	318	698	26	26	26	17	...
18	13	31	210	190	400	30	31	31	...	...
19	18	37	105	79	184	30	23	27	10	...
19	14	33	105	81	186	20	16	18	15	...
21	21	42	115	110	225	25	27	26	16	...
12	11	22	255	157	412	26	45	31	...	9
18	13	30	97	78	175	34	33	33	...	3
23	24	47	51	61	112	28	65	40	7	...
16	16	32	84	92	176	32	42	36	...	4
23	21	44	285	231	516	30	28	29	15	...
26	23	49	66	75	141	37	42	40	9	...
18	18	35	85	84	169	23	25	24	11	...
24	22	45	59	66	125	27	36	31	14	...
25	20	45	97	88	185	26	26	26	19	...
21	20	41	152	158	320	27	29	28	13	...
16	14	30	55	40	95	16	13	14	16	...
21	17	38	81	79	160	38	42	40	...	2
21	22	43	74	99	173	31	48	39	4	...
16	16	33	83	103	186	31	43	36	...	3

No. 52.—Comparative Statement of Births and ... of the Punjab during

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
			Population according to Census of 1891.			Number of Births registered.		
No.	Names of Districts.	Names of Towns.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
46	Jullundur	Jullundur	26,476	23,899	50,375	1,343	1,193	2,536
47		Alawalpur	2,272	2,108	4,380	98	80	178
48		Kartárpur	5,577	4,864	10,441	214	212	426
49		Bunga	2,750	2,260	5,010	134	131	265
50		Ráhon	5,656	5,011	10,667	195	179	374
51		Nawáshahr	2,970	2,631	5,601	122	132	254
52		Phillour	3,620	3,077	6,697	137	136	273
53		Núrmahal	4,466	4,054	8,520	248	200	448
54		Nakodar	5,174	4,566	9,740	181	159	340
55	Ludhiána	Ludiána	25,265	20,759	46,024	1,083	1,014	2,097
56		Jagraon	9,418	8,698	18,116	527	479	1,006
57		Ráekot	4,762	4,619	9,381	256	213	469
58		Khanna	2,083	1,794	3,877	85	106	191
59		Machíwára	2,910	2,430	5,340	147	131	278
60	Ferozepore	Ferozepore	14,417	10,920	25,337	502	429	931
61		Zíra	2,400	1,956	4,356	117	95	212
62		Makhu	874	745	1,619	32	31	63
63		Dharmkot	3,592	3,133	6,725	159	160	319
64		Muktsar	3,031	2,240	5,271	106	68	174
65		Fázilka	4,323	3,240	7,563	130	106	236
66	Mooltan	Mooltan	34,595	29,670	64,265	1,605	1,509	3,114
67		Kahror	2,861	2,637	5,498	170	163	333
68		Shujabad	3,439	2,890	6,329	136	117	253
69		Jalalpur	1,966	1,918	3,884	133	106	239
70		Talamba	1,532	1,260	2,792	75	67	142
71		Dunyapur	901	1,200	2,101	74	52	126
72	Jhang	Jhang	4,316	4,160	8,476	245	241	486
73		Maghiána	7,141	6,725	13,865	373	340	713
74		Chiniot	6,702	6,774	13,476	439	421	860
75	Montgomery	Montgomery ...	3,505	1,654	5,159	80	51	131
76		Kamália	3,910	3,580	7,490	165	159	324
77		Pákpattan	3,378	3,144	6,522	159	131	290
78	Lahore	Lahore	92,835	66,762	159,597	3,279	3,033	6,312
79		Sharakpur	2,541	2,383	4,924	110	1·3	223
80		Chúnián	5,532	4,807	10,339	351	322	673
81		Khudián	1,526	1,395	2,921	89	88	177
82		Kasúr	10,596	9,694	20,290	525	514	1,039
83		Khem Karn ...	3,215	2,720	5,935	146	172	318
84		Patti	3,816	3,679	7,495	198	188	386
85	Amritsar	Amritsar	77,754	57,647	135,401	3,355	3,198	6,553
86		Majítha	3,375	3,042	6,417	169	143	312
87		Jandiála	4,073	3,659	7,732	180	152	332
88		Tarn Táran ...	2,173	1,727	3,900	90	71	116
89	Gurdáspur	Gurdáspur	3,073	2,116	5,189	106	99	205
90		Dínanagar	2,879	2,575	5,454	116	113	229
91		Kalánaur	2,673	2,613	5,286	133	106	239
92		Pathánkot	2,737	2,012	4,749	88	90	178
93		Sujánpur	3,043	2,753	5,796	119	90	209
94		Dalhousie	545	262	807	18	11	29
95		Batála	14,065	13,158	27,223	729	678	1,407
96		Srígovindpur ...	2,320	2,039	4,359	87	72	159
97		Dera Nának ...	3,010	2,740	5,750	141	128	269

DEATHS REGISTERED AT THE MUNICIPAL TOWNS

THE YEAR 1899—continued.

10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
RATIO OF BIRTHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION			NUMBER OF DEATHS REGISTERED.			RATIO OF DEATHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.			Excess of Births over Deaths per 1,000 of population.	Excess of Deaths over Births per 1,000 of population.
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.		
27	24	50	748	827	1,575	28	35	31	19	...
22	18	40	47	43	90	21	20	21	19	...
20	20	41	111	99	210	20	20	20	21	...
27	26	53	66	69	135	24	31	27	26	...
18	17	35	154	171	325	27	34	30	5	...
22	24	45	72	80	152	24	30	27	18	...
20	20	41	98	101	199	27	33	30	11	...
29	23	53	147	110	257	33	27	30	23	...
19	16	35	123	124	247	24	27	25	10	...
24	22	46	704	610	1,314	28	29	29	17	...
29	26	56	282	278	560	30	32	31	25	...
27	23	50	156	160	316	33	35	34	16	...
22	27	49	70	74	44	34	41	37	12	...
28	25	52	88	82	170	30	34	32	20	...
20	17	37	390	328	718	27	30	28	9	...
27	22	49	77	50	127	32	26	29	20	...
20	19	39	24	16	40	27	21	25	14	...
24	24	47	110	112	222	31	36	33	14	...
20	13	33	44	46	90	15	21	17	16	...
17	14	31	103	104	207	24	32	27	4	...
25	23	48	1,182	1,065	2,247	34	36	35	13	...
31	30	61	90	90	180	31	34	33	28	...
21	18	40	93	73	166	27	25	26	14	...
34	27	62	61	64	125	31	33	32	30	...
27	24	51	45	41	86	29	33	31	20	...
35	25	60	30	32	62	33	27	30	30	...
29	28	57	146	142	288	34	34	34	23	...
27	25	51	268	220	488	38	33	35	16	...
33	31	64	263	279	542	39	41	40	24	...
16	10	25	64	29	93	18	18	18	7	...
22	21	43	91	89	110	23	25	24	19	...
24	20	44	78	79	157	23	25	24	20	...
21	19	40	2,787	2,429	5,216	30	36	33	7	...
22	23	45	81	75	156	32	31	32	13	...
34	31	65	207	180	387	37	37	37	28	...
30	30	61	49	49	98	32	35	34	27	...
26	25	51	306	267	573	29	28	28	23	...
25	29	54	91	103	194	28	28	33	21	...
26	25	52	110	98	208	29	27	28	24	...
25	24	48	2,747	2,664	5,511	35	46	40	8	...
26	22	49	81	84	165	21	28	26	23	...
23	20	43	109	107	216	27	20	28	15	...
23	18	41	65	48	113	30	28	29	12	...
20	19	40	96	41	137	31	19	26	14	...
21	21	42	114	108	222	40	42	41	1	...
25	20	45	79	82	161	30	31	30	15	...
19	19	37	88	90	178	32	45	37	..	...
21	16	36	67	77	144	22	28	25	11	...
22	14	36	7	10	15	13	38	21	15	...
27	25	52	424	405	829	30	31	30	22	...
20	17	36	52	49	101	22	24	23	13	...
25	22	47	75	81	156	25	30	27	20	...

No. 52.—Comparative Statement of Births and
of the Punjab during

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
			Population according to Census of 1891.			Number of Births registered.		
No.	Names of Districts.	Names of Towns.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
98	Siálkot	Siálkot	17,689	16,276	33,965	1,137	1,071	2,208
99		Daska	3,390	3,103	6,493	165	148	313
100		Jámki	2,477	2,152	4,629	109	134	243
101		Kila Sobha Singh ...	2,355	2,165	4,520	107	112	219
102		Pasrúr	4,703	4,497	9,200	208	214	422
103		Zaffarwál	2,771	2,765	5,536	91	87	178
104		Nárowál	2,601	2,297	4,898	123	103	226
105	Gujrát	Gujrát	9,052	8,619	17,671	496	486	982
106		Jalálpur	5,665	5,400	11,065	281	238	519
107		Kunjah	2,733	2,741	5,474	158	127	285
108		Dinga	2,864	2,560	5,424	145	103	248
109	Gujránwála	Gujránwála ...	13,699	12,193	25,892	627	557	1,184
110		Wazírabad	8,282	7,504	15,786	378	329	707
111		Eminabad	2,883	2,958	5,841	178	138	316
112		Kila Didár Singh ...	1,498	1,345	2,843	64	50	114
113		Akálgarh	2,151	2,111	4,262	115	121	236
114		Rámnagar	3,347	3,245	6,592	163	140	303
115	Shahpur	Bhera	8,979	8,449	17,428	434	421	855
116		Shahpur	3,200	3,137	6,337	181	169	350
117		Sáhiwal	4,550	4,660	9,210	293	301	594
118		Miáni	3,590	3,559	7,149	180	155	335
119		Khusháb	5,032	4,800	9,832	272	247	519
120	Jhelum	Jhelum	5,698	4,013	9,711	222	175	397
121		Pind Dádan Khan ...	8,027	7,028	15,055	316	309	625
122	Ráwalpindi	Ráwalpindi	24,438	13,896	38,334	740	725	1,465
123		Murree	958	501	1,459	32	31	63
124		Pindigheb	4,183	4,279	8,462	182	144	326
125		Hazro	4,865	4,396	9,261	227	188	415
126		Attock	1,444	1,210	2,654	45	46	91
127	Hazára	Abbott-abad ...	1,586	656	2,242	26	14	40
128		Nawáshahr	2,044	1,841	3,885	112	73	185
129		Baffa	3,936	3,501	7,437	172	142	314
130		Harípur	3,091	2,328	5,419	109	92	201
131	Peshäwar	Peshäwar	34,599	28,480	63,079	1,153	928	2,081
132	Kohát	Kohat	7,999	6,348	14,347	312	321	633
133	Bannu	Edwardes-abad ...	3,712	2,383	6,095	179	156	335
134		Isa Khel	3,823	3,777	7,600	165	105	270
135		Kálábágh	3,483	3,219	6,702	169	140	309
136		Lakki	2,384	2,104	4,488	120	87	207
137	Dera Ismail Khan ...	Dera Ismail Khan ...	11,701	9,872	21,573	638	507	1,145
138		Kuláchi	4,790	4,657	9,447	110	94	204
139		Bhakkar	2,867	2,343	5,210	97	82	179
140		Leiah	3,863	3,574	7,437	117	81	198
141		Karor	1,464	1,369	2,833	66	57	123
142	Dera Ghází Khan ...	Dera Ghází Khan ...	13,119	10,780	23,899	476	426	902
143		Jámpur	3,124	2,691	5,815	156	128	284
144		Dájal	3,245	2,844	6,085	168	178	346
145		Rájanpur	2,190	1,874	4,064	83	44	127
146		Kot Mithan ...	1,935	1,689	3,624	72	63	135
147	Muzaffargarh ...	Muzaffargarh ...	1,739	1,319	3,058	69	71	140
148		Khángarh	1,881	1,624	3,505	67	69	136
149		Alipur	1,388	1,164	2,552	57	64	121
150		Khairpur	1,250	1,174	2,424	56	47	103

DEATHS REGISTERED AT THE MUNICIPAL TOWNS

THE YEAR 1899—concluded.

10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
RATIO OF BIRTHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.			NUMBER OF DEATHS REGISTERED.			RATIO OF DEATHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.			Excess of Births over Deaths per 1,000 of population.	Excess of Deaths over Births per 1,000 of population.
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.		
33	31	65	689	622	1,311	39	38	39	26	...
25	23	48	67	78	145	20	25	22	26	...
24	29	52	66	78	144	27	36	31	21	...
24	25	48	56	49	105	24	23	23	25	...
23	23	46	100	107	207	21	24	23	23	...
16	16	32	61	75	136	22	27	25	7	...
25	21	46	53	60	113	20	26	23	23	...
28	28	56	276	261	537	30	30	30	26	...
25	22	47	168	143	311	30	26	28	19	...
29	23	52	71	72	143	26	26	26	26	...
27	19	46	71	57	128	25	22	24	22	...
24	22	46	337	386	723	25	32	28	18	...
24	21	45	283	308	591	34	41	37	8	...
30	24	54	91	94	185	32	32	32	22	...
21	18	40	29	20	49	19	15	17	23	...
27	28	55	46	42	88	21	20	21	34	...
25	21	46	115	117	232	34	36	35	11	...
25	24	49	279	266	545	31	31	31	18	...
29	27	55	73	57	130	23	18	21	34	...
32	33	64	160	146	306	35	31	33	31	...
25	22	47	105	107	212	29	30	30	17	...
28	25	53	114	109	223	23	23	23	30	...
23	18	41	107	103	210	19	26	22	19	...
21	21	42	246	208	451	31	30	30	12	...
19	19	38	825	647	1,472	34	47	38	...	...
22	21	43	27	24	51	28	48	35	8	...
22	17	39	122	106	228	29	25	27	12	...
25	20	45	180	156	336	37	35	36	9	...
17	17	34	3	45	79	24	37	30	4	...
12	6	18	24	7	31	15	11	14	4	...
29	19	48	51	54	105	25	29	27	21	...
23	19	42	130	131	261	33	37	35	7	...
20	17	37	72	45	117	23	19	22	15	...
18	15	33	1,333	1,262	2,595	39	44	41	...	...
22	22	44	221	173	394	28	27	27	17	...
29	26	55	151	107	258	41	45	42	13	...
22	14	36	123	80	202	32	21	27	9	...
25	21	46	125	87	212	36	27	32	14	...
27	19	46	92	64	156	39	30	25	11	...
30	24	53	457	392	849	30	40	39	14	...
12	10	22	57	57	114	12	12	12	10	...
19	16	34	85	75	160	30	32	31	3	...
16	11	27	79	64	143	20	18	19	8	...
23	20	43	54	56	110	37	41	39	4	...
20	18	38	318	297	615	24	28	26	12	...
27	22	49	79	78	157	25	29	27	22	...
28	29	57	73	78	151	22	27	25	32	...
20	11	31	42	56	98	19	30	24	7	...
20	17	37	40	32	72	21	19	20	17	...
23	23	46	79	58	137	45	44	45	1	...
19	20	39	56	49	105	30	30	30	9	...
22	25	47	42	51	93	30	44	36	11	...
23	19	42	49	39	88	39	33	36	6	...

No. 53.—Deaths registered from different Causes

1	2	3			4		
No.	Districts.	Population according to Census of 1891.*			Cholera.		
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1	Hissar	414,801	361,007	775,808	166	142	308
2	Rohtak	313,426	277,020	590,446	22	16	38
3	Gurgaon	350,194	318,669	668,863	...	...	...
4	Delhi	342,077	293,147	635,224	5	7	12
5	Karnál	467,665	393,429	861,094	...	...	...
6	Umballa	438,713	366,136	804,849	...	...	...
7	Simla	22,165	13,081	35,246	...	...	...
8	Kángra	394,402	365,056	759,458	...	...	...
9	Hoshiárpur	540,038	471,606	1,011,644	22	17	39
10	Jullundur	481,630	409,717	891,347	...	...	...
11	Ludhiána	354,372	294,283	648,655	11	9	20
12	Ferozepore	469,346	392,153	861,499	56	33	89
13	Mooltan	339,668	281,191	620,859	71	46	117
14	Jhang	233,579	203,242	436,821	67	29	96
15	Montgomery	269,569	229,880	499,449	19	11	30
16	Lahore	579,116	476,503	1,055,619	102	65	167
17	Amritsar	541,932	449,058	990,990	8	7	15
18	Gurdáspur	511,129	429,656	940,785	9	2	11
19	Siálkot	584,638	514,074	1,098,712	36	25	61
20	Gujrát	400,485	360,338	760,823	2	...	2
21	Gujránwála	378,972	311,089	690,061	57	46	103
22	Shahpur	258,118	235,417	493,535	419	283	702
23	Jhelum	315,011	290,763	605,774	1	...	1
24	Ráwalpindi	447,549	397,710	845,259	1	...	1
25	Hazára	253,105	223,020	†476,125	1	...	1
26	Peshávar	361,439	317,745	679,183	...	...	...
27	Kohát	96,577	85,910	182,487	...	...	...
28	Bannu	195,514	174,458	369,972	...	...	...
29	Dera Ismail Khan	257,411	225,052	482,463	...	2	2
30	Dera Gházi Khan	218,359	181,501	399,860	...	...	...
31	Muzaffargarh	206,908	174,164	381,072	1	...	1
	Total ...	11,037,908	9,516,074	20,553,982	1,076	740	1,816

* Excluding population of Europeans and Eurasians and Military Cantonments.
† Excluding population of Tanáwal tract not under registration.

IN EACH DISTRICT OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1899.

5			6			7		
SMALL-POX.			FEVERS.			DYSENTERY AND DIARRHŒA.		
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.
76	64	140	8,155	7,244	15,399	497	371	868
2	...	2	6,923	6,063	12,986	185	126	311
238	185	423	8,062	7,519	15,581	508	417	925
58	37	95	6,526	6,166	12,692	464	355	819
25	18	43	10,598	9,754	20,352	339	263	602
137	92	229	8,573	8,159	16,732	344	276	620
...	...	...	157	165	322	25	21	46
1	...	1	8,673	8,724	17,397	518	466	984
30	26	56	8,081	8,354	16,435	555	510	1,065
23	19	42	6,056	6,267	12,323	297	280	577
22	24	46	5,765	6,011	11,776	213	170	383
178	153	331	8,075	7,869	15,944	323	229	552
61	53	114	5,863	5,328	11,191	228	186	414
31	19	50	5,567	4,942	10,509	231	139	370
125	116	241	2,455	2,252	4,707	109	76	185
118	83	201	9,412	8,893	18,305	276	191	467
47	46	93	8,428	8,289	16,717	320	209	529
8	11	19	8,086	7,807	15,893	538	434	972
88	97	185	8,574	8,885	17,459	414	301	715
7	5	12	5,624	5,658	11,282	119	91	210
16	9	25	7,540	7,098	14,638	74	60	134
5	10	15	3,587	3,519	7,106	176	153	329
...	4	4	5,731	5,379	11,110	182	141	323
99	107	206	9,440	8,520	17,960	118	71	189
19	15	34	3,584	3,664	7,248	17	14	31
1,199	1,089	2,288	5,767	5,275	11,042	77	43	120
51	63	114	2,119	1,880	3,999	6	4	10
18	10	28	4,511	3,813	8,324	56	41	97
24	28	52	5,545	4,987	10,532	179	175	354
11	7	18	3,978	3,382	7,360	78	46	124
16	26	42	4,464	3,904	8,368	47	38	85
2,733	2,416	5,149	195,919	185,770	381,689	7,513	5,897	13,410

No. 53.—DEATHS REGISTERED FROM DIFFERENT CAUSES IN EACH

1	2	8											
		INJURIES.											
		Suicide.			*Wounding.*			*Accidents.*			*Snake-bite and killed by wild beasts.*		
No.	DISTRICTS.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1	Hissar	5	1	6	9	3	12	85	68	153	27	11	38
2	Rohtak	3	13	16	7	...	7	39	68	107	13	12	25
3	Gurgaon	13	36	49	14	4	18	104	90	194	10	24	34
4	Delhi	10	9	19	3	2	5	58	78	136	26	10	36
5	Karnál	4	8	12	11	4	15	129	78	207	38	15	53
6	Umballa	7	8	15	6	3	9	87	47	134	9	11	20
7	Simla	2	...	2	...	1	1	6	2	8	...	...	...
8	Kángra	5	15	20	4	3	7	135	60	195	29	8	37
9	Hoshiárpur	7	10	17	2	4	6	124	95	219	34	19	53
10	Jullundar	7	7	14	7	2	9	106	58	164	12	7	19
11	Ludhiána	8	9	17	7	3	10	105	85	190	7	2	9
12	Ferozepore	13	6	19	27	9	36	129	68	197	24	5	29
13	Mooltan	1	5	6	8	7	15	117	89	206	57	20	77
14	Jhang	6	3	9	1	2	3	92	70	162	51	18	69
15	Montgomery	2	3	5	13	4	17	79	43	122	47	25	72
16	Lahore	13	8	21	38	9	47	182	59	241	81	18	99
17	Amritsar	11	3	14	26	7	33	156	66	222	32	4	36
18	Gurdáspur	12	5	17	10	4	14	112	77	189	25	5	30
19	Siálkot	7	...	7	6	3	9	128	82	210	44	6	50
20	Gujrát	4	2	6	22	2	24	97	59	156	35	10	45
21	Gujránwála	4	8	12	10	5	15	124	81	205	105	18	123
22	Shahpur	1	...	1	25	2	27	79	53	132	27	20	47
23	Jhelum	2	...	2	14	4	18	110	51	161	22	8	30
24	Ráwalpindi	6	2	8	51	18	69	139	70	209	38	12	50
25	Hazára	...	...	...	18	4	22	71	38	109	5	1	6
26	Peshávar	...	...	...	86	21	107	101	63	164	9	4	13
27	Kohát	...	1	1	49	10	59	22	10	32	14	6	20
28	Bannu	...	4	4	67	7	74	19	17	36	9	7	16
29	Dera Ismail Khan	1	2	3	10	3	13	50	46	96	20	10	30
30	Dera Gházi Khan	...	1	1	16	4	20	48	26	74	13	10	23
31	Muzaffargarh	3	2	5	6	2	8	74	47	121	44	23	67
	TOTAL	157	171	328	573	156	729	2,907	1,844	4,751	907	349	1,256

DISTRICT OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1899—concluded.

9			10			11							
ALL OTHER CAUSES.			TOTAL DEATHS FROM ALL CAUSES.			RATIO OF DEATHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.							
											From all causes.		
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Injuries.	Males.	Females.	Total.
3,160	2,642	5,802	12,180	10,546	22,726	0·40	0·18	19·85	1·12	0·27	29·36	29·21	29·29
2,424	2,138	4,562	9,618	8,436	18,054	0·06	0·003	21·99	0·53	0·26	30·69	30·45	30·58
3,426	2,782	6,208	12,375	11,057	23,432	...	0·63	23·29	1·38	0·44	35·34	34·70	35·03
4,331	3,735	8,066	11,481	10,399	21,880	0·02	0·15	19·98	1·29	0·31	33·56	35·47	34·44
4,849	4,296	9,145	15,993	14,436	30,429	...	0·05	23·64	0·70	0·33	34·20	36·69	35·34
4,420	4,456	8,876	13,583	13,052	26,635	...	0·28	20·79	0·77	0·22	30·96	35·65	33·09
254	162	416	444	351	795	...	...	9·14	1·31	0·31	20·03	26·83	22·56
3,700	3,664	7,364	13,065	12,940	26,005	...	0·001	22·91	1·30	0·34	33·13	35·45	34·24
6,519	5,833	12,35?	15,374	14,868	30,242	0·04	0·06	16·25	1·05	0·29	28·47	31·53	29·89
5,824	6,435	12,259	12,332	13,075	25,407	...	0·05	13·83	0·65	0·23	25·60	31·91	28·50
3,925	4,124	8,049	10,063	10,437	20,500	0·03	0·07	18 15	0·59	0·35	28·40	35·47	31·60
5,055	4,994	10,049	13,880	13,366	27,246	0·10	0·38	18·51	0·64	0·33	29·57	34·08	31·63
2,615	2,509	5,124	9,021	8,243	17,264	0·19	0·18	18·03	0·67	0·49	26·56	29·31	27·81
3,587	3,297	6,884	9,633	8,519	18,152	0·22	0·11	24·06	0·85	0·56	41·24	41·92	41·55
2,4ʻ7	2,299	4,766	5,316	4,829	10,145	0·06	0·48	9·42	0·37	0·43	19·72	21·01	20·31
6,225	5,814	12,039	16,447	15,140	31,587	0·16	0·19	17·34	0·44	0·39	28·40	31·77	29·92
6,086	6,501	12,587	15,114	15,132	30,246	0·02	0·09	16·87	0·53	0·31	27·89	33·70	30·52
5,531	4,829	10,360	14,331	13,174	27,505	0·01	0·02	16·89	1·03	0·27	28·04	30·66	29·24
5,382	4,979	10,361	14,679	14,378	29,057	0·06	0·17	15·89	0·65	0·25	25·11	27·97	26·45
3,155	2,947	6,102	9,065	8,774	17,839	0·002	0·02	14·83	0·28	0·30	22·64	24·35	23·45
3,004	2,834	5,838	10,934	10,159	21,093	0·15	0·04	21·21	0·19	0·51	28·85	32·66	30·57
3,073	2,722	5,795	7,392	6,762	14,154	1·42	0·03	14·40	0·67	0·42	28 64	28·72	28·68
2,455	2,276	4,731	8,517	7,863	16,380	0·001	0·01	18·34	0·53	0·35	27·04	27·04	27·04
3,683	3,383	7,066	13,575	12,183	25,758	0·001	0·24	21·25	0·22	0·40	30·33	30·63	30·47
1,768	1,545	3,313	5,483	5,281	10 764	0·002	0·07	15·22	0·07	0·29	21·66	23·68	22·61
1,069	905	1,974	·8,308	7,400	15,708	...	3·37	16·26	0·18	0·42	22·99	23·29	23·13
913	675	1,588	3,174	2,649	5,823	...	0·62	21·91	0·05	0·61	32·86	30·83	31·91
867	657	1,524	5,547	4,556	10,103	...	0·08	22·50	0·26	0·35	28·37	26·12	27·31
1,757	1,501	3,258	7,586	6,754	14,340	0·004	0·11	21·83	0·73	0·29	29·47	30·01	29·72
576	488	1,064	4,720	3,964	8,684	...	0·05	18·41	0·31	0·30	21·62	21·84	21·72
5,8	477	1,075	5,253	4,519	9,772	0·002	0·11	21·96	0·22	0·53	25·39	25·94	25·64
102,698	95,899	195,597	314,483	293,242	607,725	0·09	0·25	18·57	0·65	0·34	28·49	30·82	29·57

No. 54—Statement showing the Working of Hospitals and Dispensaries in the Punjab during the year 1899.

Districts.	Number of Hospitals and Dispensaries.	Income. In hand on 1st January 1899. Rs.	A	P	Received during the year. From Government. Rs.	A	P	From Local Funds. Rs.	A	P.	From private subscriptions and miscellaneous receipts. Rs.	A	P	Total. Rs.	A.	P.
Hissar	9	216	15	4	...	...	...	18,664	11	0	1,184	0	0	20,065	10	4
Rohtak	6	668	1	4	...	...	...	8,936	9	9	170	13	0	9,775	8	1
Gurgaon	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,322	14	11	206	8	3	15,529	7	2
Delhi	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	23,054	7	7	629	9	0	23,684	0	7
Karnál	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,850	12	0	464	0	3	17,314	12	3
Umballa	7	505	10	8	1,800	0	0	18,068	5	11	1,099	15	6	21,474	0	1
Simla	2	1,845	7	8	300	0	0	19,176	4	2	12,176	14	10	33,498	10	8
Kángra	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,881	4	1	1,173	9	0	13,054	13	1
Hoshiárpur	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	21,420	15	8	468	1	7	21,889	1	3
Jullundur	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,288	14	0	1,045	9	7	17,334	7	7
Ludhiána	9	8,309	2	10	...	...	...	16,241	8	9	595	4	10	25,146	0	5
Ferozepore	10	138	1	10	...	...	...	14,238	9	6	3,553	3	9	17,929	15	1
Mooltan	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	32,537	15	1	225	7	0	32,763	6	1
Jhang	10	145	0	0	...	...	...	27,458	13	4	227	5	3	27,831	2	7
Montgomery ...	8	...	...	...	1,612	9	3	9,157	0	10	842	5	0	11,611	15	1
Lahore	8	964	14	3	3,192	0	0	20,393	2	8	8,936	[illegible]	5	33,486	3	4
Amritsar	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	32,390	5	9	773	12	9	33,164	2	6
Gurdáspur	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,623	14	1	1,636	0	0	16,259	14	1
Siálkot	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	20,439	2	11	218	5	9	20,657	8	8
Gujrát	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,297	7	8	202	15	0	13,500	6	8
Gujránwála	13	1,000	0	0	...	...	...	17,989	12	9	879	0	7	19,868	13	4
Shahpur	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,374	13	4	248	4	6	12,623	1	10
Jhelum	8	393	0	6	792	0	0	13,393	10	8	1,372	10	8	15,951	5	10
Ráwalpindi	10	...	...	...	910	14	0	27,624	7	0	1,235	1	3	29,770	6	3
Abbott-abad ...	3	112	5	0	156	14	0	6,628	11	1	794	4	0	7,692	2	1
Peshâwar	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	26,179	11	9	85	9	6	26,265	5	3
Kohát	3	...	...	...	2,814	0	0	2,608	0	0	962	0	0	6,384	0	0
Bannu	5	...	...	...	2,280	0	0	7,629	9	10	18	8	0	9,928	1	10
Dera Ismail Khan	9	95	8	5	1,914	0	0	13,910	4	7	80	0	0	15,999	13	0
Dera Ghâzi Khan	5	...	...	...	1,140	0	0	10,886	13	0	84	2	6	12,110	15	6
Muzaffargarh ...	7	18	12	8	...	...	...	12,602	13	0	270	3	[illegible]	12,891	13	6
Trans-Border ...	3	955	4	11	6,649	9	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,604	14	2
Mayo Hospital, Lahore.	1	15,830	0	5	38,689	15	0	7,000	0	0	8,161	13	6	69,681	12	11
Total ...	275	31,198	5	10	62,251	13	6	5,29,271	15	6	50,021	8	3	6,72,743	11	1

No. 54.—Statement showing the Working of Hospitals and Dispensaries in the Punjab during the year 1899—continued.

Districts.	Number of patients treated during the year. In-door.	Out-door.	Total.	Sexes of the in and out door patients treated during the year. Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Hissar	2,946	78,534	81,480	45,993	15,610	19,877	81,480
Rohtak	820	58,714	59,534	36,251	10,208	13,075	59,534
Gurgaon	1,050	65,262	67,312	40,718	11,421	15,173	67,312
Delhi	2,180	112,222	114,402	65,716	19,751	28,935	114,402
Karnál	1,593	113,192	114,785	62,003	22,921	29,861	114,785
Umballa	1,479	81,094	82,573	50,897	15,477	16,199	82,573
Simla	1,113	21,376	22,489	18,662	2,331	1,496	22,489
Kángra	491	104,517	105,008	75,197	18,920	10,891	105,008
Hoshiárpur	986	124,987	125,973	70,567	28,231	27,175	125,973
Jullundur	2,738	102,745	105,483	57,046	22,411	26,026	105,483
Ludhiána	1,224	92,708	93,932	54,345	18,971	20,616	93,932
Ferozepore	2,809	85,564	88,373	56,554	16,260	15,559	88,373
Mooltan	2,385	119,482	121,867	68,673	25,581	27,613	121,867
Jhang	1,834	99,000	100,834	59,709	18,604	22,521	100,834
Montgomery ...	1,088	58,414	59,502	32,991	10,747	15,764	59,502
Lahore	5,190	117,528	122,718	60,124	28,228	34,366	122,718
Amritsar	2,788	146,136	148,924	73,553	41,856	33,515	148,924
Gurdáspur	1,336	147,479	148,815	84,937	30,637	33,241	148,815
Siálkot	1,055	132,748	133,803	69,201	29,856	34,746	133,803
Gujrát	772	122,784	123,556	61,561	28,647	33,348	123,556
Gujránwála	614	132,189	132,803	66,307	27,409	39,087	132,803
Shahpur	1,265	110,034	111,299	59,023	23,344	28,932	111,299
Jhelum	921	84,855	85,776	46,822	16,539	22,415	85,776
Ráwalpindi ...	3,133	143,136	146,269	79,925	29,319	37,025	146,269
Abbott-abad ...	1,150	61,369	62,519	39,498	7,746	15,275	62,519
Pesháwar	2,086	207,228	209,314	124,173	34,514	50,627	209,314
Kohát	1,415	38,639	40,054	21,686	7,562	10,806	40,054
Bannu	1,157	71,549	72,706	34,110	14,603	23,993	72,706
Dera Ismail Khan ...	1,357	99,793	101,150	62,734	16,671	21,745	101,150
Dera Gházi Khan ...	1,365	79,848	81,213	46,053	15,161	19,999	81,213
Muzaffargarh ...	914	60,504	61,418	33,956	11,461	16,001	61,418
Trans-Border ...	713	27,680	28,393	22,840	2,422	3,131	28,393
Total ...	51,967	3,102,310	3,154,277	1,781,825	623,419	749,033	3,154,277

No. 54.—Statement showing the Working of Hospitals and Dispensaries in the Punjab during the year 1899—concluded.

Districts.	Expenditure. Expended during the year. On establishment. Rs.	A.	P.	On medicines, diet and contingencies. Rs.	A.	P.	On building and repairs. Rs.	A.	P.	Investments. Rs.	A.	P.	Total. Rs.	A.	P.	Remaining in hand on 31st December 1899. Rs.	A.	P.
Hissar	10,811	6	9	5,844	2	0	2,107	14	10	...	...	.	18,763	7	7	1,302	2	9
Rohtak	5,315	4	0	3,883	9	8	576	10	5	...	...	...	9,775	8	1	...	..	...
Gurgaon	7,590	15	4	6,746	7	10	1,192	0	0	...	...	...	15,529	7	2	...	...	..
Delhi	12,167	2	1	11,181	5	3	335	9	3	...	..	...	23 684	0	7	...	...	...
Karnál	8,908	10	5	7,947	12	7	458	5	3	...		.	17,314	12	3	...		
Umballa	10,692	8	8	7,710	0	7	2.791	6	10	...	...	..	21,194	0	1	280	0	0
Simla	12,163	13	0	18,140	13	6	3,194	0	2	...	...	..	33,498	10	8	...		...
Kángra	7.404	12	6	5,019	9	4	630	7	3	...	.	..	13,054	13	1	...	.	...
Hoshiárpur	12,438	4	9	7,484	7	5	1,966	5	1	...	...	..	21,889	1	3	...	.	...
Jullundur	9,984	9	7	6,346	3	6	1,003	10	6	...		..	17,334	7	7	...	...	
Ludhiána	7,750	4	10	5,247	9	10	3,560	1	2	...	...		16,557	15	10	8,588	0	7
Ferozepore	11,109	13	6	4,475	15	2	2,155	6	7	...	..	...	17,741	3	3	188	11	10
Mooltan	13,465	10	11	9,645	10	5	9,652	0	9	...	...	..	32,763	6	1	...		...
Jhang	9,335	7	11	3,950	11	7	14,544	15	1	...	.	..	27,831	2	7	...		..
Montgomery ...	7,895	2	9	2,829	8	1	887	4	3	...	..	...	11,611	15	1	...	.	..
Lahore	21,537	0	6	10,306	4	6	776	7	6	...	...	..	32,619	12	6	866	6	10
Amritsar	18,656	14	11	13,027	6	4	1,479	13	3	...	...	...	33,164	2	6	...	...	..
Gurdáspur	11,207	12	8	3,666	1	2	1,386	0	3	...	...	...	16,259	14	1	...	...	..
Siálkot	10,079	5	5	5,365	14	10	5,212	4	5	...	...	..	20,657	8	8	...	...	..
Gujrát	9,347	6	10	3,830	9	1	322	6	9	...	...	...	13,500	6	8	...	..	...
Gujránwála	11,345	13	11	5,872	1	2	1,650	14	3	...	..	...	18, 68	13	4	1,000	0	0
Shahpur	7,658	8	2	4,364	:	8	600	7	0	...	...	..	12,623	1	10	...	..	..
Jhelum	10,071	9	0	4,845	6	8	554	11	6	...	...		15,471	11	2	479	10	8
Ráwalpindi	15,388	0	0	11,334	8	8	3,047	13	7	...	...	...	29,770	6	3	...	...	...
Abbott-abad ...	4,836	13	11	1,952	7	6	783	0	6	...	...	...	7,572	5	11	119	12	2
Peshawar	13,209	10	1	10,477	8	3	2,578	2	11	...	.	...	26,265	5	3	...	...	...
Kohát	4,004	0	0	1,929	0	0	451	0	0	...	...	...	6,384	0	0	...	...	...
Bannu	6,291	0	11	2,726	4	5	910	12	6	...	...	...	9,928	1	10	...		..
Dera Ismail Khan ...	9,045	13	5	5,205	15	5	1,651	8	8	...	...	..	15,903	5	6	96	7	6
Dera Gházi Khan ...	6,828	13	8	3,357	1	10	1,925	0	0	...	...	...	12,110	15	6	...	...	..
Muzaffargarh ...	5,641	11	5	3,674	13	5	3,568	12	8	...	...	...	12,885	5	6	6	8	0
Trans-Border ...	3,442	15	2	4,115	15	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,558	14	2	46	0	0
Mayo Hospital, Lahore.	14,559	7	9	18,528	2	3	16,614	0	0	...	...	...	49,701	10	0	19,980	2	11
Total ...	3,30,186	12	9	2,21,033	9	11	88,569	5	2	...	...	...	6,39,789	11	10	32,953	15	3

No. 55.—Statement showing the Total of all Vaccine Operations in the Province of the Punjab during the year 1899-00.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Population and area of the Punjab.		Number of Vaccinators, including Native Superintendents.	Total number of persons vaccinated.		Percentage of successful cases, excluding those unknown.		Average number of persons vaccinated by each Vaccinator, including Native Superintendents.	Cost of each successful case.	Total deaths from small-pox.
				Primary Vaccination.	Secondary Vaccination.	Primary Vaccination.	Secondary Vaccination.		Rs. A. P.	
District Establishment	*20,750,040	Square miles. 110,463	307	663,052	180,178	99·06	77·35	2,747	0 1 9	6,754
Dispensary Establishment			...	344	407	98·28	85·39	...	...	
Cantonment Establishment			7	6,248	3,603	97·72	80·66	†926	0 2 11	
Special Staff of Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, Punjab			23	75,273	13,969	96·44	79·14	3,880	0 3 10	
			337	744,917	198,157	98·80	77·56	2,798	0 1 11	

**Vide* column 3 of Statement No. I of Annual Vaccination Report, Punjab, for the year 1899-00.

†The average number of persons vaccinated by the Cantonment Establishment is calculated on the work done by seven Vaccinators, as the work in the Cantonment of Peshâwar was performed by the District Vaccinator, who is allowed Rs. 5 per mensem.

No. 56.—Statement showing Colleges, Schools and Scholars in the Punjab at the end of the year 1899-00.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
Area and Population.				Public Institutions.							Private Institutions.				
				University Education.		*School Education, General.*		*School Education, Special.*							
Total area in square miles.	Number of Towns and Villages.	Population.		Arts Colleges.	Professional Colleges.	Secondary Schools.	Primary Schools.	Training Schools.	All other Special Schools.	Total of Public Institutions.	Advanced.	Elementary.	Grand Total.	Percentage of	
110,667	Towns 178	Males 11,255,986	Institutions { For Males ...	11	1	348	2,330	6	13	2,718	418	3,905	7,041	} Institutions to number of towns and villages.	20·20
	Villages 34,664	Females 9,610,861	Institutions { For Females ...	...	...	35	308	...	3	346	...	480	826		2·37
			Total	11	1	383	2,647	6	16	3,064	418	4,385	7,867		22·57
	Total ... 34,842	Total ... 20,866,847	Scholars { Males	1,272	175	64,541	104,349	344	1,940	172,621	6,192	60,811	239,624	Male scholars to male population of school-going age.	14·19
			Scholars { Females	...	13	2,665	11,271	...	189	14,138	6	8,551	22,695	Female scholars to female population of school-going age.	1·57
			Total	1,272	188	67,206	115,620	344	2,129	186,759	6,198	69,362	262,319	Total scholars to total population of school-going age.	8·38

No. 57.—STATEMENT SHOWING COLLEGES, SCHOOLS, AND

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.															
	UNDER PUBLIC MANAGEMENT.								UNDER PRIVATE MANAGEMENT.							
	Managed by Government.				*Managed by Local Fund and Municipal Boards.*				*Aided by Government or by Local Fund or Municipal Boards.*				*Unaided.*			
CLASS OF INSTITUTIONS.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION. *Arts Colleges.*																
English	1	210	195	175	1	39	36	31	3	408	395	363	5	53	529	452
Oriental	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	92	89	78	...	...	...	...
Colleges or Departments of Colleges for professional Training.																
Medicine	1	188	191	183	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	2	398	386	358	1	39	36	31	4	500	484	441	5	523	529	452
SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL. *Secondary Schools.*																
For Boys. High Schools ...	4	1,273	1,341	1,193	28	8,568	8,234	7,234	35	9,657	9,384	8,254	39	8,588	7,854	6,566
For Boys. Middle Schools—English ...	...	...	...	...	57	10,685	10,327	8,872	25	3,130	2,969	2,602	38	3,498	3,433	2,794
For Boys. Middle Schools—Vernacular ...	...	...	...	...	122	19,070	18,746	16,252	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Girls. High Schools ...	2	292	294	282	...	...	...	...	7	571	535	505	...	...	...	...
For Girls. Middle Schools—English ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	786	729	652	...	...	...	...
For Girls. Middle Schools—Vernacular ...	...	...	...	...	5	343	345	292	5	634	655	469	1	105	124	82
Total ...	6	1,565	1,635	1,475	212	38,672	37,652	32,650	87	14,778	14,272	12,482	78	12,191	11,411	9,442
Primary Schools.																
For Boys	5	526	511	443	1,717	79,433	75,321	65,097	509	20,610	19,819	17,198	108	3,801	3,265	2,871
For Girls	...	...	...	...	186	6,565	6,201	4,829	102	3,989	3,881	2,987	20	696	625	444
Total ...	5	656	511	443	1,903	85,998	81,522	69,926	611	24,599	23,700	20,185	128	4,497	3,890	3,315
SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL. *Schools for Special Instruction.*																
Training Schools for Masters.	6	344	356	342	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools of Art	1	(a) 278	259	199	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	368	298	259
Medical Schools ...	1	233	238	226	...	...	...	...	3	(b) 184	109	122	1	(c) 58	48	48
Industrial Schools ...	1	334	327	264	(d) 6	538	512	418	...	...	...	...	1	24	48	18
Other Schools	1	112	112	97	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	10	1,301	1,292	1,119	6	538	512	418	3	184	109	122	3	450	394	325
Total of Colleges and Schools of Public Instruction.	23	3,790	3,824	3,395	2,122	125,347	119,722	103025	705	40,061	38,565	33,230	214	17,661	16,224	13,534

PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS ...

1. Advanced Teaching—
   - (a) Arabic or Persian ... ...
   - (b) Sanskrit ... ...
2. Elementary teaching a Vernacular only or mainly ... ... For Boys ... — / For Girls ... —
3. Do. do. the Qurân* ... ... For Boys ... — / For Girls ... —
4. Other Schools not conforming to Departmental Standards ... ... For Boys ... — / For Girls ... —

Total ... —

GRAND TOTAL ... —

SCHOLARS IN THE PUNJAB FOR THE YEAR 1899-00.

18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
		Number of Scholars on the 31st of March learning			Classification of Scholars on the 31st of March according to Race or Creed.						
Grand Total of Public Institutions.	Grand Total of Scholars on the 31st of March.	English.	A Classical Language.	A Vernacular Language.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindús.	Muhammadans.	Others.	Number of Girls in Boys' Schools.	Number of Boys in Girls' Schools.
10	1,180	1,180	970	...	3	37	882	253	5	...	...
1	9[illegible]	7[illegible]	75	5	...	...	45	47	...	...	...
1	188	188	...	...	5	12	140	31	...	13	...
12	1,460	1,439	1,045	5	8	49	1,067	331	5	13	...
106	28,086	20,764	19,298	27,158	675	382	17,663	9,291	75	4	..
12	17,313	9,674	9,062	17,313	368	106	11,279	5,517	43	80	...
122	19,076	...	9,553	19,076	...	7	12,645	6,416	8	...	...
9	863	863	290	185	709	152	...	...	2	...	49
15	786	666	45	290	533	219	...	...	34	...	101
11	1,082	...	175	1,082	...	181	653	234	14	...	...
382	67,200	31,967	38,423	65,104	2,285	1,047	42,240	21,458	176	84	150
2,339	104,370	1,290	17,356	104,370	94	473	58,153	45,039	611	47	...
308	11,250	30	234	11,250	12	187	7,489	3,460	102	...	26
2,647	115,620	1,320	17,590	115,620	106	660	65,642	48,499	713	47	26
6	344	40	268	315	...	...	206	138	...	...	...
1	(a) 278	...	...	...	...	9	140	129	...	...	...
1	368	340	...	28	...	8	296	64	...	...	...
5	475	27	143	257	14	31	190	240	...	2	...
8	(e) 896	195	14	785	1	...	349	542	4	...	...
1	(f) 112	...	...	...	...	...	37	75	...	...	...
22	2,473	602	425	1,385	15	48	1,218	1,188	4	2	..
3,064	186,759	35,328	57,483	182,114	2,414	1,804	110,175	71,476	898	146	176
306	4,533	...	4,464	80	...	...	119	4,406	8	6	...
112	1,663	...	1,642	23	...	...	1,665	...	...	...	...
1,072	23,494	...	522	23,067	...	9	20,311	3,10[illegible]	74	10	...
54	1,556	...	...	1,556	...	...	942	614	...	...	6
2,807	37,148	...	35,735	1,973	...	...	1,219	35,903	26	487	...
408	5,806	...	5,806	6	...	...	45	5,761	...	...	247
26	410	69	43	376	66	71	123	112	38	12	...
18	948	139	41	841	72	8	383	444	41	...	15
4,803	75,560	208	48,253	27,922	138	88	24,807	50,34[illegible]	187	515	268
7,867	262,319	35,536	105,736	210,036	2,552	1,892	134,974	121,816	1,085	661	444

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REMARKS.

(a). Classification—

I Division—

Section A.—Eighty-six boys: all learn elementary free-hand drawing from flat copies, geometrical definitions, and chip-carving; 20 learn repous work; 10 learn blacksmith's work; and 36 learn elementary modelling. They also receive instruction in 3 Rs. for two hours a day.

Section B.—Forty-six boys; all learn advanced free-hand drawing, plan and elevation, practial plane geometry; 18 practise carving and joinery; 21 elementary modelling; 5 repoussé work; and 2 blacksmith's work.

II Division.—Thirty-five boys: all learn building drawing to scale from originals, model drawing, solid geometry, and modelling in clay; 12 learn painting; 10 carving and joinery; 5 repoussé work; and 8 blacksmith's work.

III Division.—Twenty-six boys: all learn architectural drawing, building construction, modelling in clay and casting in plaster, light and shade, and perspective; 17 practise ornamental drawing and design; and 9 carving and joinery.

IV Division.—Forty-two boys: all learn architectural designs, building construction and modelling in clay and terracotta; 20 practise applied designs for building decoration; 19 joinery and carving; 2 blacktsmih's work; and I repoussé.

Engineering Class.—Forty-three boys: all learn elementary building drawing, estimating building materials, construction, surveying, levelling, and revision of mathematics.

(b). One hundred and sixty-nine learn Yunání system of medicine through the medium of Arabic and Persian, and 15 learn Vedic system of medicine through the medium of Sanskrit and Hindí.

(c). Medical School for Women;
21 Attend Medical Class.
4 " Compounders' Class.
17 " Dáis' Class.
16 " Nurses' Class.

(d). Includes two schools for Girls.

(e). Two hundred and thirty-six learn carpentry and drawing, 301 carpentry only, 238 drawing only, 26 smiths' work, 101 wood-working, 37 engraving, 6 photography, 18 carpet weaving and 129 girls learn sewing and 68 boys prepare themselves for appointments as clerks, typists, accounts clerks, and shorthand-writers.

(f). All learn Veterinary Anatomy and Physiology, Veterinary Surgery and Medicine, and Materia Medica and Chemsistry.

* The Qurán, Shástras, or other religious books by rote.

No. 58.—Statement of Expenditure on Public Instruction

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	PUBLIC						
	UNDER PUBLIC						
	Managed by Government.						
OBJECTS OF EXPENDITURE.	Provincial Revenues.	Local Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.							
Arts Colleges.							
English	44,193	...	...	16,974	...	...	61,167
Oriental	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Colleges or Departments of Colleges for Professional Training.							
Medicine	65,638	2,476	3,968	8,125	...	...	80,207
Total	1,09,831	2,476	3,968	25,099	...	...	1,41,374
SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL.							
Secondary Schools.							
For Boys: High Schools	15,353	...	1,200	20,058	542	(a)20,899	58,052
For Boys: Middle Schools, English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Boys: Middle Schools, Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Girls: High Schools	6,232	...	...	5,298	457	(b)8,719	20,706
For Girls: Middle Schools, English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Girls: Middle Schools, Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	21,585	...	1,200	25,356	999	29,618	78,758
Primary Schools.							
For Boys	3,868	...	...	1,307	...	1,009	6,184
For Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	3,868	...	...	1,307	...	1,009	6,184
SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL.							
Schools for Special Instruction.							
Training Schools for Masters	61,453	267	25	...	...	15	61,760
Schools of Art	14,287	2	...	369	9	118	14,785
Law Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical Schools	19,165	...	...	...	...	...	19,165
Industrial Schools	7,917	...	...	261	...	...	8,178
Other Schools	17,235	...	...	...	...	(c)13,808	31,043
Total	1,20,057	269	25	630	9	13,941	1,34,931
BUILDINGS	44,942	...	...	...	...	371	45,313
FURNITURE AND APPARATUS (SPECIAL GRANTS ONLY).	12,043	...	...	...	...	(d)5,184	17,227
Total	56,985	...	...	...	...	5,555	62,540
UNIVERSITY	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
DIRECTION	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
INSPECTION	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SCHOLARSHIPS HELD IN: ARTS COLLEGES	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SCHOLARSHIPS HELD IN: PROFESSIONAL COLLEGES	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SCHOLARSHIPS HELD IN: SECONDARY SCHOOLS	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SCHOLARSHIPS HELD IN: PRIMARY SCHOOLS	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SCHOLARSHIPS HELD IN: SPECIAL SCHOOLS OTHER THAN TRAINING SCHOOLS	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
MISCELLANEOUS	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION	3,12,326	2,745	5,193	5,2392	1,008	50,123	4,23,787

(a) Includes Rs. 14,085 from Imperial Revenues.
(b) Includes Rs. 5,974 from Imperial Revenues.
(c) From Imperial Revenues.
(d) Rs. 2,391 from Imperial Revenues.

IN THE PUNJAB FOR THE YEAR 1899-00.

9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
INSTITUTIONS.													
MANAGEMENT.							UNDER PRIVATE MANAGEMENT.						
Managed by Local Fund and Municipal Boards.							Aided by Government or by Local Fund or Municipal Boards.						
Provincial Revenues	Local Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial Revenues.	Local Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...	...	2,424	2,674	...	...	5,098	10,800	300	1,450	25,408	8,835	10,405	57,198
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,386	141	25	264	551	7,541	19,908
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	2,474	2,674	...	...	5,098	22,186	441	1,475	25,672	9,386	17,946	77,106
1,256	9,583	1,03,186	1,25,638	1,757	147	2,41,567	74,879	927	18,411	1,29,150	7,235	44,251	2,74,853
...	22,726	47,582	81,810	1,420	634	1,54,172	16,073	3,088	2,604	25,301	5,788	12,491	65,345
...	71,971	16,525	41,585	501	31	1,30,613	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17,422	...	...	24,277	537	15,886	59,122
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17,589	234	...	9,249	1,850	12,906	41,828
657	277	8,964	...	...	...	9,898	8,859	...	665	...	84	4,526	14,134
1,913	1,04,557	1,76,257	2,49,033	3,678	812	5,36,250	1,34,822	4,249	21,680	1,87,977	15,494	91,050	4,55,282
120	2,99,551	38,205	53,499	118	533	3,92,026	4,234	29,364	4,912	11,895	3,285	19,393	73,083
3,569	17,272	23,267	...	...	1	44,109	6,389	1,220	2,440	591	6,364	16,150	33,154
3,689	3,16,823	61,472	53 499	118	534	4,36,135	10,623	30,584	7,352	12,486	9,649	35,543	1,06,237
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1,213	6,584	581	124	98	8,600	216	6	1,101	...	1,756	295	3,374
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1,213	6,584	581	124	98	8,600	216	6	1,101	...	1,756	295	3,374
528	61,742	47,007	...	...	...	1,09,277	5,532	534	...	...	...	30,772	36,838
...	10,030	7,731	...	34	...	17,795	648	...	...	...	1,250	4,557	6,435
528	71,772	54,738	...	34	...	1,27,072	6,180	534	...	...	1 230	35,329	43,273
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6,130	4,94,365	3,01,475	3,05,787	3,954	1,444	11,13,155	1,74,027	35,814	31,608	2,26,135	37,515	1,80,173	6,85,272

No. 58.—Statement of Expenditure on Public Instruction

1	23	24	25	26
	PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS—concluded.			
	Under Private Management—*concluded.*			
	Unaided.			
OBJECTS OF EXPENDITURE.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
University Education. *Arts Colleges.*				
English	17,250	2,549	11,616	31,415
Oriental	...	...	...	...
Colleges or Departments of Colleges for Professional Training.				
Medicine	...	...	...	...
Total ...	17,250	2,549	11,616	31,415
School Education, General. *Secondary Schools.*				
For Boys — High Schools	66,239	21,523	25,167	1,12,929
For Boys — Middle Schools — English ...	20,949	8,[illegible]67	4,[illegible]71	33,987
For Boys — Middle Schools — Vernacular	...	...	...	...
For Girls — High Schools	...	...	...	...
For Girls — Middle Schools — English ...	...	..	...	...
For Girls — Middle Schools — Vernacular	...	1,087	...	1,087
Total ...	87,188	3,0877	29,93[illegible]	1,48,00[illegible]
Primary Schools.				
For Boys	3,356	3,326	4,36[illegible]	11,045
For Girls	...	1,805	2,029	3,834
Ttoal ...	3.356	5,131	6,392	14879
School Education, Special. *Schools for Special Instruction.*				
Training Schools for Masters	...	...	...	...
Schools of Art	...	...	...	...
Law Schools	11,600	...	...	11,600
Medical Schools	...	...	8,000	8,000
Industrial Schools	...	...	1,912	1,912
Other Schools	...	...	...	...
Total ...	11,600	...	9,912	21,512
Buildings	...	...	...	...
Furniture and Apparatus (Special Grants only).	...	...	2,200	2,200
Total ...	...	...	2,200	2,200
University	...	...	...	...
Direction	...	...	...	...
Inspection	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in — Arts Colleges	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in — Professional Colleges ...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in — Secondary Schools ...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in — Primary Schools	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in — Special Schools other than Training Schools.	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...
Total Expenditure on Public Instruction	1,19,394	38,557	60,058	2,18,009

IN THE PUNJAB FOR THE YEAR 1899-00—concluded.

27	28	29	30	31	32	33
TOTAL EXPENDITURE FROM					GRAND TOTAL.	REMARKS.
Provincial Revenues.	Local Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	All other sources.		
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
54,993	300	3,874	62,306	33,405	1,54,878	
11,386	141	25	264	8,092	19,908	
65,638	2,476	3,968	8,125	...	80,207	
1,32,017	2,917	7,867	70,695	41,497	2,54,993	
91,488	10,510	1,22,797	3,41,085	(a) 1,21,521	6,87,401	(a) Includes Rs. 14,085 from Imperial Revenues.
16,073	25,814	50,186	1,28,060	33,371	2,53,504	
...	71,971	16,525	41,585	532	1,30,613	
23,654	...	...	29,575	(b) 26,599	79,828	(b) Includes Rs. 5,974 from Imperial Revenues.
17,589	234	...	9,249	14,756	41,828	
9,516	277	9,629	...	5,697	25,119	
1,58,320	1,08,806	1,99,137	5,49,554	2,02,476	12,18,293	
8,222	3,28,915	43,117	70,057	32,027	4,82,338	
9,958	18,492	25,707	591	26,349	81,097	
18,180	3,47,407	68,824	70,648	58,376	5,63,435	
61,453	267	25	...	15	61,760	
14,287	2	...	369	127	14,785	
...	...	...	11,600	...	11,600	
19,381	6	1,101	...	10,051	30,539	
7,917	1,213	6,584	842	2,134	18,690	
17,235	...	...	...	(c) 13,808	31,043	(c) From Imperial Revenues.
1,20,273	1,488	7,710	12,811	26,135	1,68,417	
51,002	62,276	47,097	...	31,143	1,91,428	(d) Rs. 2,391 from Imperial Revenues.
12,691	10,030	7,731	...	(d) 13,205	43,657	
63,693	72,306	54,738	...	44,348	2,35,085	
11,275	257	43	88,530	13,632	1,13,737	
49,878	...	...	...	...	49,878	
1,51,550	16,753	1,408	...	...	1,69,711	
15,028	880	1,740	...	7,463	25,111	
5,581	1,225	1,044	...	3,504	11,354	
11,526	47,357	11,798	...	5,906	76,587	
5,941	358	...	...	137	6,436	
16,197	5,512	3,833	...	7,731	33,273	
28,714	30,855	20,038	1,10,757	(e) 2,06,608	3,96,972	(e) Includes Rs. 89,795 from Imperial Revenues.
2,95,690	1,03,197	39,904	1,99,287	2,44,981	8,83,059	
7,88,173	6,36,121	3,78,180	9,02,995	6,17,813	33,23,282	

No. 59.—Statement showing the Results of Prescribed Examinations in the Punjab during the year 1899-00.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	Number of Institutions sending Examinees.				Number of Examinees.					Number passed.					Race or Creed of passed Scholars.				
Nature of Examination.	Institutions under public management.	Aided Institutions.	Other Institutions.	Total.	Institutions under public management.	Aided Institutions.	Other Institutions.	Private Students.	Total.	Institutions under public management.	Aided Institutions.	Other Institutions.	Private Students.	Total.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindûs.	Muhammadans.	Others.
Arts Colleges.																			
1. Master of Arts	1	2	1	4	9	3	1	8	21	5	1	1	...	7	...	...	6	1	...
2. Bachelor of Arts	1	2	1	4	61	86	49	140	336	20	28	26	31	105	...	2	85	18	...
3. First Arts	2	6	6	(a) 14	88	143	250	134	(b) 615	47	79	122	37	(b) 285	2	11	210	62	...
Oriental Colleges.																			
1. Master of Oriental Learning	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
2. Bachelor of Oriental Learning	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	3	5	...	1	...	2	3	...	...	1	2	...
3. Honors in Sanskrit	...	1	...	1	...	9	2	5	16	...	8	...	1	9	...	...	9	...	...
Do. Arabic	...	1	...	1	...	6	...	1	7	...	4	...	1	5	...	...	...	5	...
Do. Persian	...	1	1	2	...	2	1	6	9	...	1	...	4	5	...	...	...	5	...
4. High Proficiency in Sanskrit	..	1	5	6	...	15	7	3	25	...	12	3	1	16	...	...	16	...	...
Do. Arabic	...	1	...	1	...	4	...	2	6	...	3	...	1	4	...	...	...	4	...
Do. Persian	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	3	5	...	2	...	2	4	...	...	...	4	...
5. Proficiency in Sanskrit	...	1	8	9	...	12	31	8	51	...	11	20	3	34	...	...	34	...	...
Do. Arabic	...	1	1	2	...	7	9	7	23	...	6	7	4	17	...	...	...	17	...
Do. Persian	1	1	...	2	1	3	...	4	8	...	3	...	2	5	...	...	...	5	...
Do Urdu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Colleges for Professional Training.																			
Law.																			
1. Bachelor of Law	...	...	1	1	...	...	52	...	52	...	...	23	...	23	...	...	21	2	...
Medicine.																			
1. M. B.	1	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	3	...	1	2	...	...
2. L. M. S.	1	...	...	1	(c) 47	...	...	...	(c) 47	(d) 25	...	...	...	(d) 25	1	...	20	4	...
3. First M. B.	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. " L. M. S.	1	...	...	1	(e) 49	...	...	...	(e) 49	(f) 18	...	...	...	(f) 18	...	2	14	2	...
4. Preliminary Scientific	1	...	...	1	(g) 26	...	...	...	(g) 26	19	...	...	...	19	...	...	15	3	1
Schools for General Education.																			
Matriculation ... ... Boys	35	38	39	112	734	620	588	427	2,369	430	350	315	118	1,213	17	24	839	333	...
Matriculation Girls	1	9	1	11	4	25	1	...	30	4	19	1	...	24	21	3	...	...	...
Middle School Examination ... Boys	207	53	71	331	3,562	1,168	1,230	974	6,934	2,320	578	528	208	3,634	36	21	2,599	977	1
Middle School Examination Girls	3	20	...	23	24	83	...	2	109	19	54	...	2	75	33	25	11	6	...
Upper Primary Examination ... Boys	1,471	83	31	1,585	11,838	1,964	557	31	14,390	8,715	1,216	356	21	10,308	74	47	6,652	3,524	11
Upper Primary Examination Girls	89	59	2	150	294	268	10	...	572	192	171	5	...	368	87	44	148	87	2
Lower Primary Examination ... Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lower Primary Examination Girls	155	67	1	223	739	440	11	...	1,190	489	277	10	...	776	...	58	533	184	1
Schools for Special Instruction.																			
1. Training School for Masters. Examination Upper ...	1	...	...	1	55	...	...	14	69	47	...	...	5	52	...	...	30	22	...
Lower ...	6	...	...	6	289	...	...	80	369	215	...	...	42	257	...	...	156	101	...
2. Training School for Mistresses. Examination Upper ...	1	2	...	3	4	4	...	...	8	3	2	...	...	5	...	1	1	3	...
Lower ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Medical Examination	1	...	...	1	(h) 123	...	...	...	(h) 123	(h) 107	...	...	...	(h) 107	...	...	74	33	...
4. Examination in Engineering and Surveying ...	1	...	1	2	20	...	12	2	34	10	...	4	1	15	...	...	12	3	...
5. Industrial School Examination	4	...	...	4	228	...	...	...	228	162	...	...	...	162	...	1	64	97	...
6. Veterinary Examination	1	...	...	1	54	...	...	...	54	47	...	...	...	47	...	...	14	33	...

(*a*) Includes one girls' school.
(*b*) Includes two girls.
(*c*) Includes two girls.
(*d*) Includes one girl.
(*e*) Includes two girls.
(*f*) Includes two girls.
(*g*) Includes one girl.
(*h*) Includes one girl.

No. 60.—Statement of Printing Presses in the Punjab for the year 1899-00.

District.	Names of Presses.	Names of Proprietors.	Publications thereat. Newspapers.	Publications thereat. Periodicals.
Delhi	Muhammadi Press	Muhammad Mirza Khán ...	1	...
	Muir Press	Buláqi Dás	1	...
	Delhi Press	Rám Richpál	...	...
	Nusrat-ul-Matába Press ...	Nusrat Ali	...	...
	Fárúqi Press	Muhammad Muazzam	...	...
	Yúsufi Press	Ali Husain	...	...
	Mujtabái Prers	Abdul Ahad	...	...
	Hindu Press	Kishan Lál	...	..
	Z b Káshi Press	Shádi Lál	...	...
	Jauhar-i-Hind Press	Jai Naráyan	...	...
	Arsári Press	Abdul Majíd	...	...
	Imperial Medical Hall Press ...	Sen and Co.	...	...
	Qaisar i-Hind Press	Ramzán Shah	...	...
	Chaman Parkásh Press ...	Girdhar Lál	...	...
	Rái Bhawáni Parshád Press ...	Ditto	...	..
	Iftikhár Press	Ahmad Husain	...	...
	Murtazwi Press	Azíz-ud-din	...	...
	Chashma-i-Faiz Press	Maha Naráin	1	...
	Giyán Press	Jai Naráyan	...	...
	Faizi Press	Muhammad Ali	...	...
	Khádam-ul-Islám Press ...	Ahmad Mirza Khán	1	...
	Gulzár-i-Ibráhím Press	Muhammad Ibráhím	1	...
	Razwi Press	Mír Hasan	...	...
	Siddiqi Press	Nazír Husain	...	...
	Bismilla Press	Abdulla	...	...
	Afzal-ul-Matába Press	Abdul Ghaffár Beg	1	...
	Sarfráz Press	Mumtáz Husain	...	...
	Gulshan-i-Hind Press	Piyáre Lál	...	...
	Azíz-ul-Islám Press	Munawar Ali	...	...
	Talwín Press	Munshi Lál	...	...
	Imperial Book Depôt Press ...	Amír Chand	1	...
	Akhbár-i-Mufíd-i-Am Press ...	Badri Naráyan	...	...
	Mazhar-ul-Ajáib Press	Mazhar Ali	...	...
	Morning Post Press	Mr. T. G. Pyke	1	...
	Liverpool Press	Wazír Mirza and Amír Mirza...	...	...
	Nizámi Press	Muhammad Mián	...	...
	Maslah-ul-Matába	Maslah-ud-dín	...	...
	Victoria Press	Shi Gopál	...	...

No. 60.—Statement of Printing Presses in the Punjab for the year 1899-00—continued.

District.	Names of Presses.	Names of Proprietors.	Publications thereat.	
			News-Papers.	Periodicals.
Delhi—concld. ...	Muslim Press	Ghulám Ahmad Khán	...	...
	Sulemáni Press	Haqdád Khán	...	...
	Rozána Akhbár Press	Amír Ahmad	...	...
	Anwár-i-Muhammadi Press ...	Abdul Rahím	...	...
	Islámi Press	Muhammad Said Khán ...	...	...
	Nigám Parkásh Press	Pandit Gupti	...	...
	Usmáni Press	Ghulám Ahmad Khán	...	...
	Hamídi Press	Hamidulla	...	...
	Imperial Native Press	Raghbar Dyál	1	...
	Mamba-i-Faiz Press	Rahím-ud-din *alias* S. R. Dín Ahmad	...	...
	Fauq Káshi Press	Chandi Parshád	...	...
	Oriental Press Company Delhi	Rám Chand Verma	...	...
				...
	Shaukat-i-Hamídi Press ...	Ahmad Hasan Khán	...	...
	Job Printing Press	Kallu Mal	...	...
	Khurshíd-i-Islám Press ...	Muhammad Amír	...	...
	Shams-ul-Matába Press ...	Muhammad Ata-ulla	...	...
	Curzon Press	Mirza Hairat	1	...
	Shams-ul-Islám Press	Núr Husain	...	...
	Sultán Press	Muhammad Sultán	...	...
	Ján Jahán Press	Abdul Rahím	...	...
	Aslám Press, Delhi	Muhammad Aslam	...	...
Gurgaon ...	Rewári Mission Press	Revd. T. Williams, M. A. ...	...	...
Karnal ...	Shaháb Kháni Press (Karnál) ...	District Board, Karnál	...	...
	Azízi Press (Traori)	Fatteh Muhammad Khán ...	...	...
	Rahími Press (Kunjpura) ...	Abdul Rahím Shah	...	1
Hissar ...	Qádri Press	Abdul Kádir	...	...
Umballa ...	The Medical Hall Press (Umballa) Cantonment)	Ráj Kishen and Co.	...	...
	Weatherly Press (Umballa Cantonment).	Yúsaf Ali	...	...
	Empress Press (Umballa Cantonment).	Jagan Náth	...	...
	Biláli Press (Sádhaura) ...	Muhammad Bilál and Karm Bakhsh.	...	...
Ludhiana ...	Haqqáni Press	Núr Muhammad	...	1
	Narankári Press...	Rikhi Rám	...	1
	Munishwar Press	Muni Lál *alias* Munishwar, Sharma.	1	1
	American Mission Press ...	Mr. M. Wylie	1	...

No. 60.—Statement of Printing Presses in the Punjab for the year 1899-00—continued.

District.	Names of Presses.	Names of Proprietors.	Publications thereat. News-papers.	Publications thereat. Periodi-cals.
Ludhiana—concluded.	Civil and Military News Press ...	Ghulám Muhay-ud-dín	1	...
	Qaisar-i-Hind Press	Nánu Mal	1	...
	Hit Karni Press	Nathu Lál, Beri	1	...
Simla	Simla News Press	W. H. Guest	1	...
	Simla Times Press	G. Corstorphan	1	...
	Simla Courier	Cotton and Morris	1	...
	Station Press	J. Thorpe	1	...
	Pioneer Daily Bulletin Press ...	Pioneer Press	1	...
	Army Temperance Association Press	Temperance Association ...	1	...
	Curzon Press	Hakím Niáz Husain	...	...
	Army Press	Abdul Kádir Táib	...	...
	Egerton Press (Dagshái) ...	N. D. Thapur Bros.	...	...
Jullundur ...	Aftáb-i-Hind Press	Barkat Ali	3	...
	Qaisari Press	Ahmad Bakhsh	...	...
	Sat Dharm Parchárak	Munshi Rám	1	1
	Public Press	Ghulám Ali	...	...
	Curzon Press	Táj Muhammad	...	...
	Sultáni Press	Sultán Ali	...	...
Hoshiarpur ...	Moti Press	Híra Lál	...	...
	Khatri Press	Ganesh Dás	...	1
Kangra ...	Jalwa-i-Núr Press	Sultán Bakhsh	...	...
Amritsar ...	National Press	Harji Rám	...	...
	Wazír-i-Hind Press	Wazír Singh	1	...
	Rást Guftár Press	Ghulám Rasúl	1	...
	Akhtar-i-Hind Press	Ghulám Muhammad, Akhtar ...	1	...
	Anand Parkásh Press	Rám Náth	1	...
	Roze Bazár Press	Ghulám Muhammad, Mukhtár ...	1	...
	Chashma-i-Núr Press	Narsing Dás	2	1
	Dabír Hind Press	Karím Bakhsh	...	...
	Municipal Press	Municipal Committee	...	...
	Al Korán Wal Sunnat Press ...	Abdul Ghafúr	...	...
	Qánún-i-Hind Press	Jagan Náth	...	...
	Diamond Jubilee Press	Abdulla	...	...
	Riáz-i-Hind Press	Núr Ahmad	1	...
	Vakíl-i-Punjab Press	Niáz Ali	...	...
	Amar Press	Natha Singh	...	...

No. 60.—Statement of Printing Presses in the Punjab for the year 1899-00—continued.

District.	Names of Presses.	Names of Proprietors.	Publications thereat.	
			News-papers.	Periodi-cals.
Amritsar—concluded.	Public Press	Amín Chand and others ...	1	...
	Bashír-ul-Hind Press	Bashír Ahmad	1	...
	Qawánín-i-Hind Press	Nakodria Mal	...	...
	Rahnumá-i-Tijárat Press ...	Sáhib Diál	...	...
	Singh Sahái Press	Arjan Singh	1	...
	Shams-ul-Islám Press	Abdul Rahmán	...	...
Sialkot ...	Denny's Press	Hákam Ali	...	...
	Christie Press	Rustomji and Co.	...	...
	Station Press	Imám Ali	...	...
	Imperial Press	Budhe Shah	...	...
	Victoria Press	Gyán Chand	1	...
	Rifáh-i-'Am Press	Rái Diwán Chand	1	...
	Khairkhwáh-i-Punjab Press ...	Brij Lál	1	...
	Mirza Press	Mirza Mawáhid	1	...
	Punjab Press	Ghulám Kádir	...	...
	Mufid-i-'Am Press	Karím Bakhsh	...	1
	Samdi Press	Abdul Rahmán	...	...
	Mashír-i-Hind Press	Kamál Beg	...	...
	Anwár-i-Ahmadi Press	Muhammad Shafi Beg	1	...
	Siálkot Press	Todar Mal	1	...
Gurdaspur ...	Sher Afgan Press	Abdul Rahmán	...	1
	Walker Gordon Press (Dínanagar)	Azíz-ul-Haq	...	...
	Anwár-i-Ahmadia Press (Kádián)	Yákúb Ali	1	...
	Janáb-ul-Salam (Kádián) ...	Hakím Fazal Dín	...	...
Lahore ...	Aftáb-i-Punjab Press	Díwán Aya Singh	1	1
	Ahmadi Press	Sheikh Ahmad	...	...
	Anwár-i-Ahmadi Press	Núr Ahmad	...	...
	Albert Press	Dilbágh Rái	...	...
	Anand Press	Naráyna	...	1
	Anglo Sanskrit Press	Rám Chand	...	...
	Azízi Press	Abdul Rashíd	...	...
	Arorbans Press	Sálig Rám	...	...
	Bengali Press	Upendra Chandra Dás	...	...
	Bishan Singh Námdhári Gurmukhi Press	Sant Singh, Luther	...	...
	Central Jail Press	Punjab Government	...	...

No. 60.—Statement of Printing Presses in the Punjab for the year 1899-00—continued.

District.	Names of Presses.	Names of Proprietors.	Publications thereat.	
			News-papers.	Periodicals.
Lahore—contd.	Commercial Printing Press ...	Harnaráin Dás and others ...	...	...
	Civil and Military Gazette Press	The Honorable Sir W. H. Rattigan, Q. C., and others.	1	1
	Dil Kúsha-i-Hind Press... ...	Muhammad Bakhsh	...	...
	Farrukh Press	Muhammad Ali	...	...
	Frankfort Press (Meean Meer) ...	Arjan Dás	...	...
	Fakhr-ud-dín Press	Fakhr-ud-dín	...	...
	Gul Bahár Press	Vír Bhán and Chúni Lál ...	...	...
	Ghamkhwár-i-Hind Press ...	Pandit Dáta Kishan	1	...
	General Book Binding Press ...	Kanhaya Lál	1	...
	Gulzár-i-Muhammadi Press ...	Gulzár Muhammad	4	1
	Ganesh Parkásh Press	Harsukh Rái	...	...
	Guru Gobind Singh Press ...	Rajindar Singh	4	1
	Haftawár Press	K. B. Thápur	1	1
	Islámia Press	Karm Bakhsh	...	1
	Játari Press	Jawád Ali Shah	...	1
	Kamar-ul-Hind Press	Muhammad Nazir Husain ...	1	...
	Khádim-ul-Talím Punjab Press	Mahbúb Alam	2	...
	Khatri Samáchar	Híra Lál	1	...
	Koh-i-Núr Press	Mussammát Párbati	1	...
	Khálsa Press	Khálsa Press Committee ...	1	...
	Kishen Chandar Press	Sarb Dyál	1	...
	Mufid-i-Am Press	Rái Sáhib Munshi Guláb Singh and Sons.	...	...
	Muhammadi Press	Muhammad Ditta	...	...
	Moon Press (Meean Meer) ...	Karím Bakhsh	...	...
	Mahesh Jantrála	Pandit Bihári Lál	...	...
	Mitra Velás Press	Pandit Gobind Sahái	1	1
	Najam-ul-Hind Press	Chanan Dín	1	...
	Newal-Kishore Press	Parág Naráin	...	...
	North-Western Railway Press...	State Railway	...	...
	News Press	Muncherji Mánakji	...	...
	New Albion Press	Lál Dín	...	...
	New Lyall Press	Maula Bakhsh	...	...
	Punjab Christian Press	Messrs. Geo. Alfred and Co. ...	1	1
	Punjab Government Press ...	Punjab Government	1	...
	Punjab Economical Press ...	Punjab Economical Coy., Lahore	2	4
	Punjab Observer Press	Khwája Ahad Shah	1	...

No. 60.—Statement of Printing Presses in the Punjab for the year 1899-00—continued.

District.	Names of Presses.	Names of Proprietors.	Publications thereat.	
			News-papers.	Periodi-cals.
Lahore—concld.	Qánún-i-Punjab Press	Mahtáb Dín	...	1
	Rifáh-i-Am Press	Mumtáz Ali	2	...
	Rahmánia Press	Malik Pír Bakhsh	...	...
	Siddíqi Press	Abdul Hai	...	...
	Sant Singh, Luther Press ...	Sant Singh, Luther	...	...
	Sada-i-Hind	Dín Muhammad	3	...
	Sun Printing Works	Mahbúb Alam	...	...
	Shri Dat Parkásh	Shám Dás	...	...
	Shams-ul-Hind Press	Muhammad Shams-ud-dín ...	1	...
	Sri Akál Press	Basant Singh	1	...
	Sewak Press	Atma Rám Sharma	1	...
	Tribune Press	J. C. Bose, M. A., and others ...	1	1
	Táj-ul-Hind Press	Muhammad Bakhsh	1	...
	Virja Nand Press	Durga Parshád	1	...
	Victoria Press	Muhammad Ján and brother ...	...	...
	Gopal Singh Sanskrit Press ...	Sant Singh, Luther	...	...
Ferozepore ...	Gouldsbury Press (Cantonment)	Sheo Sahái	...	...
	Ornamental Job Press (Cantonment).	Híra Lál	...	...
	Siddíqi Press	Maulvi Wali-ulla	...	...
Gujranwala ...	McKee Press	Muhammad Dín...	...	...
	Universal Press	Ata Muhammad	...	...
	Uttam Parkásh Press (Wazírabad).	Díwán Atma Rám	1	...
Rawalpindi ...	Egerton Presses (Cantonment)...	Jíwa Rám	2	...
	Commercial Press (Cantonment)	Kirpa Rám and Nabi Bakhsh ...	...	...
	Victor Press (Cantonment) ...	Gobind Parshád	...	...
	Frontier Exchange Press ...	Mamooji	...	...
	Eureka Press (Cantonment) ...	Duni Chand and Shib Diál ...	...	...
	Universal Press	Rahímullah	...	...
	Eagle Press	Alla Ditta	...	...
	Gulshan-i-Punjab Press ...	Búta Mal	...	...
	Chundhwín Sadi	Siráj-ud-dín	1	...
	Universal Press (Murree) ...	Nitia Nand	...	...
	Egerton Press	N. D. Thápur Bros.	...	...
	Commercial Union Press ...	Kirpa Rám and Nabi Bakhsh ...	...	...
	Eureka Printing Press	Sáhib Diál, Saigal	...	...

No. 60.—Statement of Printing Presses in the Punjab for the year 1899-00—concluded.

District.	Names of Presses.	Names of Proprietors.	Publications thereat. News-papers.	Publications thereat. Periodi-cals.
Jhelum ...	Siráj-ul-Matábia Press	Fakír Muhammad	1	1
	Amar Press (Pind Dádan Khan)	Lakhmi Dás, Kapúr	1	1
Gujrat ...	Azíz-i-Alam Press	Mirán Bakhsh	...	...
Shahpur ...	Wilson Press (Bhera)	Bakhshi Rám Labháya	1	...
Mooltan ...	Victoria Press	Sohnu Rám	...	...
	Naubahár Press	Chandu Rám	...	...
	Blooming Press	Ditto	...	...
	Narsing Press	Jamna Dás	...	...
	Dánish-i-Hind Press	Pandit Ráj Náth	...	...
	Diamond Jubilee Press	Abdul Husain Ali	1	...
Jhang ...	Montgomery Press	Mohan Lál	1	...
Lyallpur ...	Ilyás Press	Ilyás Muhammad	...	...
Muzaffargarh ...	Sant Press	Girdhári Lál	...	...
D. I. Khan ...	Jhingan Press	Sant Parbhu Dyál	...	...
	Sant Press	Ditto	...	...
	Jagdesh Press	Muhammad Said	1	...
D. G. Khan ...	Sant Press	Sant Parbhu Diál	...	...
Bannu ...	Bannu Mission Press	Dr. S. L. Pennell, M. D. ...	1	...
Peshawar ...	Commercial Press (Cantonment)	Díwán Chand	...	...
	Frontier Press (Cantonment) ...	Mehdi Shah	...	...
	Royal Scots Fusiliers' Press ...	Officer Commanding	...	...
	The Hampshire Press			
	Military Press (Nowshera) ...	Barkat Ali Shah	...	...
Hazara ...	Punjab Frontier Force Press ...	R. C. Diddon and Son	...	...
Kohat ...	Frontier Press	Kanhya Singh	...	...
	Anglo-Vernacular Frontier Press	Hára Singh	...	...
	Sherin Afghánistán Press ...	Rala Rám and Devi Ditta ...	...	...

No. 61.—Return of Persons according to Religious Denominations in the Province of the Punjab for the year 1899-00.

1	2		3	4	5	6
Denomination.	Number of Persons (according to the Census of 1891).		Number of Ministers or Priests.	Number of Churches or buildings designed or used for worship.*	Annual cost of Church Establishments sanctioned by Government (exclusive of the salaries of Ministers and Priests and of charges for lighting).†	Remarks.
	(a) Natives.	(b) Others.			Rs.	
Church of England	4,822	23,093	24	34	7,410	
Church of Scotland	3,449	2,773	10	...	372	
Roman Catholic	1,112	6,021	19	...	...	
Greek Church	...	3	...	...	...	
Armenian	...	14	...	...	...	
Other Christians	10,367	2,255	...	...	...	
Jew	...	33	...	...	...	
Pársi	412	...	...	...	...	
Hindu	10,237,700	...	...	...	...	
Muhammadan	12,915,642	1	...	...	...	
Buddhist	6,236	...	...	...	...	
Jain	45,683	...	...	...	...	
Sikh	1,870,481	...	...	...	...	
Other religions	8	22	...	...	...	

N.B.—This statement includes figures for Native States situated in the Punjab.

*Only Government buildings are shown.

† { A Chaplain is provided for each Protestant Church, his salary being Rs. 800, Rs. 500 or Rs. 400, according as to whether he is a Senior or Junior Chaplain or a Probationer. Church of Scotland Clergymen draw allowances from Government at rates which vary according to the number of soldiers they minister to. Roman Catholic Priests receive pay at rates varying from Rs. 300 to Rs. 150 per mensem.

No. 62.—Statement of Scientific and Literary and Charitable Societies in the Punjab, 1899-00.

Names.	Objects.	Income.				Members or Visitors.				Registered or not.	When established.
		From Government.	Endowments.	Subscriptions.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.		
Hissar District.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.						
*Káisth Dharm Sabha, Hissar	The encouragement of Káisth interests and social reforms.	...	...	145 0 0	145 0 0	40	...	...	40	Not registered.	1891.
Gau Rakhshni Sabha, Hissar ...	Protection of infirm and unserviceable kine and oxen.	...	...	2,100 0 0	2,100 0 0	22	...	...	22	Ditto	1st July 1886.
Jain Sabha, Hissar	To impart English, Sanskrit and religious education to Jain children.	...	94 8 0	156 0 0	250 8 0	30	...	...	30	Ditto	June 1890.
Arya Samáj, Hissar	Diffusion of the Vedic religion and social reform	...	...	133 14 9	133 14 9	59	...	...	59	Ditto	Feby. 1889.
S. H. K. Sanátan Dharm Mandal, Hissar.	To teach Sanskrit and other prescribed subjects and to support the principles of Sanátan Dharm (the ancient religion of the Hindús).	...	...	362 4 6	362 4 6	36	...	...	36	Registered	Septr. 1890.
S. P. G. Mission Girls' School, Hissar.	Propagation of the Gospel	18 0 0	...	...	18 0 0	...	20	25	45	Ditto	1889.
Girls' School, Hissar	Ditto ditto	...	...	200 0 0	200 0 0	75	...	...	75	Not registered.	Septr. 1895.
Sanátan Dharm Club, Hissar ...	Diffusion of Sanátan Dharm	...	...	...	...	25	...	...	25	Ditto	March 1892.
Arya Samáj, Hánsi	Diffusion of Vedic religion and social reform ...	...	...	51 0 0	51 0 0	12	...	...	12	Ditto	26th Feby. 1889.
Hánsi Agarwál Sabha ...	Social reforms	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	13	Ditto	1st April 1900.

Arya Samáj, Bhiwáni	Diffusion of the Vedic religion	...	...	9 15 3	9 15 3	36	...	...	36	Registered	26th April 1890.
Agnew Islámia School, Bhiwáni	Muhammadan education	...	...	468 0 0	468 0 0	24	...	...	24	Not registered.	1st Septr. 1897.
Gau Rakhshni Sabha, Bhiwáni	Protection of infirm and decrepit kine and oxen.	...	...	16,000 0 0	16,000 0 0	2	...	...	2	Ditto	March 1885.
Baptist Zanána Girls' School, Bhiwáni.	Native female education	...	...	73 0 0	73 0 0	...	...	35	35	Ditto	June 1890.
Anjuman Islámia, Sirsa ...	Development of religious education and protection of widows, orphans and religious endowments.	...	...	23 0 0 per mensem.	23 0 0 per memsem.	25	...	...	25	Ditto	Septr. 1888.
Arya Samáj, Sirsa	Diffusion of the Vedic religion and social reform	...	...	3 13 0 per mensem.	3 13 0 per mensem.	21	...	...	21	Ditto	7th Novr. 1892.
ROHTAK DISTRICT.											
Arya Samáj, Jhajjar	Diffusion of the Vedic religion	...	...	36 0 0 per annum.	36 0 0 per annum.	13	...	...	13	Not registered.	1891
Quwat-ul-Islámia, Jhajjar ...	For encouragement of religious and secular education.	187 0 0 per annum.	100 0 0 per annum.	132 0 0 per annum.	419 0 0 per annum.	21	...	...	21	Ditto	1893
Anjuman-i-Islámia, Jhajjar ...	For opening schools, looking after principal mosques, old buildings and tombs of saints, supporting orphans, reforming improper customs and bearing the funeral expenses of dead bodies of Muhammadans destitute of means.	...	...	132 0 0	132 0 0	12	...	...	12	Ditto	1893

* No action is being taken for the present.

No. 62.—Statement of Scientific and Literary and Charitable Societies in the Punjab, 1899-00—continued.

Names.	Objects.	Income.				Members or Visitors.				Registered or not.	When established.
		From Government.	Endowments.	Subscriptions.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.		
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.						
Gurgaon District.											
Bhargáva Sabha, Rewári, Gurgaon District.	To provide means for the education of the Bhargáva community and to adopt measures to improve the status of that community.	...	650 2 9	511 14 6	1,162 1 3	385	2	...	387	Not registered.	24th Novr. 1888.
	To curtail unnecessary expenses and to effect social reforms.										
	To introduce female education and to succour helpless widows.										
	To submit the wants of the community to the Government.										
	To erect and maintain a Boarding-house chiefly for the boys of the Bhargáva community.										
Arya Samáj, Palwal, Gurgaon District.	Diffusion of the Vedic religion	...	...	2 8 0	2 8 0	30	...	...	30	Ditto	1881
Mittr Hit Karin Sabha, Sohna	(1) To preach the Manu Shástar	...	...	8 0 0	8 0 0	16	...	...	16	Ditto	15th March 1896.
	(2) To encourage the people for the learning of Sanskrit.										
	(3) To persuade the persons to remove the bad customs in marriage ceremonies in India.										
Jain Swádasha Pracharin, Farrukhnagar.	Progress in Dharma	...	100 0 0	60 0 0	160 0 0	10	...	...	10	Ditto	6th July 1897.

Mittr Prem Bardhani, Farrukhnagar.	(1) To try to improve the union with each other and to improve morality, &c. (2) To remove the bad ceremonies and useless expenses. (3) To try to nourish the orphans.	...	25 0 0	33 0 0	58 0 0	11	...	...	11	Ditto	2nd Octr 1896.
DELHI DISTRICT.											
Star of Delhi Club	Social intercourse, &c.	...	...	216 0 0	216 0 0	...	...	90	90	Not registered.	1880
Káisth Self-improvement Society.	Social reform and self-improvement	...	...	120 0 0	120 0 0	120	...	...	120	Ditto	1884
Káisth Anjuman Atfál	Improvement of Káisth lads	...	...	60 0 0	60 0 0	...	...	100	100	Ditto	1885
Anjuman Muid-ul-Islám, Delhi	Religious improvement, education of girls, orphans, &c.	...	...	3,228 9 0	32,28 9 0	530	...	...	530	Registered 11th May 1895.	1893
Arya Samáj, Delhi	Religious	...	...	240 0 0	240 0 0	80	...	...	80	Not registered.	1882
Anjuman-i-Islám, Delhi ...	Ditto	...	1,55,000 0 0	...	1,55,000 0 0	100	...	...	100	Ditto	1875
Udeep Imrat Barsáni Sabha, Delhi.	Ditto	...	...	60 0 0	60 0 0	20	...	...	20	Ditto	1887
The Delhi Institute, Literary and Reading Room.	To provide a library, &c.	...	...	3,253 0 0	3,253 0 0	65	...	...	65	Registered	1861
Delhi Literary Society	Advancement of learning Science and social improvement.	...	...	450 0 0	450 0 0	40	...	...	40	Not registered.	1865
Aithchison Club	Social intercourse, &c.	...	...	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	42	...	...	42	Ditto	...

No. 62.—Statement of Scientific and Literary and Charitable Societies in the Punjab, 1899-00—continued.

Names.	Objects.	Income.				Members or Visitors.				Registered or not.	When established.
		From Government.	Endowments.	Subscriptions.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.		
Karnal District.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.						
Karnál Institute	To provide a library and English and Vernacular newspapers, also a place of meeting for social, literary and other purposes.	...	...	108 0 0	103 0 0	300	...	200	500	Not registered.	1872
Arya Samáj, Shahabad ...	Diffusion of Vedic Religion	...	...	43 0 0	43 0 0	19	...	...	19	Ditto	1893
Arya Samáj, Ládwa ...	Ditto ditto	...	...	24 0 0	24 0 0	8	...	...	8	Ditto	1900
Anjuman-i-Madrasa-i-Islámia, Karnál.	For encouragement of religious and secular education among Muhammadans.	...	...	621 5 6	621 5 6	12	...	...	12	Ditto	16th May 1886.
Arya Girls' School, Karnál ...	To teach Hindi Bhásha to girls	...	...	360 0 0	360 0 0	35	...	...	35	Ditto	20th Septr. 1895.
Arya Samáj, Kaithal ...	Diffusion of Vedic religion	...	...	72 0 0	72 0 0	30	...	...	30	Ditto	1900
Arya Samáj, Pundri ...	Ditto ditto	...	...	24 0 0	24 0 0	20	...	...	20	Ditto	1900
Sanátan Dharm Sabha, Pundri ..	Diffusion of Sanátan Dharm	...	...	...	...	50	...	...	50	Ditto	1900

UMBALLA DISTRICT.

Arya Samáj, Umballa City ...	Diffusion of Vedic Religion	...	...	67 8 0	67 8 0	14	...	...	14	Not registered.	1st Decr. 1890.
Anjuman-i-Islámia, Umballa City	To promote the welfare of the Muhammadan community in concert with the rules and regulations of the British Government, and to discuss social, political and religious matters so far as the rules and regulations of Government permit.	...	...	21 0 0	21 0 0	200	...	...	200	Ditto	1st August 1886.
Singh Sabha, Umballa City ...	The diffusion and reform of the Sikh religion ...	...	...	2 0 0	2 0 0	10	...	...	10	Registered	16th Decr. 1886.
Arya Samáj, Umballa Cantonment.	Diffusion of Vedic religion	...	...	5 0 0 per mensem.	5 0 0 per mensem.	16	...	...	16	Not registered.	1883
Singh Sabha, Umballa Cantonment.	To promote the welfare of the Sikh community and to preach the doctrines of the Sikh religion.	...	...	10 0 0	10 0 0	36	...	...	36	Ditto	1888
Sanátan Dharm Sabha, Umballa Cantonment.	To teach Vedas, &c.	...	...	20 0 0 per mensem.	20 0 0 per mensem.	60	...	...	60	Ditto	1896
Sanátan Dharm Sabha, Rúpar	Ditto	...	525 0 0	...	525 0 0	40	...	...	40	Ditto	1896
Arya Samáj, Rúpar	The diffusion of Vedic religion	...	...	960 0 0	960 0 0	30	...	20	50	Ditto	1896
Anjuman Islámia, Rúpar ...	To spread education among poor classes of the community.	...	110 0 0	...	110 0 0	48	...	...	48	Ditto	15th March 1896
Arya Samáj, Kharar	Diffusion of Vedic religion	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	10	Ditto	1896
Arya Samáj, Mustafabad ...	Ditto ditto	...	...	3 12 0 per mensem.	3 12 0 per mensem.	24	2	5	31	Registered	1894
Singh Sabha, Panjokhra ...	Not known	...	...	...	...	20	...	...	20	Not registered.	1896
Sanátan Dharm Sabha, Jagádhri	Diffusion of a better knowledge of the Shástras and return to the older and purer forms of Hindu religion.	...	...	4 0 0 per mensem.	4 0 0 per mensem.	16	...	...	16	Ditto	1st Jany. 1885.
Arya Samáj, Jagádhri	The diffusion of Vedic religion	...	...	2 11 0 per mensem.	2 11 0 per mensem.	15	...	...	15	Ditto	1st Jany. 1881.

No. 62.—Statement of Scientific and Literary and Charitable Societies in the Punjab, 1899-00—continued.

Names.	Objects.	Income.				Members or Visitors.				Registered or not.	When established.
		From Government.	Endowments.	Subscriptions.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.		
Umballa District—concld.		Rs. A. P	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.						
Anjuman Himáyat-i-Islám, Kharar.	To spread education—being a branch of the Anjuman Himáyat-i-Islam, Lahore.	...	...	20 0 0	20 0 0	82	...	...	82	Not registered.	19th June 1900.
Singh Sabha, Kasauli ...	The diffusion of the Sikh religion ...	...	...	30 0 0	30 0 0	7	...	...	7	Ditto	Not known.
Simla District.											
Registered (alleged to be)											
(European.)											
Army Temperance Association Head-Quarters.	The promotion of Temperance amongst British troops in India.	10,000 0 0	...	3,000 0 0	13,000 0 0		34,000		34,000	Registered.	1862
Ayrcliff High School	Education (Literary)	1,804 0 0	...	...	1,804 0 0	11	50	...	61	Ditto	1883
Bishop Cotton School ...	Ditto (ditto)	4,018 0 0	...	4,000 0 0	8,818 0 0	129	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	129	Ditto	1859
United Service Institution of India.	The promotion of Naval and Military Arts, Science and Literature.	3,000 0 0	...	3,300 0 0	6,300 0 0	600	...	...	600	Yes.	1870
(Hindu.)											
Brahmo Samáj	Spiritual advancement	...	350 0 0	60 0 0	410 0 0	20	6	6	32	Do.	1886
Sanátan Dharm Sabha	Religious	...	...	2,076 0 0	2,076 0 0	34	...	...	34	Do.	1889

(Muhammadan).

Nil.

Unregistered.

(European).

Auckland High School for Girls	Educational (Literary)	5,617 0 0	...	...	5,617 0 0	...	140	...	140	No.	1865
Christ Church Schools	Ditto ditto	3,501 0 0	...	...	3,501 0 0	...	...	...	...	"	...
Fine Arts Society	Encouragement of Art	...	...	...	...	Open to the public on payment.				"	1867
Mayo Orphanage	Charitable	3,692 0 0	889 0 0	3,400 0 0	7,981 0 0	8	4	...	12	"	...
Ripon Hospital ...	Ditto	1,500 0 0	10,000 0 0	2,231 0 0	13,731 0 0	...	...	...	...	"	1886
Young Men's Christian Association.	Social, intellectual and physical welfare of young men.	...	...	3,000 0 0	3,000 0 0	230	...	...	230	"	1886
Young Women's Christian Association.	Spiritual, moral and physical welfare of young women.	...	...	3,600 0 0	3,600 0 0	...	170	...	170	"	1890

No. 62.—STATEMENT OF SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY AND CHARITABLE SOCIETIES IN THE PUNJAB, 1899-00—continued.

Names.	Objects.	Income.				Members or Visitors.				Registered or not.	When established.
		From Government.	Endowments.	Subscriptions.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.		
SIMLA DISTRICT—*concld.*											
Unregistered.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.						
(Hindu.)											
Anglo-Sanskrit High School ...	Educational (Literary)	...	1,179 0 0	1,684 0 0	2,863 0 0	9	...	...	9	No.	1896
Arya Samáj	Religious, social and moral	...	...	115 0 0	115 0 0	30	...	...	30	"	1882
Dhurmo Juan Bidhayini Sabha Káli Bári.	Religious	...	...	61 0 0	61 0 0	60	...	...	60	"	1892
Gaur Sabha	Moral and religious	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	"	1894
Gurkha Association	Charitable (for the purpose of founding an asylum for the education and relief of the sons and orphans of Gurkhas.	...	1,085 0 0	591 0 0	1,576 0 0	11	...	...	11	"	1889
Himalaya Vidia Parbandani Sabha.	Diffussion of knowledge, social reformation and encouragement in agriculture amongst the Himalayan natives.	...	3 0 0	74 0 0	77 0 0	9	...	...	9	"	1895

Jain Sabba	Religious	...	...	75 0 0	75 0 0	23	...	...	23	"	1887
Káyasth Sabha	Social reformation and mutual help	...	...	240 0 0	240 0 0	20	...	...	20	"	1885
Rádha Swámi Mat	Religious	...	...	...	...	12	5	2	19	"	1861
Sanátan Dharma Rakshini Sabha.	Ditto	...	1,333 0 0	53 0 0	1,386 0 0	25	...	...	25	"	1872
Sri Guru Singh Sabha	Ditto	...	...	450 0 0	450 0 0	40 members. *Visitors weekly.* 150	10	10	170	"	1885
Union Library	Literary	...	...	106 0 0	106 0 0	26	...	...	26	"	1893
KANGRA.											
Arya Samáj, Dharmsála ...	Diffusion of the Vedic religion ...	...	...	4 0 0	4 0 0	12	...	...	12	Not registered.	1889
HOSHIARPUR DISTRICT.											
Arya Samáj, Hoshiárpur ...	Diffusion of the Vedic religion	...	...	125 0 0	125 0 0	57	...	...	57	Not registered.	1886
Sanátan Dharm Sabha, Hoshiárpur.	Religious, social and moral reformation of Hindús.	...	3,026 9 3	341 7 0	3,368 0 3	49	...	...	49	Registered	1889
Sarín Sabha, Hoshiárpur ...	Social reformation and reduction of marriage and funeral expenses among the Sarín Khatrís.	...	20 0 0	...	20 0 0	30	...	...	30	Not registered.	1889

No. 62.—Statement of Scientific and Literary and Charitable Societies in the Punjab, 1899-00—continued.

Names.	Objects.	Income. From Government.	Income. Endowments.	Income. Subscriptions.	Income. Total.	Members or Visitors. Male.	Members or Visitors. Female.	Members or Visitors. Juvenile.	Members or Visitors. Total.	Registered or not.	When established.
Jullundur District.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.						
Arya Samáj, Jullundur	Diffusion of Vedic religion	...	...	250 0 0	250 0 0	65	...	20	85	Not registered.	1885
Istri (Female) Samáj, Jullundur	Ditto ditto	...	...	35 0 0	35 0 0	...	30	...	30	Ditto	1893
Dharm Sabha, Jullundur ...	Progress of Sanskrit language, &c.	...	...	2,945 14 3	2,945 14 3	31	...	...	31	Registered	1885
Singh Sabha, Jullundur ...	Diffusion of Sikh religion	...	...	60 0 0	60 0 0	25	4	5	34	Not registered.	1891
Singh Sabha, Kartárpur ...	Ditto	...	...	7 0 0	7 0 0	31	...	...	31	Ditto	1900
Singh Sabha, Banga ...	Ditto	...	...	20 0 0	20 0 0	20	...	...	20	Ditto	1899
Dharm Sabha, Ráhon	Progress of Sanskrit language	...	...	132 0 0	132 0 0	83	...	...	83	Ditto	Septr. 1899.
Kanya Mahávidyáya, Jullundur, Branch of Arya Samáj.	Diffusion of Sanskrit language	...	...	540 0 0	540 0 0	...	...	...	...	Ditto	Decr. 1890.

Orphanage, Jullundur	Protection of Orphans	...	...	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	...	...	...	...	Ditto	1897
Arya Samáj, Nawashahr ...	Diffusion of Vedic religion	...	...	...	...	60	...	...	60	Ditto	1895
Arya Samáj, Jullundur Cantonment.	Ditto ditto	...	...	16 0 0	16 0 0	17	1	...	18	Ditto	1898
Arya Samáj, Kartárpur ...	Ditto Ditto	...	...	27 0 0	27 0 0	17	...	...	17	Ditto	1898
Singh Sabha, Shankar ...	Diffusion of Sikh religion	...	...	51 0 0	51 0 0	34	3	...	37	Ditto	1896
Temperance Society, Jullundur	Temperance	...	...	Not fixed	...	26	...	...	26	Ditto	1900
LUDHIANA DISTRICT.											
Arya Samáj, Ludhiána ...	Reformation of the Vedic religion and objectionable social customs.	...	...	192 0 0	192 0 0	65	...	...	65	Not registered.	1893
Arya Samáj, Jagraon ...	Ditto ditto ...	...	...	...	...	22	...	...	22	Ditto	1895
Majlas-i-Islámia, Ludhiána ...	The instruction of Muhammadans in Arabic and other languages.	1,169 12 11	...	358 8 9	1,528 5 8	50	...	...	50	Ditto	22nd January 1884.
Sanátan Dharm Sabha, Ludhiána.	Support and propagation of the principles of Sanátan Dharm.	...	...	450 0 0	450 0 0	100	...	...	100	Ditto	1888
Sanátan Dharma Sabha, Jagraon.	Ditto ditto ...	...	161 0 0	60 0 0	221 0 0	50	...	...	50	Ditto	1887
Theosophical Society, Ludhiána	To form a nucleus of the Universal Brotherhood of Humanity, &c.	...	...	40 0 0	40 0 0	8	...	...	8	Ditto	1891
FEROZEPORE DISTRICT.											
Singh Sabha, Ferozepore City...	The diffusion and reform of the Sikh religion ...	...	...	253 0 0	253 0 0	32	...	...	32	Registered with Khálsa Diwán Sábha.	1884
Singh Sabha, Muktsar ...	Ditto ditto ...	...	...	80 0 0	80 0 0	15	...	...	15	Not registered.	1897
Singh Sabha, Moga ...	Ditto ditto ...	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	13	Ditto	1897
Arya Samáj, Ferozepore Cantonment.	The diffusion of the Vedic religion	...	...	88 0 0	88 0 0	34	...	...	34	Ditto	1878

No. 62.—Statement of Scientific and Literary and Charitable Societies in the Punjab, 1899-00—continued.

Names.	Objects.	Income.				Members or Visitors.				Registered or not.	When established.
		From Government.	Endowments.	Subscriptions.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.		
Ferozepore District—*concld.*		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P	Rs. A. P	Rs. A. P						
Arya Samáj, Ferozepore Cantonment.	Maintenance of orphanage	83 10 0	3,568 13 0	469 12 0	4,122 3 0	87	...	...	87	Registered	1879
Arya Samáj, Ferozepore City...	The diffusion of the Vedic religion	...	...	110 0 0	110 0 0	38	...	15	53	Not registered.	1885
Arya Samáj, Muktsar ...	Ditto ditto ...	...	...	75 0 0	75 0 0	3	...	...	3	Ditto	1897
Anjuman-i-Islámia, Ferozepore Cantonment.	Educational and industrial improvement ...	...	...	150 0 0	150 0 0	45	...	...	45	Ditto	Feby. 1887.
Anjuman-i-Islámia, Ferozepore City.	Ditto ditto ...	...	...	670 0 0	670 0 0	66	...	...	66	Ditto	1893
Sanátan Dharm Sabha, Ferozepore City.	To support and propagate principles of Sanátan Dharm.	...	...	120 0 0	120 0 0	75	...	20	95	Ditto.	2nd Novr. 1897
Mooltan District.											
Arya Samáj, Mooltan	Diffusion of the Vedic religion	...	...	144 0 0	144 0 0	39	...	...	39	Not registered.	1878
Anjuman Islámia, Mooltan ...	Education of orphans	...	50 0 0	600 0 0	650 0 0	150	...	...	150	Ditto	1888
Shubh Sabha, Utrádha, Mooltan	Social and moral reform of Hindús of the district, especially Arora Utrádhi.	...	...	50 0 0	50 0 0	40	...	...	40	Ditto	16th June 1889.
Propkárni Sabha, Mooltan ...	Social reformation	...	...	...	...	80	...	...	80	Ditto	1888
Young Men's Association, Mooltan.	Literary and moral improvement	...	...	15 0 0	15 0 0	...	...	25	25	Ditto	July 1890.

Narsing Sabha	Management of Narsing and Pahladpur Temples	...	Proceeds from wells Rs. 300	200 0 0	500 0 0	43	...	...	43	Ditto	Septr. 1898
Gaushála Sabha, Mooltan ...	Protection of infirm and decrepit kine and oxen	...	...	2,300 0 0	2,300 0 0	25	...	...	25	Ditto	1898
Singh Sabha, Mooltan Canton-ment.	Diffusion of Khálsa religion	...	50 0 0	200 0 0	250 0 0	250	20	20	290	Ditto	1893.
JHANG DISTRICT.											
Arya Samáj, Jhang-Maghiána ...	Diffusion of the Vedic religion	...	...	98 8 0	98 8 0	85	...	...	85	Not regis-tered.	Feby. 1893
Sanátan Dharm Sabha, Jhang-Maghiána.	Development of Sanskrit education and teaching in ancient Hindu religion.	...	...	125 8 0	125 8 0	26	...	...	26	Ditto	Formerly estab-lished in Jany. 1894.
Arya Samáj, Lyallpur	Diffusion of the Vedic religion	...	...	6 0 0	6 0 0	15	...	...	15	Ditto	March 1897.
Singh Sabha, Lyallpur	Religious	...	...	4 0 0	4 0 0	20	...	...	20	Ditto	1897
Arya Samáj, Chiniot ...	Diffusion of the Vedic religion	...	...	...	...	20	...	...	20	Ditto	Not known.
MONTGOMERY DISTRICT.											
Sri Guru Singh Sabha, Mont-gomery.	Diffusion of the Sikh religion	...	...	57 0 0	57 0 0	21	...	...	21	Not regis-tered.	1891
Sat Sang, Montgomery ...	For social and moral advancement	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	5	Ditto	1885
Sat Sang, Pákpattan	Ditto ditto	...	...	3 0 0	3 0 0	30	...	...	30	Ditto	1893
Arya Samáj, Montgomery ...	Diffusion of the Vedic religion	...	...	25 0 0	25 0 0	15	...	...	15	Ditto	1888
Arya Samáj, Kamália	Ditto ditto	...	...	299 9 9	299 9 9	23	...	...	23	Ditto	Decr. 1891.
Sanátan Dharm, Montgomery ...	Revival of Orthodox Hindu religion and moral advancement.	...	...	7 0 0	7 0 0	24	...	...	24	Ditto	1893.
Sri Guru Singh Sabha, Dipálpur	Diffusion of the Sikh religion	...	...	6 0 0	6 0 0	10	...	...	10	Ditto	Feby. 1895.
Sri Guru Singh Sabha, Jindraka	Ditto ditto	...	...	36 0 0	36 0 0	30	...	...	30	Ditto	1891
Sri Guru Singh Sabha, Sayad-wála.	Ditto ditto	...	...	19 0 0	19 0 0	36	...	2	38	Ditto	1897

No. 62.—Statement of Scientific and Literary and Charitable Societies in the Punjab, 1899-00—continued.

Names.	Objects.	Income.				Members or Visitors.				Registered or not.	When established.
		From Government.	Endowments.	Subscriptions.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.		
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.						
Lahore District.											
Punjab Masonic Institution ...	For educating and supporting children of indigent and deceased Freemasons.	...	4,099 0 0	12,037 0 0	16,036 0 0	312	2	...	314	Registered	1872
Additional Clergy Society ...	To provide Clergymen in stations where no Government Chaplain is appointed.	...	890 0 0	8,620 0 0	9,510 0 0	...	...	...	...	Ditto	1878
Young Men's Christian Association, Lahore.	Religious, literary, social and athletic	...	...	About Rs. 1,000 per year.	1,000 0 0	98	...	...	98	Ditto	1859
Anjuman Islámia, Lahore ...	The promotion of Muhammadan interest. Popularization of Government measures affecting Muhammadan management of principal mosques at Lahore.	...	250 0 0	15 0 0	265 0 0	160	...	...	160	Ditto	1869

Daya Nand Anglo-Vedic College, Lahore.	To establish in the Punjab an Anglo-Vedic College Institution which shall include a School, a College and a Boarding House as memorial in honor of Swámi Daya Nand, Saraswati, with the following joint purposes :— (*a*) To encourage, improve and enforce the study of high literature. (*b*) To encourage and enforce the study of classical Sanskrit and of the Vedás. (*c*) To encourage and enforce the study of English literature and Science, both theoretically and applied.	...	40,967 0 0	151 0 0	41,118 0 0	47	...	...	47	Ditto	1886
Sat Sabha, Lahore	The diffusion of useful knowledge by Punjábi and the reformation of the moral and social condition of the Hindús.	74 11 2	...	435 13 3	510 8 5	125	50	...	175	Not registered.	1866
Bangha Sahita Sabha or Bengáli Social Reading Club, Lahore.	Culture of learning...	...	...	188 0 0	188 0 0	58	...	...	58	Ditto	1884
Sanátan Dharm Sabha, Lahore	(*a*) To support the principles of Sanátan Dharm, the ancient religion of the Hindús. (*b*) To establish a College for imparting Sanskrit and other prescribed subjects. In fulfilment of the object there is at present a purely Sanskrit " Pátshála " and an Anglo-Sanskrit High School up to the Entrance Standard. (*c*) To establish a library of Sanskrit Religion, Philosophy, Science, Literature.	...	2,130 0 0	2,110 0 0	,240 0 0	320	...	250	570	Registered	1890
Managing Committees, Anglo-Vernacular Girls' School, Lahore.	To impart useful education to Hindu girls ...	143 15 7	765 6 4	328 15 0	1,238 4 11	11	...	...	11	Ditto	1885
Anjuman Khádim-i-Ulúm Islámia, M'arúf Niamánia, Lahore	To propagate Science and Literature of Islám relating to religion.	...	...	5,825 0 0	5,825 0 0	1,252	...	...	1,252	Not registered.	1888

No. 62.—Statement of Scientific and Literary and Charitable Societies in the Punjab, 1899-00—continued.

Names.	Objects.	Income. From Government.	Income. Endowments.	Income. Subscriptions.	Income. Total.	Members or Visitors. Male.	Members or Visitors. Female.	Members or Visitors. Juvenile.	Members or Visitors. Total.	Registered or not.	When established.
Lahore District—*contd.*		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.						
Anjuman-i-Himáyat Islám, Lahore.	To impart religious and secular education to Muhammadan boys and girls, and to maintain and educate destitute Muhammadan orphans.	...	...	32,814 0 0	32,814 0 0	640	...	...	640	Registered	1885
The Punjab Text-Book Committee.	1. Preparation and revision of Text-Books for Punjab schools. 2. Devleopment and encouragement of the Vernacular literature of the Province.	12,723 3 0	...	Miscellaneous 24 4 0	12,747 7 0	30	...	...	30	Ditto	1877
The Punjab Association ...	1. To promote female education and social reforms. 2. To create social intercourse between Europeans and Natives.	12,910 13 3	1,400 0 0	1,890 10 8	16,201 7 11	116	9	...	125	Ditto	1886
The Aitchison College, Lahore	For education of the sons of Chiefs and Native gentlemen of good families.	9,000 0 0	8,256 0 0	30,597 0 0	47,853 0 0	71	...	...	71	Ditto	1885
Anglo-Indian Children's Relief Association (Punjab and Sind Branch).	To help to send the children of Europeans to Hill Schools.	...	...	6,000 0 0	6,000 0 0	...	...	...	...	Ditto	1886
The Punjab Public Library ...	(*a*) To provide a Public Library for the use of all classes of the community, which shall contain official publications as well as general literature, both Oriental and of other kinds. (*b*) To provide a Reading Room which shall be open to the public free of charge.	2,000 0 0	...	3,755 0 0	5 755 0 0	...	...	...	...	Ditto	1884

The Lady Aitchison Hospital for women.	(*a*) To treat in-and out-patients medically and surgically. (*b*) A Clinical School for diseases of women and midwifery for the female students, Medical College. (*c*) For a School of Midwifery ... ... (*d*) For training Nurses	2,400 0 0	732 0 0	629 0 0	3,761 0 0	22	6	...	28	Ditto	1885
The Anjuman Ahsan-ul-Ikhlák, Lahore.	To create union among and ameliorate the conditions and afford help to Press Compositors who are members of the Association. National association.	...	...	971 4 0	971 4 0	54	...	...	54	Ditto	1888
Countess of Dufferin's Fund, Punjab Branch.	For supplying female medical aid to the women of India.	2,100 0 0	2,688 4 2	1,500 8 0	6,288 12 2	33	5	...	38	Ditto	1886
Lahore Charitable Association...	To maintain a Strangers' Home and to relieve cases of urgent want and necessity.	...	...	3,801 4 2	3,801 4 2	113	19	30	162	Ditto	1891
Punjab Brahmo Samáj, Lahore	Preaching religion of Brahmo Dharma and social and moral improvement of the country.	...	9 2 9	344 13 6	354 0 3	40	1	...	41	Ditto	1872
* Punjab Science Institute ...	The diffusion of scientific knowledge and the encouragement of technical education amongst the people of the Punjab.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto	1889
* Indian Association, Lahore ...	To improve the political status of the people of the Punjab.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arya Samáj, Sharakpur ...	Purely religious	...	100 0 0	60 0 0	160 0 0	40	...	...	40	Registered	4th Decr. 1890.
The Victoria Diamond Jubilee Hindu Technical Institute.	Commemoration of the Victoria Diamond Jubilee and Industrial and Technical Education of Hindús.	...	...	Cash Rs. 7,197 3-2 In the shape of tools Rs. 500-0-0	7,697 3 2	Patrons 2; Life Governors 5; Elected Governors 25	...	...	32	Ditto	12th April 1898.

* Figures for these have not been supplied.

No. 62.—Statement of Scientific and Literary and Charitable Societies in the Punjab, 1899-00—continued.

Names.	* Objects.	Income.				Members or Visitors.				Registered or not.	When established.
		From Government.	Endowments.	Subscriptions.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.		
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.						
Lahore District—*concld.*											
Roberts' Volunteer Club ...	Encouragement of Volunteering	...	...	1,269 12 0	1,269 12 0	71	1	...	72	Not registered.	1891
Sanátan Dharm Sabha ...	To improve and diffuse Sanátan Dharm Vedic religion.	...	...	...	...	117	...	...	117	Ditto	1898
Amritsar District.											
Arya Samáj, Amritsar	Diffusion of Vedic religion	...	...	22 0 0	22 0 0	59	...	...	59	Not registered.	1877
Amritsar Temperance Society	Temperance	...	500 0 0	150 0 0	650 0 0	1,013	...	...	1,013	Ditto	1891
Hindu Sabha	Social and religious	...	375 0 0 per mensem.	...	375 0 0 per mensem.	65	...	...	65	Registered	1880
Anjuman-i-Islámia, Amritsar ...	Diffusion of religious knowledge. Muhammadan encouragement of English education and amelioration of their condition.	*4,026 3 0	1,150 0 0	6,672 3 6	11,848 6 6	55	...	...	55	Ditto	April 1873.
Hindu Sudhár Sabha	Social reformation of the Hindu Society of Amritsar.	...	...	...	...	40	...	...	40	Ditto	1895

Sri Guru Singh Sabha, Amritsar	Diffusion of religious and social principles amongst the Sikhs generally.	...	1,260 0 0	144 1 6	1,404 1 6	120	...	...	120	Ditto	1873
Anjuman-i-Himáyat Islám, Amritsar.	Religious purposes.	...	...	...	...	75	...	...	75	Not registered.	1887
Sanátan Dharm Sabha, Amritsar	Propagation and advancement of Sanátan Vedic religion and education. ...	...	...	...	...	117	...	...	117	Ditto	1889
Arora Sabha, Amritsar ...	Social reforms and improvement of education ...	...	...	4,000 0 0	4,000 0 0	23	...	...	23	Ditto	1885
GURDASPUR DISTRICT.											
Reading Club, Gurdáspur ...	To provide a Reading Room and Library for the public.	...	...	61 0 0	61 0 0	9	...	...	9	Not registered	1888
Arya Samáj, Gurdáspur ...	The diffusion of the Vedic religion	...	...	120 0 0	120 0 0	56	...	...	56	Ditto	1887
Singh Sabha, Gurdáspur ...	Religious	...	81 0 0	109 0 0	190 0 0	17	...	...	17	Ditto	1896
Arya Samáj, Dínánagar ...	The diffusion of the Vedic religion	...	...	779 0 0	779 0 0	35	38	50	123	Ditto	1897
Sanátan Dharm, Batála ...	Teaching ancient Hindu religion	...	...	375 0 0	375 0 0	39	...	...	39	Ditto	October 1898.
Arya Samáj, Batala	...	...	...	30 0 0	30 0 0	22	...	...	22	Ditto	1900
Arya Samáj, Chína	The diffusion of the Vedic religion	...	...	80 0 0	80 0 0	81	...	...	81	Ditto	1897
Society for prevention of cruelty to animals, Batála.	Prevention of cruelty to animals	...	...	...	...	1,008	...	...	1,008	Ditto	1882
Arya Samáj, Kádián	The diffusion of the Vedic religion	...	...	1 8 0	1 8 0	13	...	...	13	Ditto	1887
Arya Samáj, Bhágowála ...	Ditto ditto	...	...	13 0 0	13 0 0	65	...	...	65	Ditto	1st Jany. 1895.
Arya Samáj, Shakargarh ...	Ditto ditto	...	...	33 0 0	33 0 0	19	...	...	19	Ditto	1897
Guru Nának Sabha, Dera Nának	Religious	...	...	1,315 0 0	1,315 0 0	13	...	...	13	Ditto	1897
Singh Sabha, Dera Nának ...	Ditto	...	...	100 0 0	100 0 0	50	...	...	50	Ditto	1895

*Rupees 1,269-3-0 from Municipal Committee, Amritsar.

No. 62.—STATEMENT OF SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY AND CHARITABLE SOCIETIES IN THE PUNJAB, 1899-00—continued.

Names.	Objects.	Income.				Members or Visitors.				Registered or not.	When established.
		From Government.	Endowments.	Subscriptions.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.		
SIALKOT DISTRICT.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.						
Guru Singh Sikh Sabha, Siálkot	Social reform and diffusion of Sikh religion ...	...	...	29 12 0	29 12 0	12	...	...	12	Not registered.	1892
Arya Samáj, Siálkot	Religious and social	...	512 15 6	187 4 6	700 4 0	35	...	...	35	Ditto	1884
Sanátan Dharm Sabha, Siálkot	Diffusion of a better knowledge of Shástras and a return to the older and purer forms of the Hindu religion.	...	400 0 0	...	400 0 0	15	...	...	15	Ditto	1889
Jain Sabha	Social, moral and religious improvement ...	...	...	96 0 0	96 0 0	26	...	...	26	Ditto	1899
Arya Samáj, Nárowál	Diffusion of Arya Vedic	...	...	25 8 0	25 8 0	12	...	...	12	Registered	1st April 1897.
Anjuman Himáyát-i-Islám, Zafarwál.	Diffusion of Muhammadan religion	...	9 1 10	14 10 0	23 11 10	47	...	...	47	Ditto	1st June 1895.
Arya Samáj, Pasrúr	Diffusion of the Hindu tenets	...	...	30 0 0	30 0 0	12	...	...	12	Not registered.	1892
Montgomery Library, Siálkot City.	Encouragement of literature	...	...	813 0 0	813 0 0	16,055	...	...	16,055	Ditto	1894
Volunteer Club, Siálkot ...	To promote social meetings and encourage Volunteering.	...	...	54 0 0	54 0 0	27	11	...	38	Ditto	1890
Sanátan Dharm Sabha	Diffusion of the Vedic religion	...	...	24 0 0	24 0 0	25	...	...	25	Ditto	1897

Gujrat District.											
Anjuman Islámia, Gujrát ...	The diffusion of useful knowledge among the Muhammadans.	...	198 0 0	...	198 0 0	46	...	...	46	Not registered.	1886
Arya Samáj, Gujrát	Diffusion of the Vedic religion	...	...	10 0 0	10 0 0	37	...	...	37	Ditto	1883
Dharm Sabha, Gujrát	For opening a Sanskrit School	...	...	163 0 0	163 0 0	53	...	...	53	Ditto	4th March 1890.
Arya Samáj, Jalálpur	Diffusion of the Vedic religion	...	100 0 0	8 4 0	108 4 0	40	...	...	40	Ditto	1888
Dharm Sabha, Jalálpur	Diffusion of a better knowledge of the Shástrás	...	...	11 1 6	11 1 6	40	...	...	40	Ditto	March 1889.
Anjuman Islámia, Jalálpur ...	The diffusion of useful knowledge among the Muhammadans.	...	...	276 0 0	276 0 0	42	...	...	42	Ditto	26th May 1889.
Arya Samáj, Phália	Diffusion of Vedic	...	...	15 15 0	15 15 0	12	...	...	12	Ditto	1893
Arya Samáj, Dingah ...	Diffusion of the Vedic religion	...	...	...	...	20	...	...	20	Ditto	1899
Singh Sabha, Khárián ...	Diffusion and reform of the Sikh religion ...	...	...	2 12 0 per mensem.	2 12 0 per mensem.	15	...	...	15	Ditto	1899
Singh Sabha, Dingah ...	Ditto ditto	...	...	...	...	30	...	...	30	Ditto	1897
Singh Sabha, Khori ...	Ditto ditto	...	...	...	...	30	...	...	30	Ditto	1899
Gujranwala District.											
Gujránwála Library	The maintenance of a free public library and museum.	...	*550 0 0	35 0 0	585 0 0	7	...	...	7	Not registered.	1886
Arya Samáj, Gujránwála ...	The diffusion of the Vedic religion and social reform.	...	...	180 0 0	180 0 0	40	...	...	40	Ditto	1877
Singh Sabha, Gujránwála ...	The diffusion and reform of the Sikh religion ...	...	...	200 0 0	200 0 0	32	...	...	32	Ditto	1885
Sanátan Dharm, Gujránwála ...	The diffusion of a better knowledge of the Shástrás and return to the older and purer forms of the Hindu religion.	...	...	9 0 0	9 0 0	22	...	...	22	Ditto	1888
Anjuman Himáyat Islám, Gujránwála.	Encouragement of religious education among the Muhammadan community and to support poor and orphan children.	...	249 1 0	120 0 0	369 1 0	20	1	...	21	Ditto	1891

* Rupees 550 Municipal grant.

No. 62.—Statement of Scientific and Literary and Charitable Societies in the Punjab, 1899-00—continued.

Names.	Objects.	Income.				Members or Visitors.				Registered or not.	When established.
		From Government.	Endowments.	Subscriptions.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.		
Gujranwala District—*concld.*		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.						
Arya Samáj, Wazírabad ...	The diffusion of the Vedic religion	...	...	61 0 0	61 0 0	34	...	...	34	Not registered.	1887
Arya Samáj, Emínabad ...	Ditto ditto	...	...	50 0 0	50 0 0	2	...	48	50	Ditto	1886
Arya Samáj, Rámnagar ...	Diffusion of the Vedic religion and social reform	...	48 0 0	30 0 0	78 0 0	14	...	45	59	Ditto	1891
Anjuman Himáyat Islám, Wazírabad.	Diffusion of the Muhammadan religion	...	...	...	...	22	...	...	22	Ditto	1881
Shahpur District.											
Arya Samáj, Bhera	The diffusion of the Vedic religion	...	5 0 0	2 0 0	7 0 0	24	...	...	24	Not registered.	1885
Arya Samáj, Shahpur Sadr ...	Ditto ditto	...	...	61 0 0	61 0 0	19	...	...	19	Ditto	October 1886.
Arya Samáj, Shahpur City ...	Ditto ditto	...	...	3 0 0	3 0 0	14	...	...	14	Ditto	11th Novr. 1894.
Arya Samáj, Khusháb	Ditto ditto	...	3 0 0	50 0 0	53 0 0	22	...	...	22	Ditto	Septr. 1891.
Anand Sabha, Bhera	Social reformation	...	...	50 0 0	50 0 0	100	...	...	100	Ditto	1893
Purity Association, Bhera ...	To minimise the consumption of liquors and intoxicating drugs and to encourage female education, &c.	...	...	...	...	25	...	...	25	Ditto	1894

Sanátan Dharm Sabha, Bhera	Ancient Hindu religion	...	...	4 0 0	4 0 0	62	...	...	62	Ditto	March 1893.
Anjuman-i-Islámia, Bhera ...	The encouragement of Muhammadan interest	...	152 0 0	330 0 0	482 0 0	32	...	...	32	Ditto	Feby. 1889.
JHELUM DISTRICT.											
Singh Sabha, Jhelum	The diffusion and reform of the Sikh religion ...	...	...	72 0 0 per annum.	72 0 0 per annum.	45	...	...	45	Not registered.	Decr. 1886.
Arya Samáj, Jhelum	Diffusion of the Vedic religion	...	...	8 0 0 per mensem.	8 0 0 per mensem.	23	...	...	23	Ditto	1878
Anjuman-i-Islámia, Jhelum ...	Social reformation	...	...	...	...	80	...	...	80	Ditto	Novr. 1896.
Sanátan Dharm Sabha, Jhelum	Diffusion of Hindu religion	...	...	...	...	60	...	...	60	Ditto	1900
Hindu Orphanage, Jhelum ...	Maintenance of Hindu orphans	...	...	60 0 0 per mensem.	60 0 0 per mensem.	150	...	...	150	Ditto	1st July 1900
Arya Samáj, Chakwál ...	Diffusion of the Vedic religion	...	...	40 8 0 per annum.	40 8 0 per annum.	17	...	...	17	Ditto	1890
Arya Samáj, Bhown ..	Ditto ditto	...	...	15 13 0 per annum.	15 13 0 per annum.	15	...	...	15	Ditto	1898
Singh Sabha, Chakwal ...	Diffusion and reform of the Sikh religion ...	...	125 0 0	45 6 0 per annum.	170 6 0 per annum.	33	...	4	37	Ditto	1892
Singh Sabha, Bhown ...	Ditto ditto	...	...	60 0 0 per annum.	60 0 0 per annum.	40	...	...	40	Ditto	June 1898
Sanátan Dharm Sabha, Bhown	Diffusion of the Hindu religion	...	...	144 0 0 per annum.	144 0 0 per annum.	65	...	...	65	Ditto	1896
Arya Samáj, Pind Dádan Khan	Diffusion of the Vedic religion	...	...	24 0 0 per annum.	24 0 0 per annum.	25	...	...	25	Ditto	1892

No. 62.—Statement of Scientific and Literary and Charitable Societies in the Punjab, 1899-00—continued.

Names.	Objects.	Income.				Members or Visitors.				Registered or not.	When established.
		From Government.	Endowments.	Subscriptions.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.		
Rawalpindi District.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.						
Anjuman Islámia, Ráwalpindi...	Religious	...	...	985 0 0 per annum.	985 0 0 per annum.	30	...	...	30	Not registered.	1894
Sri Guru Singh Sabha, Ráwalpindi.	The diffusion of the doctrines of the Sikh faith and the encouragement of education.	...	...	50 0 0 per mensem.	50 0 0 per mensem.	200	...	...	200	Ditto	1884
Sanátan Dharm Sabha, Ráwalpindi.	Diffusion of a better knowledge of Shástrás and a return to the older and purer forms of the Hindu religion.	...	...	10 to 20 per mensem.	10 to 20 per mensem.	20 or 25	...	...	20 or 25	Ditto	1892
Arya Samáj, Ráwalpindi I ...	The diffusion of the Vedic religion and social advancement.	...	...	30 0 0 per mensem.	30 0 0 per mensem.	70	...	...	70	Ditto	1877
Arya Samáj II	Purely religious society	...	...	21 0 0 per mensem.	21 0 0 per mensem.	44	...	...	44	Ditto	1877
Aror Bans Sabha	Social reform	...	...	...	...	22	...	...	22	Ditto	1877
Brabhmo Samáj	Theistic principle	...	...	4 0 0 per mensem.	4 0 0 per mensem.	2	...	...	2	Ditto	1895
Managing Committee, Orphanage	Orphan relief	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto	1900
Managing Committee of Daya Nand Anglo-Vedic School.	Management of the Daya Nand Anglo-Vedic High School.	...	...	30 0 0 per mensem.	30 0 0 per mensem.	550 students on roll.	...	...	550	Ditto	25th March 1899
Arya Samáj Girls' School ...	Diffusion of knowledge through Hindi Bhásha and Sanskrit.	...	...	9 12 0	9 12 0	60 students on roll.	...	...	60	Ditto	July 1897
Arya (Boys') School S. B., Ráwalpindi.	Improvement of Education and encouragement of the Hindi and Sanskrit Literature.	...	...	Self-supporting.	Self-supporting.	9	...	...	9	...	1885

HAZARA DISTRICT.											
Arya Samáj, Hazára	The diffusion of the Vedic religion	...	...	9,358 6 3	9,358 6 3	80	50	100	230	Not registered.	21st Feby. 1886.
Majlis Islámia, Hazára... ...	To adopt better measures for the subsistence and living of poor Mussalmáns, specially of those living in the Hazára District.	50 0 0	...	877 3 6	927 3 6	45	...	...	45	Ditto	1882
PESHAWAR DISTRICT.											
Arya Samáj, Pesháwar	The diffusion of the Vedic religion	...	...	2,814 0 0	2,814 0 0	47	...	...	47	Not registered.	17th April 1881.
Anjuman-i-Islámia, Pesháwar ...	For encouragement of religious education among the Muhammadan community.	...	...	1,280 0 0	1,280 0 0	80	...	...	80	Ditto	1883
Dharm Rakhshak Samáj, Peshá-war.	Religious	...	...	360 0 0	360 0 0	125	...	...	125	Ditto	23rd June 1887.
Sanskrit School in connection with the Sanátan Dharm Sabha, Pesháwar City.	To impart education in Sanskrit ...	...	...	140 0 0	140 0 0	50	...	...	50	Ditto	5th August 1890.
KOHAT DISTRICT.											
Arya Samáj, Kohát	The diffusion of the Vedic religion, the reformation of social customs and the stimulation of morality.	...	...	132 0 0	132 0 0	20 members, 30 visitors.	...	...	20 members, 30 visitors.	Not registered.	October 1884.
Sri Guru Singh Sabha, Kohát	Diffusion and reformation of the Sikh religion ...	...	...	150 0 0	150 0 0	40 members, 60 visitors.	...	...	40 members, 60 visitors.	Ditto	October 1894.

No. 62.—Statement of Scientieic and Literary and Charitable Societies in the Punjab, 1899-00—continued.

Names.	Objects.	Income: From Government.	Income: Endowments.	Income: Subscriptions.	Income: Total.	Members or Visitors: Male.	Members or Visitors: Female.	Members or Visitors: Juvenile.	Members or Visitors: Total.	Registered or not.	When established.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.						
Bannu District.											
Arya Samáj, Bannu	Diffusion of the Vedic religion	...	...	12 0 0 per mensem.	12 0 0 per mensem.	38	...	...	38	Not registered.	5th October 1890.
Sanátan Dharm Sabha, Bannu..	To support the principles of the ancient religion of the Hindús and to demolish false doctrines.	...	...	...	...	22	...	...	22	Ditto	24th May 1891.
Anjuman-i-Himáyat Islám, Bannu.	Literary, social and religious reformation ...	...	...	7 0 0 per mensem.	7 0 0 per mensem.	40	...	...	40	Ditto	29th April 1894.
Dera Ismail Khan District.											
Siri Guru Singh, Dera Ismail Khan.	The diffusion of Khálsa Dharm	...	50 0 0	20 0 0	70 0 0	80	...	10	90	Not registered.	February 1900.
Arya Samáj, Dera Ismail Khan	Diffusion of the Vedic religion	...	1,000 0 0	300 0 0	1,300 0 0	70	...	40	110	Ditto	1886
Bhirátri Sabha, Dera Ismail Khan.	Educational, social and general advancement ...	600 0 0	...	48 0 0	648 0 0	14	...	...	14	Registered.	1882
Anjuman i-Islámia, Dera Ismail Khan.	The propagation of the Muhammadan religion, the teaching of its tenets to children in order to counteract the influence of other creeds, the maintenance and education of orphans, and the general promotion of Muhammadan interests.	71 6 6	...	222 1 0	293 7 6	70	...	...	70	Ditto	1889
Arya Samáj, Karor	Diffusion of Vedic religion	...	...	83 0 0	83 0 0	...	...	27	27	Ditto	27th Decr. 1890.

Arya Samáj, Bhakkar	Ditto ditto	...	...	1 11 6	1 11 6	8	...	...	8	Ditto	March 1895.
Arya Samáj, Leiah	Ditto ditto	...	...	30 0 0	30 0 0	...	...	17	17	Ditto	1890
Sanátan Dharm Sabha, Dera Ismail Khan.	Diffusion of the Puránic and Vedic religion and support of the principles of Sanátan Dharm.	...	1,587 0 0	150 0 0	1,737 0 0	65	...	...	65	Ditto	13th April 1896
Public Library, Dera Ismail Khan.	To provide a Public Library for the use of all classes.	*100 0 0	...	12 0 0	112 0 0	90	...	30	120	Ditto	1893
Sang Sabha, Dera Ismail Khan	Diffusion of the Puránic and Vedic religion and support of the principles of Sanátan Dharm.	...	...	48 7 0 half-yearly.	48 7 0	60	...	...	60	Ditto	May 1900.
Library, Dera Ismail Khan ...	The propagation of Muhammadan religion ...	...	...	...	...	30	...	50	80	Ditto	May 1890.
Anjuman-i-Tasdiq-u l - I s l á m, Dera Ismail Khan.	Diffusion of Muhammadan religion. Educational and general advancement. To spread female education.	...	...	70 0 0	70 0 0	30	...	50	80	Ditto	February 1900.
Library, Arya Samáj, Dera Ismail Khan.	Diffusion of the Vedic religion	...	20 0 0	12 0 0	32 0 0	...	...	...	...	Ditto	March 1898.
DERA GHAZI KHAN DISTRICT.											
Sanátan Dharm Sabha, Dera Gházi Khan.	Support of the principles of Sanátan Dharm ...	...	...	120 0 0	120 0 0	40	...	20	60	Not registered.	1890
Arya Sámaj, Dera Gházi Khan	Diffusion of the Vedic religion	...	...	700 8 0	700 8 0	77	...	...	77	Ditto	May 1886
School Anjuman Islámia, Dera Gházi Khan.	Religious education	97 5 0	...	1,500 0 0	1,597 5 0	8	...	149	157	Ditto	1896

* From Municipal Funds.

No. 62.—Statement of Scientific and Literary and Charitable Societies in the Punjab, 1899-00—concluded.

Names.	Objects.	Income.				Members or Visitors.				Registered or not.	When established.
		From Government.	Endowments.	Subscriptions.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.		
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.						
Dera Ghazi Khan District—*concluded.*											
Singh Sabha	Diffusion of the Sikh religion	...	...	108 0 0	108 0 0	20	...	...	20	Not registered.	Novr. 1899.
Dárbári Gopál Yatím Khána ...	Support of Hindu orphans, their education on Hindu principles, &c.	...	...	20,000 0 0	20,000 0 0	...	...	12	12	Ditto	May 1899.
Sanátan Dharm Sabha at Jámpur.	Supports principles of the Ancient Vedic, &c., religion of the Hindús, protests against consumption of intoxicating drugs, social and moral reform of Hindus, &c., &c.	...	...	99 0 0	99 0 0	144	...	...	144	Ditto	17th May 1900.
Arya Samáj at Jámpur ...	Diffusion of the Vedic religion	...	...	114 0 0	114 0 0	85	...	38	123	Ditto	3rd Octr. 1891.
Muzaffargarh District.											
Arya Samáj, Muzaffargarh ...	The diffusion of the Vedic religion	...	500 0 0	200 0 0	700 0 0	40	...	...	40	Not registered.	July 1885.